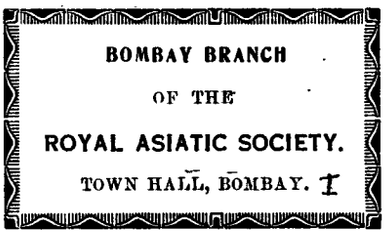
Area and yield of Certain Principal Crops in India
1894-95 to 1908-09 &
1898-99 to 1912-13



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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT
INDIA

AREA AND YIELD

134320

OF CERTAIN

PRINCIPAL CROPS IN INDIA

RICE	OILSEEDS
WHEAT	JUTE
COTTON	INDIGO

SUGARCANE

FOR VARIOUS PERIODS FROM

1894-95 TO 1908-09

1898-99 to 1912-13

00134320

26/10/2

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OF THE

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

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AREA AND YIELD

OF CERTAIN

PRINCIPAL CROPS IN INDIA

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GENERAL NOTES

In the course of each year periodical estimates of the area and yield of certain crops are compiled from local returns and issued by the Commercial Intelligence Department.

The general practice is to issue a preliminary forecast, a second estimate, and a third (and final) estimate, fuller and more precise than the first two. The figures in these tables are abstracted from those appended to the final estimates and they show the area sown and the estimated yield of the crops.

The estimates state the area actually sown, whether the crop comes to maturity or not, but fields which have been sown with other crops, owing to the failure of the first sowings, are not entered.

The areas covered by the several crops in a mixed field are estimated in various ways in the different provinces and the estimates are based on formulæ prescribed by the provincial authorities.

The estimates are not generally made for the whole of India and they are necessarily, in the most favourable circumstances, only approximations to the truth. The very complete agricultural records in most of the provinces in connection with the assessment of the land revenue render it possible in many cases to state with great exactness the area sown with each crop; but an equally important factor in determining the outturn, namely, the average yield per acre, has to be estimated, and exactness can be obtained only by the most careful consideration of the classes of soil, the methods of cultivation, and the climatic conditions which depend mainly on the quantity and timeliness of the rainfall in every part of the reporting areas. The quantitative estimates are thus often imperfect and they have generally been too low. The attention recently paid to the estimates of the cotton and wheat crops showed that some of the estimates relating to past years were extremely defective, but measures have been taken which appear already to have effected a substantial improvement. The revision of the estimates which was attempted has not, however, been entirely successful, for the reason that there are large unregistered movements of cotton across provincial boundaries by road, while the information from some of the Native States is defective and the internal consumption other than that in mills defies accurate computation. A conventional estimate of consumption outside mills has, however, been made in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and included in the figures of net exports and consumption shown at the end of the table relating to cotton. In view of the carrying over of stocks from one year to another it is interesting to calculate the averages on these figures. Estimates of area and production are now received from various areas which were formerly unreported; but the fact that the total estimated outturn continues to fall short of the total of net exports and consumption shows that there is still much room for improvement in the estimates of production.

Attention has also been paid to the improvement of the jute forecast, and the yield for past years, from 1895 to 1904, has been corrected by the statistics of exports and consumption, but the estimates of the area cultivated are based on data, which are still uncertain, although they have recently been improved. Next to those for cotton and jute the estimates of acreage are most complete in respect of wheat. For the other crops, however, the estimates of area apply only to the specified regions where those crops are largely grown, and not to the whole of India. Thus, the rice estimates relate only to Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Lower Burma, and Madras, and those for sugarcane to Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Madras, the United Provinces, the Panjab, the North-West Frontier, and Bombay. Again, for the reporting territories the estimates are sometimes imperfect, for, with some exceptions, those tracts have been excluded which have not been accurately surveyed or are held under privileged tenures, and hence do not possess the regular establishments maintained elsewhere for reporting the area placed under each crop. The most serious defect from this cause is in the figures for Madras, which is a large producer of rice, cotton, sesamum, and indigo, but which up to 1906-07 made forecasts only for the raiyatwari villages or about two-thirds of the area of the British districts. The Feudatory States within provincial boundaries are also generally omitted from the forecasts of all the provinces except Bombay and Sind. But for these omissions and a certain element of uncertainty in regard to crops which are grown conjointly or interspersed in the same field, the estimates of area relating to the Panjab, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Berar, and Madras may be regarded as fairly exact. The statistics for the British districts of Bombay are also very correct, but in this publication they are combined with the more conjectural figures of the provincial Feudatory States in which a large proportion of the cotton, oilseeds, and wheat is grown.

The statistics of area for Bengal and Eastern Bengal which relate to nearly the whole of the cultivated portion of the province, omitting unimportant Feudatory States, are also conjectural, since they consist of estimates which are founded on information of varying degrees of accuracy and which have been verified by cadastral survey in respect of only about 43 per cent for Bengal and 19 per cent for Eastern Bengal.

The statistics for the States of Hyderabad and Mysore and the numerous States in the Central India and Rajputana Agencies rest on data similar to those of British India, and like them mostly refer to tracts in which there exists a reporting agency not equal in efficiency to that of the neighbouring British Provinces. Estimates are also included for some of the revenue-free lands held on privileged tenures.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

Burma.

Estimates are made for rice, cotton and groundnut.

The figures for area are obtained from the assessment rolls prepared by revenue surveyors.

The original information about the yield is obtained from township officers, Inspectors of Land Records, and from the more important of the Land Revenue subordinate officers. In this way the estimate of each district is based on the information furnished by some thirty or more persons.

The figures for both area and yield are tabulated by the Superintendent of Land Records and checked by the Deputy Commissioner. The Director of Land Records compares the estimated yield with a standard representing the normal yield which was fixed after an extensive series of experimental crop cuttings by settlement officers.

(Rice) Estimates are made for the fifteen chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma, namely, Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Hanthawaddy, Pegu, Tharrawaddy, Prome, Ma-ubin, Pyapôn, Bassein, Henzada, Myaungmya, Amherst, Tavoy, Toungoo, and Thatôn. The standard is 32 baskets (of 48lb each) = 1,536lb of unhusked rice to the acre.

(Cotton) Until 1902-03 the estimates for cotton related to the five principal cotton-growing districts, namely, Sagaing, Lower Chindwin, Meiktila, Myingyan, and Thayetmyo. Since that year all the cotton-producing districts have been reported on. Except in districts, where a settlement officer has conducted experiments in crop cutting, it is not possible to estimate accurately the average yield per acre.

Assam.

Estimates are framed for rice, cotton, mustard, jute, and sugarcane. The information is received from district officers, who in their turn obtain figures from mandals in the case of the temporarily-settled areas and from zamindars in the case of the permanently-settled portion of Goalpara. These figures are said to be checked by sub-divisional and district officers, but, except where the district or the sub-divisional officer is himself able to do it, there is no valid check at all, and sometimes figures returned by district officers are more or less inaccurate and inconsistent.

(Rice) The estimates for rice relate to all the plains districts (*i.e.*, excluding the hill tracts). The crop includes the *bhadoi*, *aús*, or autumn rice, and the *áman*, *bao*, or winter rice. The yield of a normal crop is taken to be 6 cwt per acre for autumn rice and 9½ cwt per acre for winter rice.

(Cotton) Cotton is grown in the Garo and the Khasi and Jaintiá Hills, in Cachar, Sylhet, Goalpara, Kamrup, Nowgong, and Sibsagar. It is also believed to be grown in the Naga Hills, but it is not possible to make any estimate of the crop there. The crop is sown in March and April. The normal rate of outturn is taken to be 200lb of cleaned cotton (400lb of seed cotton) per acre.

(Oilseeds) Mustard is grown in all the districts; but the estimates in this table relate to temporarily-settled tracts only. Up to 1901-02 the season's figures were based on a standard (600lb to the acre) which was first adopted in 1893. In 1902-03 a separate standard rate of outturn was fixed for each district. These rates were revised in 1907-08.

(Jute) The estimates for jute relate to all the districts of the province except the Naga Hills, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and the Lushai Hills. The Bengal rate of 1,200lb (= 3 bales) per acre for a normal crop is taken to estimate the yield of the crop.

(Sugarcane) The estimates for sugarcane relate to all the plains districts. The average yield of raw sugar (*gúr*) is taken to be 24 cwt per acre.

Eastern Bengal.

Estimates are made for rice, wheat, cotton, oilseeds, jute, and sugarcane. The figures are more or less conjectural, being based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by district officers, who obtain their information from thana (police) officers. The system of making crop cuttings, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield has been in force in Eastern Bengal for the last fourteen years, but sufficiently trustworthy figures of yield have not yet been obtained from these cuttings to enable Government to accept them as standards.

(Rice) The rice crop includes the *bhadoi*, *aús* or autumn rice (sown in May and mostly reaped by the middle of September), the *áman* or winter rice (sown in May and June, transplanted in

August and September, and reaped in November and December), and the *boro* or summer rice (sown towards the close of the cold weather and reaped in April to June). The yield of a normal or 100 per cent crop is taken to be 9½ cwt per acre for winter rice, 6 cwt per acre for autumn and 10 cwt per acre for summer rice. These rates have been assumed to represent the average yield in cleaned rice.

The only districts in which wheat is grown to any considerable extent are Faridpur, Rajshahi, Rangpur, and Pabna. The normal yield of the crop has been determined to be 7 cwt per acre. (Wheat)

For cotton four reports are prepared during the season. The crop is sown before the monsoon rains commence and harvested in winter, and is grown in Jalpaiguri, Maimensingh, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Separate rates of standard outturn have been adopted for each district. (Cotton)

The oilseeds are linseed, rape and mustard, and sesamum. The first three are grown in all districts (excepting Jalpaiguri and Rangpur, in the case of linseed), and are sown generally in October and reaped early in winter. The average yield is assumed to be 4 cwt per acre. (Oilseeds)

Sesamum is grown in all districts; it is sown generally in October and reaped early in winter. A late variety is sown in the cold weather and reaped in May. The average yield is assumed to be 4 cwt per acre.

The estimate of the jute crop covers all the districts except Chittagong. A general rate of 1,200lb, or three bales, is assumed to represent the average production per acre for every jute-growing district in the province. (Jute)

The report on sugarcane relates to all the districts of the province; it is sown during the winter season and harvested after a year. The average yield of raw sugar (*gúr*) is estimated at 22 cwt per acre. (Sugarcane)

Bengal.

Estimates are made for rice, wheat, cotton, oilseeds, jute, indigo, and sugarcane. In the absence of any Revenue Agency the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by district officers, and are more or less conjectural. The district officers obtain information from the sub-divisional officers through the agency of the police. The system of making crop cuttings, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield has been in force in Bengal for the last fourteen years, but sufficiently trustworthy figures of yield have not yet been obtained from these cuttings to enable Government to accept them as standards.

The rice crop includes the *bhadoi, aús* or autumn rice (sown in May and mostly reaped by the middle of September), the *áman* or winter rice (sown in May and June, transplanted in August and September, and reaped in November and December), and the *boro* or summer rice (sown towards the close of the cold weather and reaped in April to June). The yield of a normal or 100 per cent crop is calculated as follows: the area cultivated with winter rice is multiplied by 15 maunds to the acre, and the area with autumn and summer rice by 10 maunds (the maund in each case being equal to 82⅔lb). These rates have been assumed to represent the average yield in cleaned rice. (Rice)

Wheat is grown in all the districts, excepting Howrah, the 24-Parganas, Khulna, and Puri. Of the total area under the crop the districts of the Patna and Tirhut Divisions contain about one-half and those of the Bhágalpur division about one-third. The average yield has been fixed provisionally at 12 maunds or 984lb per acre for the Bihar districts, 10½ maunds or 861lb per acre for the Bengal districts, and 451lb per acre for the districts of the Chota Nagpur Division. (Wheat)

For cotton two reports were prepared up to 1904-05, one on the early and the other on the late crop; but from 1905-06 four reports are prepared during the season. The early crop, which is sown before the monsoon rains commence and harvested in winter, is grown in the districts of Bankura, Midnapur, Saran, Monghyr, Bhágalpur, the Santhal Parganas, and in the Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions and also to a limited extent in Shahabad and Darbhanga. The late crop, which is usually sown at the close of the rainy season and harvested in May and June, is grown in the districts of Bankura, Midnapur, Manbhum, Singhbhum, and in the Patna, Tirhut, Bhágalpur, and Orissa Divisions, excepting the districts of Gaya, Purnea, the Santhal Parganas, and Angul. Separate rates of standard outturn for the early and the late crops have been adopted for each district. (Cotton)

The oilseeds are linseed, rape and mustard, and sesamum. The first three are grown in all districts (excepting Darjeeling, Angul, and Ranchi, in the case of linseed), and are sown generally in October and reaped early in winter. The average yield is assumed to be 6 maunds per acre. (Oilseeds)

Sesamum is grown in all districts except Darjeeling; it is sown generally in October and reaped early in winter. A late variety is sown in the cold weather and reaped in May. The average yield is assumed to be 4¼ maunds per acre.

The estimate of the jute crop covers seventeen districts in which jute is grown, namely, Burdwan, Midnapur, Hooghly, Howrah, all the districts of the Presidency Division, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Bhágalpur, Purnea, Darjeeling, the Santhal Parganas, Cuttack, and Balasore. A general rate of 1,200lb, or three bales, is assumed to represent the average production per acre for every jute-growing district in the province. (Jute)

The report on indigo relates to districts in which the crop is still grown, namely, Nadia, Jessore, all the districts of the Patna and Tirhut Divisions except Patna, and all (Indigo)

the districts of the Bhagalpur Division except Darjeeling. The average yield is assumed to be 20lb an acre in the districts of Monghyr, Bhágalpur, Purnea, and in the districts of the Patna and Tirhut Divisions, and 12lb an acre in all the remaining districts of the province. These rates serve as multipliers of the acreage under cultivation in each district in a year of normal, that is, 100 per cent, outturn.

(Sugarcane) The report on sugarcane relates to all the districts of the province; it is sown during the winter season and harvested after a year. The average yield of raw sugar (*gúr*) is estimated at 22 cwt per acre.

United Provinces. Estimates are made for wheat, cotton, linseed, rapeseed, sesamum, indigo, and sugarcane.

The area is taken from the crop statements based on field-to-field inspections, which are furnished by patwaris and checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based on the results ascertained from crop cutting experiments conducted in selected districts. The standards, which are separate for irrigated and unirrigated crops, are revised every five years on a consideration of the results of crop experiments, and are applied to the condition of the crops reported by district officers and selected land-holders whose number exceeds five hundred.

(Cotton) The Native State of Rampur, which is the only cotton-growing State in the province, is included in the estimates from 1905-06. The estimates of both area and yield are based on the figures furnished by the six tahsils of the State.

(Oilseeds) The estimates for all oilseeds show separately the mixed crop, that is, crop grown in the same field with other crops, which is gathered in small quantities over a wide area mostly for home consumption. The estimates of the mixed crop are, however, highly conjectural.

Linseed, unmixed with any other crop, is chiefly grown in the districts of the Rohilkhand, Allahabad, Benares, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, and Fyzabad Divisions, and in Naini Tal; and rapeseed in the districts of the Meerut, Rohilkhand, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, and Fyzabad Divisions, and in Naini Tal.

The only districts in which til (sesamum), unmixed with any other crop, is cultivated to any considerable extent are Dehra Dun, Bánda, Hamírpur, Jhánsi, Jalaun, Mirzapur, Gorakhpur, Sitapur, and Bahraich.

(Indigo) In estimating the yield of indigo (dye), it is assumed that one-tenth of the total area is annually set aside for seed, and that one-fourth of a factory maund of dye represents the full average yield in an average year.

Panjab. Estimates are prepared for wheat, cotton, rapeseed, sesamum, indigo, and sugarcane.

The figures of area are based on actual measurements by the revenue staff. Estimates of yield are recorded by Collectors after personal enquiry from tahsildars and leading agriculturists. The total number of agriculturists consulted by the Collectors and tahsildars must amount to several thousands.

(Wheat) The estimates of the wheat crop relate to all the districts of the province and include the following Native States from 1907-08:—Patiala, Kapurthala, Nabha, Jhind, Bahawalpur, Faridkot, Maler Kotla, Mandi, and Suket.

(Cotton) The estimates of the cotton crop relate to all the districts except Simla, and include the following Native States from 1904-05:—Patiala, Kapurthala, Bahawalpur, Nabha, and Jhind.

(Oilseeds) The estimates for rapeseed relate to all but four districts, the exceptions being Simla, Jalandhar, Montgomery, and Gurdaspur.

The estimates for sesamum relate to twenty-two districts: Hissar, Gurgaon, Karnál, Ambala, Ferozpur, Kángra, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Multan, Jhang, Montgomery, Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Gujrát, Gujránwála, Ráwalpindi, Attock, Mianwali, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Muzaffargarh.

(Indigo) Until 1904-05 the estimates for indigo related to seven districts: Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnál, Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Muzaffargarh; in two of these (Hissar and Rohtak) the crop was grown only for seed, and in the remaining five partly for seed and partly for dye. From that year the estimates relate to four districts only: Rohtak, Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Muzaffargarh.

(Sugarcane) The estimates for sugarcane include all but 7 districts, the districts omitted being Hissar, Montgomery, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Mianwali, and Dera Ghazi Khan. The crop is sown in March and April.

N.-W. Frontier. Estimates are prepared for wheat, cotton, rapeseed, and sugarcane. Until 1903-04 an estimate was made for the sesamum crop also, but as the area never exceeded 10,000 acres it has been discontinued.

The figures of area are based on actual measurements made by the patwaris in their field-to-field inspection in each harvest. They are further checked by higher revenue officers.

The estimates of the standard yield are based principally on data derived from a large number of tests made during the progress of settlement operations in which crops were cut and weighed. They were framed for each assessment circle which is the unit of area, and separately for lands irrigated by canals, by wells, for alluvial (*sailab*) lands, and for lands entirely dependent on rain. The standards are applied to the estimates received from the district officers who frame their estimates in consultation with local agriculturists. The exact number of agriculturists consulted by the district officers is not available, but it must amount to several hundreds.

The estimates for wheat relate to all the districts of the province, and include the Tochi Agency from 1904-05, and the Kurram Agency from 1906-07. (Wheat)

The estimates of the cotton crop include all the districts of the province. (Cotton)

The estimates for rapeseed up to 1905-06 relate to all districts except Kohat. From 1906-07 Kohat has been included. (Oilseeds)

The sugarcane crop is sown in March and April. The estimate relates to three selected districts, namely, Hazara, Peshawar, and Bannu. (Sugarcane)

Bombay and Sind.

Estimates are framed for wheat, cotton, linseed, rapeseed, sesamum, groundnut and sugarcane. The estimates include British districts as well as Native States.

In the British districts of the Presidency the area under different crops is ascertained in the first instance by village officers and recorded in village returns which are checked by circle inspectors and other revenue officers, and compiled by the former for their circle, and then for the taluka. The taluka figures are totalled up for each district in the Director's office. For Sind this work is done by local officers, and the Director receives district-by-district figures. The information received is for villages for which regular statistics are available, the proportion of reporting area being 91·2 per cent in the Presidency proper and 99·6 per cent in Sind. In the case of Native States the acreage is estimated on the best local data available. The approximate numerical strength of the reporting agency is 175 in the Presidency proper, 57 in Sind, and 33 in the Native States.

No standard of yield has yet been adopted. Local estimates are converted to quantitative figures by a formula based partly on actual ascertainment of yield by crop cuttings and partly on returns of estimated yield and local enquiry. The ascertainment of actual yield is being systematically continued in each district under the direction of the provincial Agricultural Department, and the results are tabulated and compared in order to form a basis for a revision of the formula. The unit of area in the formula is the taluk and dry and irrigated crops are separately dealt with.

Each year's estimate is prepared by the mamlatdars (or mahalkaris where the taluk is sub-divided) from notes which they make and from reports from village accountants and circle inspectors. The estimate is sent direct to the Director of Agriculture, who, in the light of the general prospects of the season, makes the quantitative calculations. A copy of the estimate is at the same time sent to the Collector through the sub-divisional officer, who sends his remarks, if any, to the Collector, forwarding a copy of the same to the Director. The Collector on receipt of these remarks forwards to the Director his opinion as regards the general condition of the whole district.

Except for Gujarát, the formula is framed on a system by which allowance is made in the quantitative yield for the ascertained tendency of the raiyat to under-estimate good yields and to over-estimate poor yields.

For Sind there are no formulæ, and all the necessary information is obtained by the District Collectors in the form of estimates on the basis of twelve, together with quantitative equivalents gathered from general experience.

For the Native States estimates are obtained, and the formula for adjoining British districts is applied.

The estimates for wheat include the British districts and Native States in Gujarát, Deccan, Karnátak, and Sind. (Wheat)

The figures for cotton relate to the whole area under that crop in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) and include both the early crop of the Deccan sown in July to August and harvested in December, and the late crop of Gujarát, Karnátak, and Sind sown in September to October and reaped in February to March. (Cotton)

The estimates for linseed include the British districts and the Native States in Gujarát, Deccan, and Karnátak. (Oilseeds)

Those for rapeseed include the British districts and the Native States in Gujarát and Sind.

The estimates for sesamum include the British districts and the Native States in Gujarát, Deccan, Karnátak, Konkan (excluding Kanara), and Sind.

The estimates for groundnut include the British districts and Native States in the Deccan and the Belgaum district in Karnátak. (Groundnut)

Central Provinces.

Estimates are framed for wheat, cotton, linseed, and sesamum.

As regards acreage, the figures for cotton and sesamum are estimates based on reports furnished by the local officials of the Land Records staff. The figures for wheat and linseed represent the actual areas sown with those crops as disclosed by the field-to-field inspection by patwaris. The reporting agency consists of 217 revenue inspectors with, on an average, 24 patwaris working under each inspector. Each tahsil has usually 4 revenue inspectors.

Standards of outturn were framed for each crop from the results of crop cutting experiments on selected fields under the supervision of responsible and selected officials during the years 1884-85 to 1887-88. For wheat the standard was framed separately for first and second class lands, and the proportion in which the area of each class was cropped was taken into account; irrigation also was taken into account, but in a less degree, as it is of importance only in the case of the rice crop for which no estimates are made. The standards were revised in 1894 on a review of crop cuttings made during the four years, 1888-89 to 1891-92. They were again revised in 1898 on a revision of crop cuttings made during the four years, 1892-93.

to 1895-96. A fresh revision of the standards for cotton was made in 1903, and again 1908, on a review of crop cuttings made during the five years ending 1906-07. The yield expressed by the people in terms of annas in the rupee is converted into percentages, 13·3 annas, or a normal crop, being taken to be equal to 100. A full crop or 16 annas is denoted by 120, and a bumper crop or 20 annas by 150. All deductions based on the standards are made by the Director of Land Records and Settlements from the year's figures furnished by district officers, who are supposed to bear in mind the standards when estimating the yield of the season.

Until 1897-98 the figures did not take into account the zamindari areas in Raipur, Biláspur, and Drug, for which no statistics were available, the survey being in progress. Since that year the surveyed portions of these zamindari areas have been included.

(Wheat) The area sown with wheat as a mixed crop with gram is reduced for the purpose of excluding gram by 15 per cent in the districts of the Nagpur and Chattisgarh Divisions, and by from 25 to 40 per cent in the rest of the province.

(Cotton) The area on which cotton is grown mixed with other crops is reduced by deductions varying in the different districts from 7 to 16 per cent.

(Oilseeds) In the case of linseed sown with gram the area is reduced by 20 per cent for the purpose of excluding gram.

Berar. Estimates are framed for wheat, cotton, linseed, and sesamum.

The system by which areas are returned is similar to that in the Central Provinces.

No standard yield was fixed until 1903-04 and there was no specific system for estimating the yield of the harvests for the purposes of the forecasts. The estimates from 1903-04 have been calculated on the lines followed in the Central Provinces. The standards of normal outturn adopted in 1903-04 were revised in 1908.

Madras. Estimates are framed for rice, cotton, sesamum, groundnut, indigo, sugarcane, and castorseed.

The estimates of the rate of yield are those reported by tahsildars or deputy tahsildars, which are tabulated in the office of the Board of Revenue.

(Rice) For rice the standard rates are based on the grain values of soils taken for settlement purposes, and worked out for each settled district as the standard for these districts. For districts not yet settled, and for Tinnevelly, the average of all settled districts is taken.

(Cotton) For cotton the standard has been determined on a full consideration of all available data at 55lb per acre for *Salems*, 90lb for *Tinnevellies*, and 50lb for *Northerns*, *Westerns*, *Cocanadas* and others. The sowings of cotton continue from July to October in the central and Deccan districts, and in the southern districts until the end of December. The harvesting of the crop begins in February and continues until July or August.

(Sesamum) For sesamum the standard of yield has been fixed with reference to the latest crop cutting experiments at 336lb per acre for the Vizagapatam, Godavari, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly districts, 224lb for Malabar and the Deccan districts, and 280lb for the remaining districts.

(Groundnut) The groundnut crop is chiefly grown in North Arcot, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly, more than half being grown in South Arcot. The rate of outturn has been fixed at 10 cwt of nuts in shell per acre.

(Indigo) The estimates for indigo comprise the districts in which it is mainly grown: Kistna, Nellore, Karnul, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chingleput, and North and South Arcot. The standard of yield was taken, on the best information on record, at 25lb of dye to the acre.

(Sugarcane) The sugarcane crop is grown chiefly in South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Ganjam, Godavari, Bellary, Anantapur, Coimbatore, and Cuddapah. The standard of yield has been fixed at 45 cwt of manufactured jaggery (*gúr*) to the acre.

Ajmer-Merwara. Estimates are made for cotton only. As regards area, the information is taken from the field book (*khasra girdawari*) prepared by the patwaris in November each year and checked by the higher revenue officers. The estimates of yield are based on the average of the results obtained by crop-cutting experiments conducted each year. The Ajmer-Merwara district is divided into 12 girdawars' circles and in each circle the girdawar carries out crop experiment every harvest. The Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner does the same in the Ajmer tahsil, and the tahsildars of Beawar and Todgarh in the two tahsils in Merwara. Each harvest a piece of land under a particular crop is selected and its yield weighed. The results of all the experiments are sent to the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, in whose office a combined return is prepared and included in the annual report.

The figures include khalsa as well as jagir and istimrár areas.

Rajputana and Central India. Estimates are framed for wheat and cotton. They are generally defective in consequence of the absence of figures for unsurveyed areas and privileged tenures in most cases.

Hyderabad. Estimates are framed for wheat, cotton, and oilseeds. Until 1902-03 the figures excluded *jagir* and such other revenue-free lands or privileged tenures; since then statistics for these areas have been obtained as far as possible and included in the statement.

Mysore. Estimates are framed for wheat and cotton.

Tables of Area and Yield

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ABSTRACT TABLE OF AREA AND YIELD

			1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02
Rice	acres		50,002,241	49,396,747	48,021,462	52,205,466	52,682,050	51,969,635	48,932,493	48,511,190
	cwt		497,901,780	415,355,100	275,676,100	498,350,700	505,640,600	451,553,460	413,506,700	384,294,100
Wheat	acres		28,421,851	24,071,320	20,579,727	24,537,775	25,370,078	18,687,782	23,864,550	23,446,161
	tons		6,998,930	5,380,342	5,363,289	7,208,384	6,837,674	5,357,142	7,093,529	6,090,524
Cotton	acres		14,959,103	14,515,662	14,643,495	13,683,437	14,602,892	11,884,576	14,231,150	14,506,295
	bales (*a*)		2,989,019	3,632,042	3,351,408	3,396,563	3,886,730	2,526,830	3,592,372	4,054,588
Linseed	acres	pure	3,781,684	2,954,093	2,020,747	2,707,887	2,829,475	1,648,903	2,417,991	2,546,694
		mixed	603,000	560,000	345,000	425,000	445,000	409,000	466,000	498,000
	tons	pure	271,798	287,407	162,479	354,994	336,610	206,220	247,024	251,808
		mixed	53,899	82,462	58,504	90,976	91,284	89,464	79,000	100,113
Rape and mustard	acres	pure	3,582,181	3,004,913	2,910,682	3,822,996	3,109,988	2,693,768	4,077,366	3,082,662
		mixed	1,613,000	1,290,000	1,526,000	1,459,000	1,509,000	1,381,000	1,449,000	1,461,000
	tons	pure	521,031	462,064	441,814	682,807	567,698	447,946	650,225	525,035
		mixed	216,050	359,979	340,602	436,451	410,983	425,471	372,000	430,617
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	acres	pure	3,000,969	3,171,472	3,369,198	3,662,109	3,530,625	3,316,067	4,052,491	3,711,711
		mixed	448,000	560,000	672,000	584,000	713,000	517,000	622,000	611,000
	tons	pure	277,933	282,129	250,958	355,817	348,118	213,256	72,856	96,210
		mixed	40,000	55,000	45,000	60,000	70,000	60,000	75,000	60,000
Jute (*b*)	acres		2,264,300	2,242,700	2,196,600	2,151,600	1,624,400	1,961,800	2,093,400	2,263,800
	bales		6,144,300	5,551,000	5,717,000	6,839,000	5,334,000	5,412,000	6,526,000	7,438,000
Indigo	acres		1,688,042	1,414,002	1,608,901	1,339,099	1,010,318	1,026,900	990,375	791,190
	cwt		237,494	190,924	168,673	166,812	139,320	111,890	148,029	112,819
Groundnut	acres		...	243,400	306,026	214,803	217,814	173,946	294,408	434,222
	tons		...	...	...	55,962	70,561	9,250	28,631	63,298
Sugarcane	acres		...	...	...	...	2,485,681	2,541,470	2,404,156	2,316,391
	tons		...	...	...	...	2,076,234	1,860,005	2,276,748	2,022,476

(*a*) The yield in bales for all the years represents the quantities exported from India and consumed in the country in and outside mills, as the reported estimates of yield fall short of the total of net exports and consumption. (See page 19)

(*b*) See footnotes on page 29 regarding the acreage and yield of jute

IN EACH YEAR FROM 1894-95 TO 1908-09

1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09		
51,842,390	49,461,465	51,586,900	54,428,600	54,157,600	54,677,300	52,426,800	acres	Rice
469,484,800	439,280,700	448,461,100	433,138,300	427,743,800	379,211,300	598,909,800	cwt	
23,395,277	28,413,743	28,470,200	26,357,400	29,212,500	22,824,500	25,978,200	acres	Wheat
7,971,446	9,641,145	7,582,040	8,570,140	8,491,700	6,106,700	7,590,000	tons	
16,581,046	18,025,000	19,918,000	21,072,000	22,434,000	21,630,000	19,739,000	acres	Cotton
4,540,217	4,269,367	4,454,254	4,685,751	5,361,655	4,291,000	4,776,000	bales (*a*)	
2,592,237	3,609,079	3,747,400	2,711,800	3,110,200	1,830,400	2,412,700	pure — acres	Linseed
621,000	592,000	647,000	567,000	633,000	269,000	499,000	mixed — acres	
359,568	466,832	298,400	265,200	312,200	133,200	210,800	pure — tons	
122,000	105,000	49,000	88,000	113,000	30,000	78,000	mixed — tons	
3,421,883	3,583,445	3,640,000	4,002,800	4,183,100	3,330,200	3,871,600	pure — acres	Rape and mustard
2,335,000	2,429,000	2,509,000	2,026,000	2,210,000	1,870,000	2,153,000	mixed — acres	
521,926	623,206	540,400	563,600	629,100	471,000	565,000	pure — tons	
516,000	542,000	336,000	398,000	424,000	217,000	423,000	mixed — tons	
4,435,648	4,838,164	4,178,700	3,913,800	3,864,900	4,016,800	4,097,000	pure — acres	Sesamum (til or jinjili)
717,000	747,000	600,000	700,000	775,000	900,000	1,000,000	mixed — acres	
13,587	539,478	300,400	344,800	451,000	255,700	374,600	pure — tons	
80,000	70,000	35,000	45,000	90,000	30,000	100,000	mixed — tons	
2,142,700	2,275,050	2,899,700	3,128,300	3,482,900	3,974,300	2,841,200	acres	Jute (*b*)
6,577,000	7,241,000	7,400,000	8,140,900	9,206,400	9,817,800	6,310,800	bales	
645,511	706,634	476,900	383,600	421,200	393,900	268,200	acres	Indigo
79,207	102,802	58,900	48,200	65,700	52,300	37,100	cwt	
491,155	474,193	459,700	485,900	622,000	868,600	989,000	acres	Groundnut(*c*)
61,854	94,419	214,900	211,200	273,700	352,500	442,000	tons	
2,207,829	2,114,592	2,244,800	2,111,000	2,351,800	2,639,200	2,184,000	acres	Sugarcane
1,906,784	1,871,986	2,169,000	1,725,500	2,205,300	2,046,900	1,841,800	tons	

(*c*) The figures of yield for years previous to 1904-05 relate to Bombay only

Note.—The figures for 1908-09 are subject to revision

RICE

[The figures in cwt represent the outturn of clean rice]

Province	acres	cwt	Character of season
Bengal (a)			
1894-95	38,639,500	416,857,200	Favourable throughout
1895-96	37,447,600	317,514,600	Rainfall insufficient during the latter part of the season
1896-97	36,177,400	179,637,400	Very unfavourable. Extensive failure of crop with famine
1897-98	39,549,500	398,142,000	Favourable
1898-99	39,605,400	405,842,900	Favourable
1899-1900	39,490,500	357,956,360	Unfavourable for autumn, but better for winter rice
1900-01	36,013,900	311,508,600	Not favourable owing to ill distributed rainfall
1901-02	35,094,800	272,201,900	Unfavourable particularly for the winter crop
1902-03	37,553,700	358,977,300	Not unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	34,931,500	316,669,700	Not favourable owing to deficient rainfall
1904-05	38,355,200	347,229,100	Rainfall unseasonable and ill distributed
1905-06	25,150,600	227,967,500	Crop damaged by heavy rain and floods in places
1906-07	24,516,000	195,545,800	Unfavourable owing to unseasonable rainfall and floods
1907-08	24,452,100	140,330,300	Unfavourable. Rainfall unseasonable and ill distributed
1908-09	22,454,400	164,887,800	Not favourable for autumn, but partially good for winter crop
Eastern Bengal and Assam			
1905-06	15,960,200	101,397,600	Crop damaged by heavy rain and consequent floods
1906-07	15,723,500	119,835,800	Unfavourable for autumn but favourable for winter crop
1907-08	15,758,100	126,231,500	Very favourable for autumn but less so for winter crop
1908-09	15,332,500	121,699,000	Favourable on the whole except in parts
Madras (b)			
1894-95	6,569,400	35,662,600	Rainfall partial and insufficient
1895-96	6,881,000	56,359,500	Generally favourable, though crop affected in places by floods
1896-97	6,620,000	48,359,700	Unfavourable in northern but better in southern districts
1897-98	6,935,200	47,991,700	Crop affected by failure of north east monsoon
1898-99	7,166,000	54,946,700	Rain deficient in northern and excessive in southern districts
1899-1900	6,429,000	39,437,100	Favourable at first, but latterly unfavourable in most districts
1900-01	6,591,600	49,023,100	Not unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	6,858,200	51,490,200	Favourable
1902-03	7,734,800	57,485,500	Favourable
1903-04	7,768,300	58,200,000	Favourable
1904-05	6 322,700	40,497,000	Unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1905-06	6,604,400	45,833,200	Not unfavourable
1906-07	6,944,400	50,438,200	Rainfall seasonable
1907-08	7,215,100	49,501,500	Water-supply not quite sufficient, but crop fair
1908-09	7,103,600	45,488,800	Water-supply insufficient, but crop fair to good

(*a*) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1904-05

(*b*) The estimates for Madras up to 1906-07 relate only to raiyatwari villages; but since that year estimates for certain *zamindari* and whole *inam* villages have also been included

Note.—The figures for 1908-09 are subject to revision

RICE—*continued*

[The figures in cwt represent the outturn of clean rice]

Province	acres	cwt	Character of season
Lower Burma			
1894-95	4,793,341	45,381,980	Rainfall insufficient
1895-96	5,068,147	41,481,000	Late rains unequally distributed
1896-97	5,224,062	47,679,000	Favourable
1897-98	5,720,766	52,217,000	Uniformly favourable
1898-99	5,910,650	44,851,000	Rain failed towards end of season, causing some injury
1899-1900	6,050,135	54,160,000	Good
1900-01	6,326,993	52,975,000	Not unfavourable
1901-02	6,558,190	60,602,000	Favourable
1902-03	6,553,890	53,022,000	Favourable, though floods caused damage in places
1903-04	6,761,665	64,411,000	Very favourable
1904-05	6,909,000	60,735,000	Rainfall seasonable, but crop affected by floods and high winds
1905-06	6,713,400	57,940,000	Generally favourable except for damage by floods in places
1906-07	6,973,700	61,924,000	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	7,252,000	63,148,000	Rainfall late but ample and well distributed
1908-09	7,546,300	66,835,000	Good, though heavy rain and storm affected crop in places
Total			
1894-95	50,002,241	497,901,780	Favourable on the whole
1895-96	49,396,747	415,355,100	Not very favourable owing to ill distributed rainfall
1896-97	48,021,462	275,676,100	Unfavourable except in Burma
1897-98	52,205,466	498,350,700	Favourable generally
1898-99	52,682,050	505,640,600	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	51,969,635	451,553,460	Not very favourable
1900-01	48,932,493	413,506,700	Not favourable
1901-02	48,511,190	384,294,100	Unfavourable except in Madras and Burma
1902-03	51,842,390	469,484,800	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	49,461,465	489,280,700	On the whole not unfavourable
1904-05	51,586,900	448,461,100	Not very favourable
1905-06	54,428,600	433,138,300	Crop damaged by heavy rain and floods in many places
1906-07	54,157,600	427,743,800	Not very favourable
1907-08	54,677,300	379,211,800	Not favourable
1908-09	52,426,800	398,909,800	Not very favourable on the whole

Note.—The figures for 1908-09 are subject to revision

WHEAT

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Panjab (*a*)			
1894-95	8,051,800	2,395,353	Winter rain sufficient and harvest excellent
1895-96	6,893,400	1,753,766	Very unfavourable for dry crop owing to deficient rain
1896-97	6,584,300	1,872,066	Monsoon weak, but winter rains copious
1897-98	8,013,800	2,358,975	Favourable, but late crop damaged at harvest time
1898-99	7,729,200	1,977,777	Not favourable. Crop injured by deficient rain, rust, insects
1899-1900	6,366,500	1,823,182	Monsoon rains scanty, but winter rains beneficial
1900-01	8,766,400	2,940,602	Very favourable, except for damage by rust and excessive rain
1901-02	7,227,100	1,846,332	Monsoon ceased early. Winter rains failed
1902-03	6,995,200	2,314,714	Favourable, except for damage by drought in mid-season
1903-04	7,765,700	3,075,161	Distinctly favourable
1904-05	7,712,100	2,855,300	Favourable
1905-06	8,572,100	3,510,300	Very favourable
1906-07	9,100,100	3,266,900	Favourable, except for local damage by excessive rain, rust, hail
1907-08	8,271,800	2,488,500	Monsoon ceased early. Winter rains late and scanty
1908-09	9,002,100	3,062,200	Favourable at first, but not so afterwards.
N.-W. Frontier (*b*)			
1901-02	796,500	159,279	Unusual drought throughout season
1902-03	822,900	234,594	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	994,062	302,094	Very favourable
1904-05	882,200	267,600	Favourable
1905-06	1,024,600	279,700	Favourable on the whole
1906-07	1,146,400	305,200	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	977,700	213,200	Restricted sowings; but late rains beneficial
1908-09	1,019,500	213,300	Fairly good, though crop affected by hail-storms in places
United Provinces			
1894-95	6,333,688	1,469,996	Rain excessive. Crop injured by high winds and cloudy weather
1895-96	5,177,261	1,591,294	Rain deficient throughout season
1896-97	4,931,710	1,850,914	Autumn rain irregular. Winter rain well distributed
1897-98	5,985,146	2,249,633	Favourable generally
1898-99	6,348,688	2,277,414	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	6,202,826	2,410,052	Rainfall deficient at first but favourable later
1900-01	6,790,440	2,384,605	Favourable, except for damage by cloudy weather and rust
1901-02	6,461,729	2,401,940	Rainfall late and deficient
1902-03	6,909,549	2,972,497	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	7,788,753	3,230,018	Remarkably good
1904-05	7,706,500	1,897,000	Favourable at the beginning but disastrous afterwards
1905-06	6,478,900	2,428,700	Favourable for irrigated crop
1906-07	7,044,000	2,164,500	Favourable at first, but unfavourable afterwards
1907-08	4,405,700	1,674,700	Unfavourable on the whole
1908-09	5,674,700	2,132,100	Rainfall scanty and moisture insufficient for growth of crop
Central Provinces			
1894-95	3,393,348	502,275	Crop suffered from heavy rain and fungoid diseases
1895-96	2,714,454	368,038	Unfavourable
1896-97	1,969,623	332,645	Winter rains generally favourable
1897-98	2,171,714	543,095	Crop suffered somewhat from insufficient moisture
1898-99	2,505,299	456,169	Not favourable
1899-1900	1,633,070	201,803	Very unfavourable
1900-01	2,055,736	440,909	Favourable, except for damage by rust
1901-02	2,620,138	571,040	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rainfall
1902-03	2,284,908	666,589	Favourable, except for damage by frost and insects
1903-04	2,921,161	751,388	Favourable, except at the end of the season
1904-05	3,068,500	751,900	Favourable, except for damage by frost and rust in places
1905-06	3,019,500	773,700	Favourable on the whole
1906-07	3,274,100	831,500	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	2,427,900	455,200	Unfavourable owing to deficiency of moisture
1908-09	2,469,850	637,900	Favourable, though crop affected by frost and hail in places

(*a*) Includes Native States from 1907-08
(*b*) Constituted in 1901 out of the Panjab

Note.—The figures for 1908-09 are subject to revision

WHEAT—*continued*

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Bengal (a)			
1894-95	1,413,000	686,300	Crop suffered somewhat from drought
1895-96	1,427,400	345,600	Autumn rains ceased early, and winter rains failed
1896-97	1,341,700	386,900	Unfavourable at first, but slightly better afterwards
1897-98	1,569,500	592,600	Favourable
1898-99	1,582,500	656,400	Uniformly favourable
1899-1900	1,550,300	572,700	Not favourable on the whole
1900-01	1,498,700	472,600	Unfavourable
1901-02	1,408,300	391,500	Unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1902-03	1,417,000	485,900	Unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	1,508,600	527,800	Generally favourable
1904-05	1,324,900	433,200	Unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	1,248,300	396,600	Crop seriously damaged by continuous rain and hailstorms
1906-07	1,402,600	388,700	Unfavourable
1907-08	1,003,100	299,200	Very unfavourable
1908-09	1,255,200	319,800	Not favourable owing to drought
Eastern Bengal			
1904-05	180,700	62,000	On the whole not favourable
1905-06	159,800	50,000	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1906-07	135,900	31,900	Unfavourable
1907-08	92,800	21,300	Very unfavourable
1908-09	77,100	14,300	Vevy unfavourable owing to drought
Bombay (including Native States) (b)			
1894-95	2,678,665	744,961	Favourable, though crop injured by cloudy weather, rust, frost
1895-96	2,288,838	454,865	Unfavourable owing to deficient moisture
1896-97	1,446,741	288,002	Unfavourable. Rains failed
1897-98	2,004,832	627,914	Rain continuous and excessive
1898-99	2,470,998	737,385	Not favourable on unirrigated but good on irrigated land
1899-1900	1,157,077	99,408	Very unfavourable. Rains failed
1900-01	1,433,810	298,479	Unfavourable owing to want of rain
1901-02	1,510,459	179,034	Unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall. Damage by rats
1902-03	1,797,245	532,601	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	2,174,076	560,279	Fairly good on the whole
1904-05	2,260,900	356,600	Not favourable owing to deficient rain, cold and frost
1905-06	1,347,200	275,100	Unfavourable owing to insufficiency of moisture
1906-07	1,662,900	338,200	Not favourable on the whole
1907-08	1,677,700	336,200	Generally unfavourable owing to deficient water-supply
1908-09	1,600,200	357,800	Not very favourable owing to deficient rain and frost
Berar			
1894-95	889,326	150,232	Not very favourable owing to heavy rain
1895-96	747,025	103,084	Unfavourable owing to early cessation of monsoon
1896-97	381,425	23,413	Crop failed owing to want of rain
1897-98	390,378	41,983	Unfavourable on the whole
1898-99	436,362	53,571	Not favourable on the whole
1899-1900	17,910	414	Disastrously bad owing to failure of rains
1900-01	243,554	29,900	Unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	280,085	34,385	Favourable, but crop damaged by rats
1902-03	216,955	34,625	Favourable, but sowings restricted
1903-04	452,663	70,052	Not very favourable owing to heavy rain and hail-storms
1904-05	428,600	80,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	424,300	60,700	Not very favourable owing to deficient monsoon
1906-07	440,300	72,600	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	286,900	33,400	Not favourable owing to deficiency of moisture
1908-09	310,950	55,600	Favourable on the whole

(*a*) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1903-04
(*b*) Includes the State of Baroda also

Note.—The figures for 1908-09 are subject to revision

WHEAT—*continued*

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Sind (including Native States)			
1894-95	673,251	215,361	Favourable
1895-96	315,559	71,683	Unfavourable
1896-97	406,752	116,470	Not unfavourable on the whole
1897-98	591,621	177,160	Inundation seasonable and sufficient
1898-99	369,706	81,231	Decidedly bad owing to insufficient inundation
1899-1900	364,522	68,226	Unfavourable
1900-01	479,487	123,160	Generally good
1901-02	534,004	109,009	Fairly good
1902-03	331,608	75,987	Unfavourable owing to poor inundation
1903-04	586,895	202,171	Favourable
1904-05	522,700	126,100	Not very favourable owing to low inundation and frost
1905-06	628,100	196,200	Favourable on the whole
1906-07	672,300	186,300	Favourable, but crop suffered in places from rain and hail
1907-08	447,500	113,300	Not favourable owing to low inundation and frost
1908-09	532,800	129,900	Favourable, but crop suffered from frost
Rajputana			
1894-95	1,529,146	368,168	Not reported
1895-96	1,306,868	315,573	
1896-97	1,374,346	293,932	Rainfall deficient
1897-98	1,302,233	307,062	Not reported
1898-99	1,196,014	276,388	
1899-1900	360,733	79,289	
1900-01	713,290	170,682	Not favourable
1901-02	541,834	103,869	Unfavourable
1902-03	818,399	190,841	Fairly good
1903-04	1,125,277	297,162	Favourable
1904-05	1,023,800	189,000	Not favourable
1905-06	665,600	136,600	Not very favourable
1906-07	842,400	181,600	Favourable
1907-08	603,800	132,600	Unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1908-09	887,800	198,400	Fairly good on the whole
Central India			
1894-95	2,042,531	396,567	Not reported
1895-96	1,740,608	290,745	
1896-97	1,366,269	179,949	
1897-98	1,501,013	279,492	
1898-99	1,613,851	287,749	
1899-1900	692,950	100,276	
1900-01	1,244,330	220,116	
1901-02	1,459,116	255,027	
1902-03	1,182,298	408,843	
1903-04	1,956,069	523,855	
1904-05	2,227,400	473,200	
1905-06	1,852,100	420,600	
1906-07	2,447,500	614,600	
1907-08	1,694,100	271,300	
1908-09	2,048,100	396,900	Favourable for irrigated, but not for unirrigated crop

Note.—The figures for 1908-09 are subject to revision

WHEAT—*concluded*

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Hyderabad (a)			
1894-95	1,412,562	69,413	Not favourable owing to heavy rain late in the season
1895-96	1,454,451	85,331	Not reported
1896-97	772,990	18,585	Unfavourable
1897-98	1,003,175	30,139	Not very unfavourable
1898-99	1,113,431	33,098	Favourable, but crop damaged by rats
1899-1900	339,136	1,538	Disastrously bad owing to failure of rain
1900-01	636,247	12,279	Unfavourable owing to holding off of rain
1901-02	603,182	38,853	Not favourable, crop damaged by rats
1902-03	614,092	53,724	Favourable, but sowings restricted
1903-04	1,134,769	100,535	Favourable
1904-05	1,126,600	89,700	Not favourable owing to deficient winter rains
1905-06	984,500	41,800	Unfavourable owing to want of late rains
1906-07	1,039,500	109,000	Favourable
1907-08	932,900	67,200	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rainfall
1908-09	1,098,300	71,600	Late rain insufficient
Mysore			
1894-95	4,534	304	Not reported
1895-96	5,456	363	
1896-97	3,871	413	
1897-98	4,363	331	
1898-99	4,029	492	
1899-1900	2,758	254	
1900-01	2,556	197	
1901-02	3,714	256	
1902-03	5,123	531	
1903-04	5,718	630	
1904-05	5,300	440	
1905-06	2,400	140	
1906-07	4,500	700	
1907-08	2,600	600	
1908-09	1,600	200	North-east monsoon failed
Total			
1894-95	28,421,851	6,998,930	Not favourable owing to heavy rain at sowing time
1895-96	24,071,320	5,380,342	Unfavourable
1896-97	20,579,727	5,363,289	Unfavourable
1897-98	24,537,775	7,208,384	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	25,370,078	6,837,674	Not favourable on the whole
1899-1900	18,687,782	5,357,142	Unfavourable on the whole
1900-01	23,864,550	7,093,529	Not unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	23,446,161	6,090,524	Unfavourable on the whole
1902-03	23,395,277	7,971,446	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	28,413,743	9,641,145	Exceptionally good
1904-05	28,470,200	7,582,040	Not very favourable on the whole
1905-06	26,357,400	8,570,140	Favourable on the whole
1906-07	29,212,500	8,491,700	Favourable at first, but dull weather prevailed later
1907-08	22,824,500	6,106,700	Crop injured by deficient rain, cold winds, frosts
1908-09	25,978,200	7,590,000	Not very favourable. Winter rains generally deficient

(*a*) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude *jagir* areas

Note.—The figures for 1908-09 are subject to revision

COTTON

[The figures in bales represent the outturn of cleaned cotton, *i.e.*, cotton with the seeds extracted]

Provinces	acres	bales of 400 lb	Character of season
Bombay (including Native States) (a)			
1894-95	5,292,717	880,240	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1895-96	5,303,598	1,029,455	Favourable on the whole
1896-97	5,033,549	827,819	Unfavourable on the whole, owing to drought
1897-98	4,751,103	948,514	Not very favourable owing to damage from blight and locusts
1898-99	5,098,145	1,232,861	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	3,095,206	(*b*)81,647	Extremely unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01	4,240,140	759,096	Not favourable owing to deficiency of late rains
1901-02	4,394,796	567,386	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rain
1902-03	4,786,657	943,327	Favourable, though crop affected by excessive rain and cold
1903-04	5,702,000	1,059,000	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	5,955,000	796,000	Unfavourable owing to deficiency of moisture
1905-06	6,665,000	1,198,000	Favourable at first, but not so afterwards
1906-07	7,383,000	1,762,000	Favourable
1907-08	7,101,000	1,039,000	Not favourable owing to early cessation of monsoon
1908-09	6,012,000	1,257,000	Not quite favourable owing to ill-distributed rain, cold frost
Berar (c)			
1894-95	2,102,956	255,628	Not favourable owing to excessive rain
1895-96	2,071,856	451,230	Favourable on the whole
1896-97	2,306,870	335,576	Not favourable owing to failure of monsoon after August
1897-98	2,150,329	439,980	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	2,476,306	617,222	Outturn good, though late rains failed
1899-1900	1,983,602	104,693	Very unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01	2,521,651	730,962	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	2,689,201	612,344	Favourable, though crop injured by rats
1902-03	2,765,635	710,068	Favourable, though crop damaged by heavy rain in November
1903-04	2,851,000	486,000	Not favourable owing to heavy rain
1904-05	3,069,000	755,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	3,192,000	475,000	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1906-07	3,289,000	553,000	Crop injured by heavy and continuous rain
1907-08	3,168,000	371,000	Unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1908-09	3,016,000	541,000	Favourable, though crop affected by heavy rain
Madras (d)			
1894-95	1,521,500	106,980	Unfavourable owing mainly to want of timely rains
1895-96	1,623,900	120,524	Favourable on the whole
1896-97	1,395,400	104,655	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1897-98	1,509,100	118,876	Crop injured by blight or drought in places
1898-99	1,321,700	127,670	Not very favourable
1899-1900	1,382,700	101,440	Unfavourable on the whole
1900-01	1,373,300	118,320	Not favourable on the whole
1901-02	1,351,200	130,130	Fair on the whole
1902-03	1,580,900	167,109	Favourable
1903-04	1,665,000	175,000	Favourable
1904-05	1,755,000	132,000	Not favourable owing to want of sufficient rain
1905-06	1,597,000	145,000	Not favourable owing to want of sufficient rain
1906-07	1,703,000	157,000	Favourable
1907-08	1,855,000	198,000	Favourable
1908-09	1,607,000	165,000	Rainfall defective, but crop fair to good

(*a*) Includes the State of Baroda also

(*b*) The estimate for the year is too low, as the mill consumption for the year ending the 30th June and the net exports for the year ending the 30th September were 605,000 bales. For both the preceding and the following years the trade figures are however lower than the estimates, so that for the 3 years 1898—1901 the production would seem to be understated only by 109,000 bales. In this calculation the excess of the exports from the districts of the North and East Deccan over their reported production, which averages 208,000 bales in the twelve years 1891—1903, has been taken to represent imports by road into the Presidency from the neighbouring Native States

(*c*) The figures of production for Berar for the years previous to 1903-04 represent the mill consumption for the year ending the 30th June and the exports for the year ending the 30th September, as the provincial estimates of the outturn were extremely defective

(*d*) The estimates for Madras up to 1903-07 relate only to *raiyatwari* tracts; but since that year estimates for certain *zamindari* and whole *inam* villages and Native States have also been included

Note.—The figures for 1908-09 are subject to revision

COTTON—*continued*

[The figures in bales represent the outturn of cleaned cotton, *i.e.*, cotton with the seeds extracted]

Province	acres	bales of 400 lb	Character of season
***Hyderabad* (*a*)**			
1894-95	1,611,912	117,277	Crop suffered from excessive rain
1895-96	1,492,768	173,283	Not reported
1896-97	1,558,296	137,152	Not favourable
1897-98	1,653,669	163,449	
1898-99	1,738,379	222,302	Not very favourable
1899-1900	1,292,329	91,975	Very unfavourable owing to drought
1900-01	1,698,836	288,570	Not very favourable owing to sudden cessation of winter rains
1901-02	1,689,139	300,301	Favourable
1902-03	2,359,130	280,267	Not favourable owing to cloudy weather and untimely rain
1903-04	2,661,000	275,000	Not favourable owing to heavy rain and strong winds
1904-05	2,731,000	330,000	Favourable
1905-06	2,537,000	303,000	Crop suffered through failure of late rains
1906-07	3,480,000	449,000	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	3,100,000	293,000	Unfavourable for early crop, but better for late crop
1908-09	2,902,000	295,000	Rain excessive for early and deficient for late crop
***United Provinces* (*b*)**			
1894-95	1,214,747	198,333	Unfavourable owing to heavy rain and stormy winds
1895-96	1,060,905	280,414	Favourable on the whole
1896-97	1,150,069	260,521	Crop injured by drought and dry west winds
1897-98	919,671	225,478	Not unfavourable on the whole
1898-99	933,395	261,304	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	996,673	227,787	Unfavourable on the whole
1900-01	1,046,176	294,169	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	1,153,870	368,638	Favourable though rains were late
1902-03	1,239,131	327,728	Crop suffered from deficient rain, high winds and insects
1903-04	841,000	184,000	Not favourable owing to excessive rain and winds
1904-05	1,201,000	368,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	1,372,000	394,000	Crop suffered from deficient rainfall
1906-07	1,489,000	639,000	Very favourable
1907-08	1,461,000	268,000	Not favourable owing to early cessation of monsoon
1908-09	1,363,000	419,000	Favourable on the whole.
***Panjab* (*b*)**			
1894-95	1,161,200	241,667	Favourable on the whole
1895-96	1,176,700	204,806	Rainfall generally insufficient and untimely
1896-97	1,128,400	223,947	Mousoon ceased early and irrigation inadequate
1897-98	788,600	166,707	Not favourable owing to insufficient rain
1898-99	988,400	138,926	Unfavourable owing to scanty and irregular rainfall
1899-1900	1,215,400	205,203	Unfavourable owing to the holding off of rain
1900-01	1,080,200	219,646	Crop suffered from heavy rainfall and insects
1901-02	1,026,800	213,466	Not very favourable on the whole
1902-03	1,193,600	229,005	Rainfall deficient
1903-04	1,205,100	261,241	Fairly satisfactory on the whole
1904-05	1,698,000	408,000	Favourable
1905-06	2,020,000	192,000	Disastrous owing to injury by green fly, drought and boll-worm.
1906-07	1,413,000	357,000	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	1,474,000	356,000	Not very favourable owing to abrupt cessation of monsoon
1908-09	1,562,000	324,000	Favourable at first, but crop affected by heavy rain afterwards
***N.-W. Frontier* (*c*)**			
1901-02	30,400	6,759	Not favourable on the whole
1902-03	27,400	7,420	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	35,900	8,424	
1904-05	49,000	10,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	59,000	13,000	
1906-07	61,000	13,000	
1907-08	48,000	9,000	Not favourable on the whole
1908-09	54,000	12,000	Generally good

(*a*) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude *jagir* areas
(*b*) Includes Native States from 1904-05
(*c*) Constituted in 1901 out of the Panjab

Note.—The figures for 1908-09 are subject to revision

COTTON—*continued*

[The figures in bales represent the outturn of cleaned cotton, *i.e.*, cotton with the seeds extracted]

Province	acres	bales of 400 lb	Character of season
Central Provinces			
1894-95 (a)	601,984	81,196	Not favourable owing to excessive rain
1895-96 (a)	541,087	105,940	Favourable
1896-97 (a)	718,186	86,950	Not favourable owing to scanty rainfall
1897-98	668,847	118,994	Crop injured by excessive rain
1898-99	668,522	165,169 (b)	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1899-1900	712,836	117,050 (b)	Very unfavourable owing to exceptional drought
1900-01	1,004,812	268,958 (b)	Not favourable owing to irregular rainfall
1901-02	981,342	267,737 (b)	
1902-03	1,136,431	260,798	Not favourable on the whole
1903-04	1,293,000	274,000	
1904-05	1,484,000	474,000	Favourable
1905-06	1,657,000	343,000	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rain
1906-07	1,389,000	328,000	Crop damaged by heavy rain and floods in places
1907-08	1,264,000	224,000	Unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1908-09	1,159,000	227,000	Favourable, though crop affected by heavy rain
Rajputana			
1894-95	619,362	184,696	Not reported
1895-96	514,854	150,862	
1896-97	549,236	145,492	
1897-98	542,435	137,669	
1898-99	478,604	117,743	Unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	325,033	44,161	Very unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01	369,384	104,390	Not reported
1901-02	281,934	87,858	
1902-03	456,503	164,142	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	395,000	113,000	Not favourable owing to high winds and locusts
1904-05	469,000	186,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	291,000	61,000	Unfavourable
1906-07	428,000	201,000	Favourable
1907-08	438,000	91,000	Not favourable
1908-09	407,000	86,000	Crop damaged by heavy rain in many places
Central India			
1894-95	512,936	38,000	Not reported
1895-96	420,239	49,500	
1896-97	522,683	45,900	
1897-98	417,456	60,600	
1898-99	471,408	46,800	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	479,565	23,100	Very unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01	542,673	63,900	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	529,094	72,200	
1902-03	591,006	115,878	
1903-04	772,000	125,000	
1904-05	846,000	136,000	Favourable
1905-06	979,000	130,000	Unfavourable except at sowing time
1906-07	1,132,000	222,000	Favourable
1907-08	993,000	55,000	Unfavourable
1908-09	957,000	144,000	Crop suffered through want of rain in many places
Sind (including Native States)			
1894-95	113,589	55,141	Crop damaged by floods and blight
1895-96	111,855	51,018	Water-supply deficient
1896-97	123,706	56,694	Fairly good
1897-98	108,227	40,176	Not favourable
1898-99	92,312	39,712	Not favourable owing to frost
1899-1900	92,069	20,507	Unfavourable owing to deficient water supply
1900-01	84,560	43,031	Not unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	129,409	72,553	
1902-03	195,486	110,808	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	209,000	115,000	
1904-05	221,000	97,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	283,000	84,000	Favourable, but crop damaged by boll-worm
1906-07	250,000	155,000	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	259,000	135,000	Not favourable owing to deficient water-supply
1908-09	257,000	97,000	Inundation favourable, but crop suffered through frost

(*a*) Exclusive of zamindári area in Raipur, Bilaspur, and Drug

(*b*) Represent exports and consumption of the years ending the 30th September as the reported estimates of the yield were imperfect

Note.—The figures for 1908-09 are subject to revision

COTTON—*concluded*

[The figures in bales represent the outturn of cleaned cotton, *i.e.*, cotton with the seeds extracted]

Province	acres	bales of 400 lb	Character of season
Burma			
1898-99	167,821	—	
1899-1900	148,563	32,900	Not unfavourable, though crop damaged by heavy rain
1900-01	141,718	21,077	Heavy rain injured the crop
1901-02	130,610	13,125	Unfavourable owing to want of rain
1902-03	148,867	21,114	Fair on the whole
1903-04	165,000	27,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1904-05	189,000	39,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	183,000	35,000	
1906-07	187,000	36,000	Fairly favourable on the whole
1907-08	195,000	29,000	Unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall
1908-09	193,000	31,000	Unfavourable at first, but latterly favourable
Bengal (a)			
1894-95	206,200	63,871	Favourable on the whole
1895-96	197,900	53,356	Favourable except at sowing time
1896-97	157,100	40,184	Unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall
1897-98	174,000	52,590	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	167,900	45,560	Unfavourable owing to uneven character of monsoon
1899-1900	160,600	39,705	Unfavourable owing to inadequate rain
1900-01	127,700	41,262	Unfavourable for early but fairly favourable for late crop
1901-02	118,500	32,094	Unfavourable owing to deficient rain
1902-03	100,300	29,366	
1903-04	96,000	28,000	Not very favourable on the whole
1904-05	78,000	20,000	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rain
1905-06	71,000	16,000	Crop suffered from excessive rain and floods
1906-07	75,000	16,000	
1907-08	70,000	14,000	Not favourable owing to floods and drought afterwards
1908-09	67,000	14,000	Favourable for early, but less so for late crop
Eastern Bengal and Assam			
1903-04 (*b*)	31,000	12,000	Not very favourable on the whole
1904-05	50,000	17,000	Generally favourable
1905-06	61,000	17,000	Crop injured by excessive rain
1906-07	76,000	17,000	Not favourable on the whole
1907-08	79,000	24,000	Very favourable
1908-09	80,000	19,000	Favourable at first, but rain excessive afterwards
Mysore			
1903-04	70,000	13,000	Not reported
1904-05	71,000	5,000	
1905-06	76,000	5,000	
1906-07	89,000	10,000	Generally favourable
1907-08	84,000	6,000	
1908-09	63,000	3,000	Crop suffered through want of crop
Ajmer-Merwara			
1903-04	33,000	5,000	Unfavourable owing to early cessation of rains
1904-05	52,000	18,000	Favourable
1905-06	29,000	5,000	Unfavourable owing to high winds
1906-07	40,000	19,000	Favourable
1907-08	41,000	10,000	Not favourable on the whole
1908-09	40,000	9,000	Heavy rain affected crop

Total

	Acres	Outturn as shown above (in bales of 400 lb)	Net exports and consumption (in bales of 400 lb) (*c*)	
1894-95	14,959,103	2,223,029	2,989,019	Unfavourable. Early rains excessive, late rains deficient
1895-96	14,515,662	2,670,388	3,632,042	Favourable
1896-97	14,643,495	2,264,890	3,351,408	Unfavourable ; monsoon withdrew early
1897-98	13,683,437	2,473,033	3,396,563	Not very favourable on the whole
1898-99	14,602,892	3,015,269	3,886,730	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	11,884,576	1,090,168	2,526,880	Very unfavourable
1900-01	14,231,150	2,953,381	3,592,372	Favourable except in western and southern India
1901-02	14,506,295	2,744,591	4,054,588	Favourable except in western India
1902-03	16,581,046	3,367,030	4,540,217	Favourable
1903-04	18,025,000	3,160,665	4,269,367	Not favourable on the whole
1904-05	19,918,000	3,791,000	4,454,254	Favourable for early, but not for late crop
1905-06	21,072,000	3,416,000	4,685,751	Not favourable. Rainfall deficient
1906-07	22,484,000	4,934,000	5,361,655	Favourable
1907-08	21,630,000	3,122,000	4,291,000	Unfavourable. Rainfall short and ill-distributed
1908-09	19,739,000	3,643,000	4,776,000	Relatively satisfactory on the whole

(*a*) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1903-04

(*b*) Assam only

(*c*) For the years up to 1907-08 the exports as well as the mill consumption are for the year ending the 30th September. For 1908-09 they are for the year ending the 30th June. No reliable information exists as to the annual consumption outside the mills, but in 1907 it was settled in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association to adopt the conventional estimate of 750,000 bales. This figure has been included in the figure for each year shown in this column

Note.—The figures for 1908-09 are subject to revision

LINSEED

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
United Provinces			
1894-95 (*a*) Pure	753,857	69,165	Crop injured by excessive rain and fungoid disease
1894-95 (*a*) Mixed	603,000	53,899	
1895-96 Pure	403,565	55,796	Unfavourable owing to scanty rain
1895-96 Mixed	560,000	82,462	
1896-97 Pure	235,166	40,036	Not favourable owing to drought
1896-97 Mixed	345,000	58,504	
1897-98 Pure	519,461	110,619	Favourable
1897-98 Mixed	425,000	90,976	
1898-99 Pure	438,728	87,854	Favourable on the whole
1898-99 Mixed	445,000	91,284	
1899-1900 Pure	357,880	73,267	Not unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900 Mixed	409,000	89,464	
1900-01 Pure	448,206	75,780	Crop affected by cloudy weather and fungoid disease
1900-01 Mixed	466,000	79,000	
1901-02 Pure	373,092	75,876	Not very favourable owing to scanty winter rains
1901-02 Mixed	498,000	100,113	
1902-03 Pure	536,044	114,595	Favourable on the whole
1902-03 Mixed	621,000	122,000	
1903-04 Pure	782,302	144,736	Favourable
1903-04 Mixed	592,000	105,000	
1904-05 Pure	634,500	51,800	Unfavourable owing to frost and rust
1904-05 Mixed	647,000	49,000	
1905-06 Pure	210,900	32,800	Not favourable owing to insufficient moisture
1905-06 Mixed	567,000	88,000	
1906-07 Pure	315,000	56,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1906-07 Mixed	633,000	113,000	
1907-08 Pure	57,500	6,500	Very unfavourable owing to prolonged drought
1907-08 Mixed	269,000	30,000	
1908-09 Pure	195,200	30,500	Not unfavourable on the whole
1908-09 Mixed	499,000	78,000	
Bengal (*b*)			
1894-95	732,900	120,900	Rain excessive at first and deficient afterwards
1895-96	712,700	95,600	Not favourable owing to scanty rain
1896-97	587,800	84,900	Not favourable owing to drought
1897-98	662,800	125,400	Favourable
1898-99	677,900	144,700	
1899-1900	653,200	126,700	Rainfall ill-distributed
1900-01	806,700	133,400	Rainfall irregular and ill-distributed
1901-02	783,800	110,600	Unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall
1902-03	864,200	160,000	Rainfall ill-distributed
1903-04	922,800	168,800	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	730,400	96,600	Unfavourable owing to excessive rain, hail, and frost
1905-06	726,500	110,500	Crop suffered from untimely rain
1906-07	717,700	101,200	Not very favourable owing to excessive rain and hailstorms
1907-08	503,800	74,100	Unfavourable owing to failure of monsoon
1908-09	548,600	61,700	Unfavourable owing to want of timely rain
Eastern Bengal			
1904-05	99,000	17,500	Not unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	103,000	17,300	Rainfall ill-distributed
1906-07	87,900	13,400	Not unfavourable on the whole
1907-08	85,600	11,500	Not favourable on the whole owing to drought
1908-09	86,000	10,800	Crop suffered through long continued drought
Central Provinces			
1894-95	1,498,672	42,532	Unfavourable owing to untimely rain and cloudy weather
1895-96	730,750	45,253	Unfavourable owing to scanty rainfall
1896-97	527,421	19,391	Very unfavourable owing to drought
1897-98	683,728	69,783	Generally not favourable
1898-99	838,255	58,955	Crop damaged by drought, frost, and cloudy weather
1899-1900	306,933	4,319	Very unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1900-01	495,165	20,652	Generally unfavourable
1901-02	609,596	32,786	Unfavourable owing to failure of winter rains
1902-03	494,137	42,352	Not favourable owing to drought, frost and insects
1903-04	808,566	77,567	Not favourable owing to absence of winter rains
1904-05	825,700	67,300	Unfavourable owing to frost, cloudy weather, and storms
1905-06	815,400	69,600	Crop damaged by frost and hailstorms
1906-07	1,061,200	97,700	Crop suffered through cloudy weather, frost, rust, hail
1907-08	491,500	21,700	Very unfavourable on the whole
1908-09	838,400	76,700	Fairly favourable in principal districts

(*a*) "Pure" means seed sown by itself; "mixed" means seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates of the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate

(*b*) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1903-04

Note.—The figures for 1908-09 are subject to revision

LINSEED—*continued*

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Hyderabad (a)			
1896-97	324,455	11,355	Unfavourable on the whole
1897-98	438,030	15,141	Not favourable on the whole
1898-99	426,045	13,443	Not favourable on the whole
1899-1900	171,970	1,506	Very unfavourable
1900-01	371,983	8,774	Unfavourable
1901-02	370,376	18,403	Not favourable on the whole
1902-03	378,559	22,343	Favourable
1903-04	529,214	25,290	Crop affected by severe cold and insects
1904-05	775,800	33,500	Favourable though crop affected by failure of late rain
1905-06	604,500	24,700	Unfavourable
1906-07	664,300	28,600	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	484,800	13,600	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rainfall
1908-09	555,400	17,200	Rainfall excessive
Berar (b)			
1894-95	385,563	13,893	Unfavourable owing to cloudy weather, storms, and rust
1895-96	500,650	27,497	Not unfavourable on the whole
1896-97	188,142	4,576	Very unfavourable
1897-98	180,472	10,405	Not favourable on the whole
1898-99	171,085	7,683	Crop suffered through failure of late rains
1899-1900	21,564	—	Crop withered for want of moisture
1900-01	154,716	5,382	Unfavourable for want of sufficient rain
1901-02	185,738	9,606	Favourable, but crop injured by rats
1902-03	120,753	7,289	Fair on the whole
1903-04	184,823	18,617	Not favourable owing to absence of winter rains
1904-05	134,000	13,200	Not favourable owing to deficient winter rains and hail
1905-06	96,700	7,700	Unfavourable owing to frost and hailstorms
1906-07	97,000	8,500	Crop suffered through cloudy weather, frost, rust, and hail
1907-08	56,100	1,800	Very unfavourable
1908-09	59,600	5,900	Fairly favourable on the whole
Bombay (including Native States) (c)			
1894-95	410,692	25,308	Unfavourable owing to excessive moisture and blight
1895-96	606,428	63,261	Not unfavourable on the whole
1896-97	157,763	2,221	Very unfavourable owing to drought
1897-98	223,396	23,646	Not favourable
1898-99	277,462	23,975	Unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	137,356	428	Disastrously bad owing to failure of rains
1900-01	141,221	3,036	Very unfavourable owing to scanty rain
1901-02	224,002	4,537	Very unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1902-03	198,544	12,989	Unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	381,374	31,822	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	548,000	18,500	Crop suffered from cold, frost, and deficient moisture
1905-06	154,800	2,600	Unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1906-07	167,100	6,800	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rain
1907-08	151,100	4,000	Unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1908-09	129,500	8,000	Not favourable owing to deficient moisture
Total			
1894-95 Pure	3,781,684	271,798	Unfavourable. Rainfall excessive, producing rust and disease
1894-95 Mixed	603,000	53,899	
1895-96 Pure	2,954,093	287,407	Unfavourable. Rainfall scanty
1895-96 Mixed	560,000	82,462	
1896-97 Pure	2,020,747	162,479	Very unfavourable, owing to drought
1896-97 Mixed	345,000	58,504	
1897-98 Pure	2,707,887	354,994	Favourable in northern India, but not in western and central India
1897-98 Mixed	425,000	90,976	
1898-99 Pure	2,829,475	336,610	
1898-99 Mixed	445,000	91,284	
1899-1900 Pure	1,648,903	206,220	Very unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900 Mixed	409,000	89,464	
1900-01 Pure	2,417,991	247,024	Unfavourable. Rainfall scanty
1900-01 Mixed	466,000	79,000	
1901-02 Pure	2,546,604	251,808	Unfavourable. Rainfall deficient
1901-02 Mixed	498,000	100,113	
1902-03 Pure	2,592,237	359,568	Not unfavourable on the whole
1902-03 Mixed	621,000	122,000	
1903-04 Pure	3,609,079	466,832	Favourable in northern and western India
1903-04 Mixed	592,000	105,000	
1904-05 Pure	3,747,400	298,400	Unfavourable owing to excessive rain, rust and frost
1904-05 Mixed	647,000	49,000	
1905-06 Pure	2,711,800	265,200	Unfavourable. Rain ill-distributed and untimely
1905-06 Mixed	567,000	88,000	
1906-07 Pure	3,110,200	312,200	Not favourable on the whole
1906-07 Mixed	633,000	113,000	
1907-08 Pure	1,830,400	133,600	Very unfavourable owing to failure of the monsoon
1907-08 Mixed	269,000	30,000	
1908-09 Pure	2,412,700	210,800	Not favourable on the whole
1908-09 Mixed	499,000	78,000	

(*a*) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude *jagir* areas
(*b*) The estimates of yield for the years previous to 1903-04 are defective, being based on incorrect data
(*c*) Includes the State of Baroda also

Note.—The figures for 1908-09 are subject to revision

RAPE AND MUSTARD

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Bengal (a)			
1894-95	2,221,600	343,700	Crop suffered through absence of late rain
1895-96	2,148,400	332,400	Not unfavourable on the whole
1896-97	2,003,900	312,300	
1897-98	2,239,700	438,600	Favourable
1898-99	2,167,200	448,200	
1899-1900	2,032,900	371,900	Rainfall ill-distributed
1900-01	2,043,200	337,800	
1901-02	1,922,400	372,900	Rainfall generally deficient
1902-03	1,914,100	341,700	Rainfall ill-distributed
1903-04	1,973,900	365,500	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	782,700	125,900	Unfavourable on the whole owing to hail, frost, and rain
1905-06	767,200	118,400	Unfavourable owing to untimely rain
1906-07	818,100	138,800	Not very favourable
1907-08	611,100	88,900	Unfavourable on the whole
1908-09	659,400	74,100	Unfavourable on the whole
Eastern Bengal			
1904-05	1,194,800	234,400	Crop affected by hail and frost
1905-06	1,094,500	168,900	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1906-07	1,208,400	198,200	Not unfavourable on the whole
1907-08	1,278,000	186,700	Not very favourable on the whole
1908-09	1,195,000	157,700	Crop suffered through long continued drought
Panjab			
1894-95	802,600	97,224	Crop injured by excessive rain in many districts
1895-96	475,100	50,602	Unfavourable owing to scanty rain
1896-97	515,300	52,756	Not favourable owing to drought
1897-98	1,112,300	142,115	Favourable
1898-99	582,600	56,041	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rain and drought
1899-1900	397,500	26,761	Very unfavourable owing to early cessation of monsoon
1900-01	1,638,400	248,022	Most favourable
1901-02	665,800	64,361	Unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1902-03	936,100	91,857	Not favourable owing to failure of winter rains
1903-04	1,038,900	159,236	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	1,210,800	119,300	Not favourable owing to severe frosts
1905-06	1,614,200	183,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1906-07	1,402,400	172,300	Crop injured by excessive late rain
1907-08	842,800	110,000	Not favourable owing to drought
1908-09	1,158,900	183,900	Fairly favourable on the whole
Assam			
1894-95	134,399	20,249	Unfavourable
1895-96	182,640	36,388	Not unfavourable on the whole
1896-97	178,408	38,853	
1897-98	167,268	31,878	Not very favourable owing to deficient winter rains
1898-99	134,856	21,891	Unfavourable owing to late subsidence of floods
1899-1900	119,110	21,789	Unfavourable at first, but favourable afterwards
1900-01	126,309	21,140	Unfavourable owing to absence of rain
1901-02	157,671	28,294	Favourable, though crop suffered from heavy rain
1902-03	174,719	27,905	Unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	172,039	29,098	Not quite favourable owing to want of late rain
1904-05	157,700	28,000	Not unfavourable
1905-06	164,400	30,200	Not favourable on the whole
1906-07	222,000	43,600	Generally favourable
1907-08	261,000	42,700	Not very favourable on the whole
1908-09	267,100	44,200	Crop suffered through drought
United Provinces			
1894-95 (*b*) Pure	109,347	16,497	Crop injured by excessive moisture and fungoid disease
1894-95 (*b*) Mixed	1,613,000	216,050	
1895-96 Pure	95,678	26,554	Not unfavourable on the whole
1895-96 Mixed	1,290,000	359,979	
1896-97 Pure	83,372	18,524	
1896-97 Mixed	1,526,000	340,602	
1897-98 Pure	88,822	28,417	Favourable
1897-98 Mixed	1,459,000	436,451	
1898-99 Pure	92,679	22,884	Favourable though crop injured by frost in places
1898-99 Mixed	1,509,000	410,983	
1899-1900 Pure	76,180	21,186	Not very favourable on the whole
1899-1900 Mixed	1,381,000	425,471	
1900-01 Pure	94,130	24,060	Crop affected by excessive rain and fungoid diseases
1900-01 Mixed	1,449,000	372,000	
1901-02 Pure	120,436	36,841	
1901-02 Mixed	1,461,000	430,617	
1902-03 Pure	140,296	31,320	Favourable on the whole
1902-03 Mixed	2,335,000	516,000	
1903-04 Pure	131,926	29,643	
1903-04 Mixed	2,429,000	542,000	
1904-05 Pure	140,100	18,800	Unfavourable owing to frost and rust
1904-05 Mixed	2,509,000	336,000	
1905-06 Pure	154,700	30,000	Crop suffered through insufficient moisture
1905-06 Mixed	2,026,000	398,000	
1906-07 Pure	153,400	30,000	Crop affected by cloudy weather and fungoid diseases
1906-07 Mixed	2,210,000	424,000	
1907-08 Pure	96,800	11,300	Very unfavourable owing to drought
1907-08 Mixed	1,870,000	217,000	
1908-09 Pure	137,400	26,900	Not unfavourable on the whole
1908-09 Mixed	2,153,000	423,000	

(*a*) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1903-04

(*b*) "Pure" means seed sown by itself; "mixed" means seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates of the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate

Note.—The figures for 1908-09 are subject to revision

RAPE AND MUSTARD—*continued*

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Sind (including Native States)			
1894-95	222,413	24,852	Inundation favourable
1895-96	53,664	8,503	Unfavourable owing to deficient water-supply
1896-97	72,093	11,101	Not favourable on the whole
1897-98	154,248	27,277	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	70,766	8,601	Unfavourable owing to low inundation and frost
1899-1900	64,637	6,193	Very unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01	119,596	12,304	Not unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	113,140	12,049	
1902-03	78,606	7,813	Not favourable owing to low inundation
1903-04	85,525	16,550	Favourable
1904-05	60,100	2,500	Very unfavourable owing to low inundation, cold and frost
1905-06	64,200	11,500	Favourable on the whole
1906-07	87,900	12,400	
1907-08	63,100	6,400	Unfavourable owing to deficient moisture and frost
1908-09	133,500	26,200	Favourable
N. W. Frontier (a)			
1901-02	73,700	8,723	Most unfavourable owing to failure of winter rains
1902-03	110,900	13,151	On the whole favourable
1903-04	130,231	17,127	Favourable
1904-05	55,700	8,300	Unfavourable at first, but favourable afterwards
1905-06	85,500	12,200	Favourable
1906-07	218,800	19,400	
1907-08	121,000	12,300	Favourable on the whole
1908-09	226,900	28,600	Generally favourable
Bombay (including Native States)			
1894-95	91,822	18,509	Favourable
1895-96	49,431	7,617	Unfavourable owing to scanty rainfall
1896-97	55,615	8,207	Unfavourable owing to drought
1897-98	56,830	14,380	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	53,091	9,795	Not favourable owing to insufficient rain
1899-1900	2,536	111	Disastrous owing to failure of rain
1900-01	39,134	6,613	Fair on the whole
1901-02	17,438	1,721	Very unfavourable owing to drought
1902-03	54,625	7,891	Fair on the whole
1903-04	36,007	5,786	Not favourable owing to deficient late rains
1904-05	25,100	3,000	Unfavourable owing to deficient water supply
1905-06	43,800	9,300	Favourable
1906-07	61,400	14,300	
1907-08	46,900	12,500	Not unfavourable on the whole
1908-09	80,900	23,200	Favourable
Hyderabad (b)			
1896-97	1,994	73	Unfavourable
1897-98	3,828	140	
1898-99	8,796	286	Not unfavourable
1899-1900	905	6	Very unfavourable
1900-01	16,597	286	Not unfavourable
1901-02	12,077	146	Unfavourable
1902-03	12,537	289	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	14,917	266	
1904-05	13,000	200	Crop affected by failure of late rains
1905-06	14,300	100	Not favourable
1906-07	10,700	100	
1907-08	9,500	200	
1908-09	12,500	200	
Total			
1894-95 Pure	3,582,181	521,031	Not favourable on the whole
1894-95 Mixed	1,613,000	216,050	
1895-96 Pure	3,004,913	462,064	Not favourable. Rainfall scanty
1895-96 Mixed	1,290,000	359,979	
1896-97 Pure	2,910,682	441,814	Unfavourable owing to drought
1896-97 Mixed	1,526,000	340,602	
1897-98 Pure	3,822,996	682,807	Favourable on the whole
1897-98 Mixed	1,459,000	436,451	
1898-99 Pure	3,109,988	567,698	Not favourable on the whole
1898-99 Mixed	1,509,000	410,983	
1899-1900 Pure	2,693,768	447,946	Unfavourable. Rainfall deficient
1899-1900 Mixed	1,381,000	425,471	
1900-01 Pure	4,077,366	650,225	Favourable in north-western India, but not elsewhere
1900-01 Mixed	1,449,000	372,000	
1901-02 Pure	3,082,662	525,035	Not favourable on the whole. Rainfall deficient
1901-02 Mixed	1,461,000	430,617	
1902-03 Pure	3,421,883	521,926	Not favourable on the whole. Rainfall ill-distributed
1902-03 Mixed	2,335,000	516,000	
1903-04 Pure	3,583,445	623,206	Favourable
1903-04 Mixed	2,429,000	542,000	
1904-05 Pure	3,640,000	540,400	Not favourable owing to hail and frost
1904-05 Mixed	2,509,000	336,000	
1905-06 Pure	4,002,800	563,600	Not favourable on the whole
1905-06 Mixed	2,026,000	398,000	
1906-07 Pure	4,183,100	629,100	Fairly good on the whole
1906-07 Mixed	2,210,000	424,000	
1907-08 Pure	3,390,200	471,000	Unfavourable owing to drought
1907-08 Mixed	1,870,000	217,000	
1908-09 Pure	3,871,600	565,000	Generally favourable except in Bengal and Assam
1908-09 Mixed	2,153,000	423,000	

(*a*) Constituted in 1901 out of the Panjab
(*b*) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude *jagir* areas
Note.—The figures for 1908-09 are subject to revision

SESAMUM (til or jinjili)

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Madras (a)			
1894-95	613,600	40,700	Unfavourable on the whole
1895-96	824,700	54,700	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rain
1896-97	562,800	48,100	Not favourable
1897-98	826,000	69,000	Not favourable on the whole
1898-99	690,700	68,100	Not very favourable on the whole
1899-1900	665,900	45,100	Unfavourable
1900-01	850,000	68,200	Not favourable on the whole
1901-02	727,700	66,400	
1902-03	782,700	71,700	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	855,700	78,600	
1904-05	674,200	55,100	Rainfall insufficient
1905-06	723,300	55,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1906-07	556,900	45,800	Early rainfall insufficient
1907-08	647,000	53,100	Not unfavourable on the whole
1908-09	747,800	62,500	Rainfall seasonable
Bombay (including Native States) (b)			
1894-95	754,072	100,438	Rainfall unseasonable.
1895-96	843,039	98,104	Crop suffered from want of moisture
1896-97	770,553	65,600	Crop suffered through early cessation of monsoon
1897-98	681,905	103,136	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	754,327	115,566	
1899-1900	303,148	6,186	Extremely unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01	719,642	105,167	Favourable
1901-02	802,935	64,421	Unfavourable. Late rains failed
1902-03	904,523	177,137	Favourable
1903-04	1,125,055	218,219	Satisfactory
1904-05	793,900	52,700	Unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall
1905-06	908,100	105,100	Not favourable on the whole
1906-07	1,049,500	186,000	Fairly satisfactory
1907-08	992,700	61,400	Unfavourable owing to deficient rain and disease
1908-09	951,700	98,300	Not favourable on the whole
Central Provinces			
1894-95	520,099	27,714	Not favourable owing to excessive rain
1895-96	569,407	45,243	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1896-97	627,948	43,953	Not favourable on the whole
1897-98	749,491	67,770	Exceptionally favourable
1898-99	634,268	43,475	Unfavourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1899-1900	1,026,257	62,132	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1900-01	983,260	82,138	
1901-02	710,641	39,020	Unfavourable. Early rains excessive. Late rains failed
1902-03	1,075,057	96,610	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	962,296	73,551	Not very favourable owing to heavy rainfall
1904-05	779,600	58,900	Unfavourable. Rainfall irregular
1905-06	686,800	57,700	Crop injured by heavy rain and mists
1906-07	717,700	60,700	Crop damaged by heavy rain
1907-08	881,100	45,400	Unfavourable owing to early cessation of rains
1908-09	773,500	56,600	Favourable at first, but not afterwards

(*a*) The estimates for Madras up to 1906-07 relate only to *raiyatwari* villages; but since that year estimates for certain *zamindari* and whole *inam* villages have also been included

(*b*) Includes the State of Baroda also

Note.—The figures for 1908-09 are subject to revision

SESAMUM—*continued*

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Bengal (a)			
1894-95	356,200	43,400	Not quite favourable
1895-96	368,900	36,000	
1896-97	332,500	30,800	
1897-98	367,500	49,900	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	367,200	52,100	
1899-1900	388,200	49,700	
1900-01	396,000	45,400	Not favourable. Rainfall capricious and irregular
1901-02	411,100	54,900	Crop suffered through drought
1902-03	384,800	45,000	Not favourable on the whole
1903-04	428,300	58,000	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	283,800	30,800	Crop damaged by hail, frost and excessive rain
1905-06	283,200	33,400	Latterly favourable
1906-07	273,200	36,000	Rainfall ill-distributed
1907-08	195,800	14,100	Unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1908-09	205,200	22,900	Not favourable for early but favourable for late crop
Eastern Bengal			
1904-05	209,900	28,200	Crop damaged by hail, and excessive rain
1905-06	231,800	28,300	Not favourable. Rain ill-distributed
1906-07	223,100	36,200	At first favourable, but drought affected crop
1907-08	223,600	32,200	Crop affected by drought
1908-09	267,000	40,900	Favourable for early but not so for late crop
United Provinces			
1894-95 (b) Pure	177,043	15,513	Crop damaged by excessive rain
1894-95 (b) Mixed	448,000	40,000	
1895-96 Pure	148,833	14,554	Crop suffered from scanty rainfall, insects and strong winds
1895-96 Mixed	560,000	55,000	
1896-97 Pure	177,785	12,222	Crop affected by early withdrawal of monsoon
1896-97 Mixed	672,000	45,000	
1897-98 Pure	147,817	14,994	Favourable on the whole
1897-98 Mixed	584,000	60,000	
1898-99 Pure	155,178	15,159	Excessive late rain affected crop
1898-99 Mixed	713,000	70,000	
1899-1900 Pure	203,604	22,743	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900 Mixed	517,000	60,000	
1900-01 Pure	238,154	28,431	Favourable on the whole
1900-01 Mixed	622,000	75,000	
1901-02 Pure	252,870	23,226	Crop suffered through deficient late rain
1901-02 Mixed	611,000	60,000	
1902-03 Pure	316,150	35,279	Favourable generally
1902-03 Mixed	717,000	80,000	
1903-04 Pure	374,559	34,345	Crop damaged by excessive rain and strong winds
1903-04 Mixed	747,000	70,000	
1904-05 Pure	304,100	13,900	Unfavourable owing to excessive rain at first and drought afterwards
1904-05 Mixed	600,000	35,000	
1905-06 Pure	278,200	17,500	Not favourable. Rainfall deficient
1905-06 Mixed	700,000	45,000	
1906-07 Pure	309,200	36,200	Favourable on the whole
1906-07 Mixed	775,000	90,000	
1907-08 Pure	329,800	10,000	Favourable at first, but not afterwards owing to drought
1907-08 Mixed	900,000	30,000	
1908-09 Pure	321,800	34,000	Favourable, though crop affected by heavy rain in parts
1908-09 Mixed	1,000,000	100,000	

(a) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1903-04

(b) "Pure" means seed sown by itself; "mixed" means seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates of the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate

Note.—The figures for 1908-09 are subject to revision

SESAMUM—*continued*

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Panjab and N.-W. Frontier (a)			
1894-95	319,200	31,917	Favourable on the whole
1895-96	189,400	18,772	Unfavourable
1896-97	223,400	21,379	
1897-98	195,400	22,984	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	252,600	25,350	Favourable, though rain ceased somewhat early
1899-1900	216,400	16,253	Favourable at first, but unfavourable later
1900-01	218,500	19,077	Unfavourable owing to heavy floods
1901-02	211,500	17,640	Unfavourable. Rainfall unevenly distributed
1902-03	244,000	20,819	Not unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	246,600	26,143	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	158,000	16,000	Unfavourable owing to insufficient moisture
1905-06	146,300	13,900	Unfavourable on the whole. Rainfall deficient
1906-07	95,500	8,800	Unfavourable. Rainfall irregular
1907-08	84,100	4,700	Very unfavourable. Rains ceased early
1908-09	148,700	20,200	Fairly favourable, though rainfall excessive
Sind (including Native States)			
1894-95	191,040	15,892	Favourable
1895-96	151,038	12,052	Scanty rains and low inundation
1896-97	183,873	12,384	Inundation good
1897-98	154,812	8,260	Not favourable
1898-99	114,129	8,285	Inundation low
1899-1900	158,957	7,323	Unfavourable on the whole
1900-01	105,881	4,468	
1901-02	99,693	5,985	Water-supply deficient
1902-03	118,044	7,602	Not quite favourable
1903-04	122,496	5,665	Crop suffered from blight and insects
1904-05	83,700	5,300	Inundation low
1905-06	84,400	6,300	Favourable on the whole
1906-07	55,900	4,300	Crop damaged by insects
1907-08	55,600	4,200	Inundation low
1908-09	73,500	11,100	Inundation favourable and rainfall good
Berar (b)			
1894-95	69,715	2,359	Not favourable. Rainfall excessive
1895-96	76,155	2,701	Not favourable owing to drought
1896-97	103,298	3,515	Favourable at first, but drought later
1897-98	135,164	6,573	Favourable
1898-99	135,483	5,620	
1899-1900	116,089	1,436	Unfavourable owing to drought and excessive heat
1900-01	149,022	9,554	Very favourable
1901-02	118,249	2,958	Unfavourable. Rainfall excessive and continuous
1902-03	138,092	5,402	Favourable at first, but late rain untimely
1903-04	121,551	11,630	Crop damaged by heavy rain
1904-05	111,500	10,100	Unfavourable. Rainfall irregular
1905-06	106,100	9,200	At first favourable; but drought damaged crop
1906-07	90,200	9,700	Not unfavourable on the whole
1907-08	96,500	10,000	Crop suffered through want of moisture
1908-09	95,900	9,400	Favourable at first, but not afterwards

(*a*) The figures of both area and yield from 1904-05 relate to Panjab only, the forecast of the sesamum crop of the North-West Frontier Province having been discontinued from that year

(*b*) The estimates of yield for the years previous to 1903-04 are defective, being based on incorrect data

Note.—The figures for 1903-09 are subject to revision

SESAMUM—*concluded*

Province		acres	tons	Character of season
Hyderabad (a)				
1896-97		387,041	13,005	Not favourable
1897-98		404,020	13,200	
1898-99		426,740	14,463	
1899-1900		237,512	2,383	Rains failed
1900-01		392,032	10,421	Not favourable on the whole
1901-02		377,023	21,660	Late rains unfavourable
1902-03		472,282	34,038	Favourable
1903-04		601,607	33,325	Crop suffered from heavy rains
1904-05		780,000	29,400	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rainfall
1905-06		465,600	18,400	
1906-07		493,700	27,300	Favourable
1907-08		510,600	20,600	Not favourable
1908-09		511,900	18,700	Not favourable
Total				
1894-95	Pure	3,000,969	277,933	Crop injured by excessive rain
	Mixed	448,000	40,000	
1895-96	Pure	3,171,472	282,128	Crop injuriously affected by deficient rain
	Mixed	560,000	55,000	
1896-97	Pure	3,369,198	250,958	Unfavourable. Short rainfall
	Mixed	672,000	45,000	
1897-98	Pure	3,662,109	355,817	Favourable on the whole
	Mixed	594,000	60,000	
1898-99	Pure	3,530,625	348,118	Generally favourable
	Mixed	713,000	70,000	
1899-1900	Pure	3,316,067	213,256	Very unfavourable owing to drought
	Mixed	517,000	60,000	
1900-01	Pure	4,052,491	372,856	Favourable
	Mixed	622,000	75,000	
1901-02	Pure	3,711,711	296,210	Unfavourable owing to deficient and ill-distributed rain
	Mixed	611,000	60,000	
1902-03	Pure	4,435,648	493,587	Generally favourable
	Mixed	717,000	80,000	
1903-04	Pure	4,838,164	539,478	Favourable
	Mixed	747,000	70,000	
1904-05	Pure	4,178,700	300,400	Unfavourable. Rainfall irregular followed by drought
	Mixed	600,000	35,000	
1905-06	Pure	3,913,800	344,800	Not favourable on the whole
	Mixed	700,000	45,000	
1906-07	Pure	3,864,900	451,000	Favourable on the whole
	Mixed	775,000	90,000	
1907-08	Pure	4,016,800	255,700	Unfavourable owing to protracted drought
	Mixed	900,000	30,000	
1908-09	Pure	4,097,000	374,600	Not unfavourable on the whole
	Mixed	1,000,000	100,000	

(*a*) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude *jagir* areas

Note.—The figures for 1908-09 are subject to revision

GROUNDNUT

[The figures in tons represent the outturn of nuts in shell]

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Madras (*a*)			
1895-96	243,400		
1896-97	157,300		
1897-98	94,500		
1898-99	116,200		
1899-1900	102,000	(*b*)	
1900-01	229,997		
1901-02	337,600		
1902-03	421,300		
1903-04	384,400		
1904-05	366,400	151,700	Rainfall insufficient
1905-06	393,100	174,500	Favourable
1906-07	511,000	189,000	Favourable
1907-08	601,800	202,000	Rainfall seasonable
1908-09	693,100	246,500	Rainfall seasonable
Bombay (including Native States)			
1896-97	148,726	(*b*)	
1897-98	120,303	(*c*) 55,962	Rainfall insufficient
1898-99	101,614	70,561	Not unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	71,946	9,250	Disastrous owing to drought
1900-01	64,411	28,631	Unfavourable. Rainfall deficient
1901-02	96,622	63,298	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1902-03	69,855	61,854	Rainfall deficient. Water-supply short
1903-04	89,793	94,409	Favourable
1904-05	93,300	63,200	Not favourable on the whole. Rainfall deficient
1905-06	92,800	36,700	Unfavourable. Late rains deficient
1906-07	111,000	84,700	Favourable, though moisture deficient in places
1907-08	129,800	82,500	Crop suffered from deficient water-supply and disease
1908-09	107,300	104,100	Rainfall deficient, but crop good
Burma			
1907-08	137,000	67,700	Not reported
1908-09	188,600	91,500	Fairly good
Total			
1895-96	(*d*) 243,400	(*b*)	
1896-97	306,026		
1897-98	214,803	55,962	
1898-99	217,814	70,561	
1899-1900	173,946	9,250	
1900-01	294,408	(*e*) 28,631	
1901-02	434,222	63,298	
1902-03	491,155	61,854	
1903-04	474,193	94,419	
1904-05	459,700	214,900	Not favourable on the whole
1905-06	485,900	211,200	
1906-07	622,000	273,700	Favourable
1907-08	868,600	352,500	Not unfavourable on the whole
1908-09	989,000	442,600	Favourable on the whole

(*a*) The estimates for Madras up to 1906-07 relate only to *raiyatwari* villages; but since that year estimates for certain *zamindari* and whole *inam* villages have also been included.

(*b*) No information

(*c*) Excluding Native States

(*d*) Madras only

(*e*) Bombay only

Note.—The figures for 1908-09 are subject to revision

JUTE

Province	acres*	bales of 400 lb	Character of season
Bengal (a)			
1894	2,264,300	6,144,300	Favourable on the whole
1895	2,242,700	5,551,000	Rainfall ill-distributed
1896	2,196,600	5,717,000	Rainfall deficient on the whole
1897	2,151,600	6,839,000	Favourable on the whole
1898	1,624,400	5,334,000	Unfavourable on the whole
1899	1,961,800	5,412,000	
1900	2,093,400	(b) 6,526,000	Rainfall somewhat irregular
1901	2,263,800	7,438,000	Unfavourable at first, but favourable afterwards
1902	2,108,300	6,577,000	Abnormal. Rainfall irregular
1903	2,213,600	7,241,000	Favourable generally
1904	2,850,000	7,400,000	Crop damaged by excessive rain
1905	569,300	1,485,900	Moderately favourable
1906	780,400	1,911,700	Favourable, though crop damaged by floods
1907	931,200	2,057,900	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1908	548,700	1,026,300	Unfavourable. Rain ill-distributed
Eastern Bengal and Assam (c)			
1902	34,400	(d) 48,000	Unfavourable. Rain excessive
1903	38,250	90,000	Favourable generally
1904	29,700	46,000	Very unfavourable owing to heavy rain and floods
1905	2,559,000	6,602,200	Moderately favourable
1906	2,702,500	7,215,700	Favourable, though crop affected by floods
1907	3,011,100	7,678,300	Favourable on the whole
1908	2,270,500	5,244,900	Unfavourable on the whole
Cooch Bihar			
1903	23,200	(d) 50,000	
1904	20,000	36,000	
1905	(e)	52,800	Not reported
1906	(e)	79,000	
1907	32,000	81,600	
1908	22,000	39,600	Unfavourable throughout
Total			
1894	2,264,300		
1895	2,242,700		
1896	2,196,600		
1897	2,151,600		
1898	1,624,400		
1899	1,961,800	See under Bengal	See under Bengal
1900	2,093,400		
1901	2,263,800		
1902	2,142,700		
1903	2,275,050		
1904	2,899,700		
1905	3,128,300	(f) 8,140,900	Moderately favourable
1906	3,482,900	9,206,400	Favourable, though crop affected by floods
1907	3,974,300	9,817,800	Moderately favourable
1908	2,841,200	6,310,800	Unfavourable

* The estimates of the area under jute in Bengal previous to 1904 are based on very uncertain data

(a) Including Eastern Bengal up to 1904

(b) Revised according to the statistics of trade and consumption, and including the production of Assam, Cooch Bihar and Nepal

(c) The figures up to 1904 relate to Assam only, the figures for Eastern Bengal for those years being included under Bengal

(d) Included in the figures shown under Bengal for these years. (e) Not reported

(f) Excluding the figures for Nepal, Upper India and Madras, which are stated below (bales) :—

	Nepal	Upper India (*vid* E. I. Ry.)	Madras (*vid* B. N. Ry.)
1905	64,300	28,269	4,257
1906	50,018	10,520	1,057
1907	77,600	5,500	7,800

Note.—The figures for 1908 are subject to revision

INDIGO

Province	acres	cwt	Character of season
Bengal			
1894-95	629,100	104,485	Generally favourable
1895-96	552,700	73,133	Favourable for the most part
1896-97	582,200	56,671	Not unfavourable on the whole
1897-98	529,500	50,415	Rainfall insufficient and ill-distributed
1898-99	512,100	74,321	Favourable for the most part
1899-1900	449,200	44,996	Crop injured by excessive rain and floods
1900-01	360,600	47,707	Not unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	311,200	41,820	Rainfall deficient
1902-03	255,500	21,924	Very unfavourable, rainfall irregular and ill-distributed
1903-04	249,700	31,895	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	223,100	24,300	Very unfavourable. Rainfall irregular
1905-06	161,500	15,800	
1906-07	137,800	17,300	Crop injured by excessive rain and high floods
1907-08	146,800	17,700	Favourable for the most part
1908-09	135,300	17,600	Unfavourable at first, but fairly good afterwards
United Provinces			
1894-95	420,242	41,524	Favourable on the whole
1895-96	342,102	33,786	Favourable
1896-97	436,601	40,713	Favourable, though crop suffered from scanty rainfall
1897-98	376,899	37,545	Crop injured by heavy rain
1898-99	240,418	26,416	Not favourable. Crop injured by insects and heavy rain
1899-1900	231,400	17,977	Crop injured at first by excessive rain and then by drought
1900-01	262,175	31,529	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	168,990	18,986	Unsatisfactory, until the end of the season
1902-03	135,811	10,007	Unfavourable at first but favourable afterwards
1903-04	140,834	12,823	Not unfavourable on the whole
1904-05	74,500	8,000	Crop injured by heavy and continuous rain
1905-06	40,700	4,300	Not favourable on the whole
1906-07	40,400	5,100	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	47,300	5,600	
1908-09	30,600	9,000	Latterly favourable
Madras			
1894-95	514,500	67,480	Favourable generally
1895-96	414,900	63,680	Not unfavourable on the whole
1896-97	454,700	50,740	Not favourable on the whole. Rainfall deficient
1897-98	323,900	61,460	Not unfavourable on the whole
1898-99	210,600	30,320	Unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	249,000	33,340	
1900-01	251,900	46,100	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	239,400	38,480	Not favourable on the whole
1902-03	212,200	40,260	Generally favourable
1903-04	241,900	45,900	Favourable
1904-05	126,300	16,700	Unfavourable owing to scanty rainfall
1905-06	113,900	17,300	Not unfavourable on the whole
1906-07	180,700	32,500	Favourable
1907-08	141,900	20,000	Not favourable owing to want of seasonable rainfall
1908-09	67,700	10,300	Not favourable owing to want of timely rain.
Panjab			
1894-95	124,200	24,005	Favourable
1895-96	104,300	20,325	Favourable on the whole
1896-97	135,400	20,549	Crop suffered through deficient rain
1897-98	108,800	17,392	Generally good
1898-99	47,200	8,263	Unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	97,300	15,577	Crop suffered from absence of rain
1900-01	115,700	22,693	Favourable
1901-02	71,600	13,533	Crop suffered from insufficient rain and locusts
1902-03	42,000	7,016	Unfavourable
1903-04	74,200	12,184	Favourable. Rainfall seasonable
1904-05	53,000	9,900	Not unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	67,500	10,800	
1906-07	62,300	11,000	Favourable, though crop damaged by insects
1907-08	57,900	9,000	Unfavourable throughout
1908-09	34,600	5,400	On the whole fair
Total			
1894-95	1,688,042	237,494	Favourable
1895-96	1,414,002	190,924	Favourable on the whole
1896-97	1,608,901	168,673	Not unfavourable on the whole
1897-98	1,339,099	166,812	
1898-99	1,010,318	139,320	Not favourable on the whole
1899-1900	1,026,900	111,890	Unfavourable. Rain irregular and ill-distributed
1900-01	990,375	148,029	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	791,190	112,819	Unfavourable. Rainfall deficient
1902-03	645,511	79,207	Unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	706,634	102,802	Favourable
1904-05	476,900	58,900	Not favourable on the whole
1905-06	383,600	48,200	
1906-07	421,200	65,700	Not unfavourable on the whole
1907-08	393,900	52,300	Crop injured by lack of timely rain except in Bengal (Bihar)
1908-09	268,200	37,100	Not unfavourable on the whole

Note.—The figures for 1908-09 are subject to revision

SUGARCANE

[The figures in tons represent the outturn of raw sugar (*gúr*)]

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
United Provinces			
1898-99	1,227,881	1,204,799	Favourable
1899-1900	1,259,070	838,885	Rainfall irregular and ill-distributed
1900-01	1,212,456	1,193,214	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	1,228,691	976,222	Not favourable on the whole
1902-03	1,151,777	904,132	Not favourable owing to insufficient rain and frost
1903-04	1,089,602	877,102	Not favourable owing to heavy and continuous rain
1904-05	1,212,600	1,183,400	Very favourable throughout
1905-06	1,228,900	884,000	Unfavourable owing to deficient rain and drought
1906-07	1,386,700	1,264,600	Very favourable on the whole
1907-08	1,481,700	916,700	Not favourable owing to continued drought
1908-09	1,119,400	843,700	Not favourable. Crop damaged by drought and insects
Bengal (*a*)			
1898-99	861,100	871,435	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	884,400	817,185	Favourable at first, but not so afterwards
1900-01	801,800	811,420	Not very favourable on the whole
1901-02	661,200	676,410	Not unfavourable on the whole
1902-03	673,500	681,580	
1903-04	632,400	653,900	Unfavourable at first, but favourable afterwards
1904-05	633,000	634,700	Favourable at first, but drought later
1905-06	421,600	426,700	Not unfavourable on the whole
1906-07	424,500	420,300	
1907-08	436,200	407,800	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1908-09	375,100	255,800	Unfavourable on the whole, owing to drought
Eastern Bengal and Assam			
1905-06	201,500	188,500	Crop suffered from excessive rain and floods
1906-07	182,200	174,400	Not unfavourable on the whole
1907-08	171,800	175,000	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1908-09	169,200	166,500	Not unfavourable on the whole
Panjab			
1898-99	351,200	(*b*)	
1899-1900	343,600	203,935	Unfavourable
1900-01	334,500	272,114	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	351,500	239,105	Not favourable owing to drought and frosts
1902-03	309,400	204,012	Not favourable owing to failure of winter rains
1903-04	321,200	232,664	Not unfavourable, though crop injured by heavy rain and frosts
1904-05	325,500	238,300	Not unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	172,700	89,000	Distinctly unfavourable owing to drought
1906-07	277,700	212,800	Favourable
1907-08	391,800	238,700	Crop suffered somewhat from short supply of water
1908-09	365,600	265,600	Fairly favourable on the whole
Bombay (*including Native States*)			
1907-08	74,300	184,200	Crop affected by excessive rain at first and by drought later
1908-09	83,500	199,100	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
Madras (*c*)			
1898-99	45,500		
1899-1900	54,400	(*b*)	
1900-01	55,400		
1901-02	51,100	109,400	Favourable, though rainfall deficient in places
1902-03	46,500	93,400	Water-supply deficient
1903-04	44,300	83,700	Rainfall heavy at sowing time
1904-05	47,800	90,000	On the whole fair
1905-06	60,700	114,500	Favourable
1906-07	52,100	100,400	Rainfall not seasonable
1907-08	49,000	92,000	Rainfall not seasonable in places
1908-09	43,700	81,000	Rainfall not timely
N.-W. Frontier			
1901-02	23,900	21,339	Not unfavourable on the whole
1902-03	26,652	23,660	Favourable
1903-04	27,090	24,620	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	25,900	22,600	Favourable, though intense cold interfered with harvesting
1905-06	25,600	22,800	Favourable, though crop injured slightly by frost
1906-07	28,600	32,800	Favourable
1907-08	35,200	32,200	
1908-09	27,500	30,100	Generally good
Total			
1898-99	2,485,681	2,076,234	Not unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	2,541,470	1,860,005	Unfavourable
1900-01	2,404,156	2,276,748	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	2,816,391	2,022,476	Not favourable on the whole
1902-03	2,207,829	1,906,784	Not favourable. Water-supply deficient
1903-04	2,114,592	1,871,986	Not favourable. Rainfall heavy
1904-05	2,244,800	2,169,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	2,111,000	1,725,500	Not favourable owing to drought
1906-07	2,351,800	2,205,300	Generally favourable
1907-08	2,639,200	2,046,900	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1908-09	2,184,000	1,841,800	Not favourable on the whole

(*a*) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1904-05 (*b*) No information

(*c*) The estimates for Madras up to 1906-07 relate only to *raiyatwari* villages; but since that year estimates for certain *zamindari* and whole *inam* villages have also been included

Note.—The figures for 1908-09 are subject to revision

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PRINCIPAL CROPS IN INDIA

GENERAL NOTES

In the course of each year periodical estimates of the area and yield of certain crops are compiled from local returns and issued by the Commercial Intelligence Department.

The general practice is to issue a preliminary forecast, a second estimate, and a third (and final) estimate, fuller and more precise than the first two. The figures in these tables are abstracted from those appended to the final estimates and they show the area sown and the estimated yield of the crops.

The estimates state the area actually sown, whether the crop comes to maturity or not, but fields which have been sown with other crops, owing to the failure of the first sowings, are not entered.

The areas covered by the several crops in a mixed field are estimated in various ways in the different provinces, and the estimates are based on formulæ prescribed by the provincial authorities.

The estimates are not generally made for the whole of India, and they are necessarily, in the most favourable circumstances, only approximations to the truth. The very complete agricultural records in most of the provinces in connection with the assessment of the land revenue render it possible in many cases to state with great exactness the area sown with each crop; but an equally important factor in determining the outturn, namely, the average yield per acre, has to be estimated, and exactness can be obtained only by the most careful consideration of the classes of soil, the methods of cultivation, and the climatic conditions which depend mainly on the quantity and timeliness of the rainfall in every part of the reporting areas. The quantitative estimates are thus often imperfect and they have generally been too low. The attention recently paid to the estimates of the cotton and wheat crops showed that some of the estimates relating to past years were extremely defective, but measures have been taken, which appear already to have effected a substantial improvement. The revision of the estimates which was attempted has not, however, been entirely successful, for the reason that there are large unregistered movements of cotton across provincial boundaries by road, while the information from some of the Native States is defective, and the internal consumption other than that in mills defies accurate computation. A conventional estimate of consumption outside mills has, however, been made in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and included in the figures of net exports and consumption shown at the end of the table relating to cotton. In view of the carrying over of stocks from one year to another, it is interesting to calculate the averages on these figures. Estimates of area and production are now received from various areas which were formerly unreported; but the fact that the total estimated outturn continues to fall short of the total of net exports and consumption shows that there is still much room for improvement in the estimates of production.

Attention has also been paid to the improvement of the jute forecast, and the yield for past years, from 1895 to 1904, has been corrected by the statistics of exports and consumption, but the estimates of the area cultivated are based on data, which are still uncertain, although they have recently been improved. Next to those for cotton and jute, the estimates of acreage are most complete in respect of wheat. For the other crops, however, the estimates of area apply only to the specified regions where those crops are largely grown, and not to the whole of India. Thus, the rice estimates relate only to Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Lower Burma, and Madras, and those for sugarcane to Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Madras, the United Provinces, the Panjab, the North-West Frontier, and Bombay. Again, for the reporting territories the estimates are sometimes imperfect, for, with some exceptions, those tracts have been excluded, which have not been accurately surveyed or are held under privileged tenures, and hence do not possess the regular establishments maintained elsewhere for reporting the area placed under each crop. The most serious defect from this cause is in the figures for Madras, which is a large producer of rice, cotton, sesamum, and indigo, but which up to 1906-07 made forecasts only for the raiyatwari villages or about two-thirds of the area of the British districts. The Feudatory States within provincial boundaries are also generally omitted from the forecasts of all the provinces except Bombay and Sind. But for these omissions and a certain element of uncertainty in regard to crops which are grown conjointly or interspersed in the same field, the estimates of area relating to the Panjab, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Berar, and Madras may be regarded as fairly exact. The statistics for the British districts of Bombay are also very correct, but in this publication they are combined with the more conjectural figures of the provincial Feudatory States in which a large proportion of the cotton, oilseeds, and wheat is grown.

The statistics of area for Bengal and Eastern Bengal which relate to nearly the whole of th cultivated portion of the province, omitting unimportant Feudatory States, are also conjectural, since they consist of estimates which are founded on information of varying degrees o accuracy and which have been verified by cadastral survey in respect of only about 43 pe cent for Bengal and 19 per cent for Eastern Bengal.

The statistics for the States of Hyderabad and Mysore and the numerous States in the Central India and Rajputana Agencies rest on data similar to those of British India, and like them mostly refer to tracts in which there exists a reporting agency not equal in efficiency to that of the neighbouring British Provinces. Estimates are also included for some of the revenue-free lands held on privileged tenures.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

Burma.

Estimates are made for rice, cotton and groundnut.

The figures for area are obtained from the assessment rolls prepared by revenue surveyors.

The original information about the yield is obtained from township officers, Inspectors of Land Records, and from the more important of the Land Revenue subordinate officers. In this way the estimate of each district is based on the information furnished by some thirty or more persons.

The figures for both area and yield are tabulated by the Superintendent of Land Records and checked by the Deputy Commissioner. The Director of Land Records compares the estimated yield with a standard representing the normal yield which was fixed after an extensive series of experimental crop cuttings by settlement officers.

(Rice) Estimates are made for the fifteen chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma, namely, Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Hanthawaddy, Pegu, Tharrawaddy, Prome, Ma-ubin, Pyapôn, Bassein, Henzada, Myaungmya, Amherst, Tavoy, Toungoo, and Thatôn. The standard is 32 baskets (of 48lb each) = 1,536lb of unhusked rice to the acre.

(Cotton) Until 1902-03 the estimates for cotton related to the five principal cotton-growing districts, namely, Sagaing, Lower Chindwin, Meiktila, Myingyan, and Thayetmyo. Since that year all the cotton-producing districts have been reported on. Except in districts, where a settlement officer has conducted experiments in crop cutting, it is not possible to estimate accurately the average yield per acre.

(Groundnut) Estimates of area and yield were made for the first time in 1908-09. The estimates relate only to six principal groundnut growing districts.

Assam.

Estimates are framed for rice, cotton, mustard, jute, and sugarcane. The information is received from district officers, who in their turn obtain figures from mandals in the case of the temporarily-settled areas and from zamindars in the case of the permanently-settled portion of Goalpara. These figures are said to be checked by sub-divisional and district officers, but, except where the district or the sub-divisional officer is himself able to do it, there is no valid check at all, and sometimes figures returned by district officers are more or less inaccurate and inconsistent.

(Rice) The estimates for rice relate to all the plains districts (*i.e.*, excluding the hill tracts). The crop includes the *bhadoi*, *aús*, or autumn rice, and the *áman*, *bao*, or winter rice. The yield of a normal crop is taken to be 6 cwts per acre for autumn rice and 9½ cwts per acre for winter rice.

(Cotton) Cotton is grown in the Garo and the Khasi and Jaintiá Hills, in Cachar, Sylhet, Goalpara, Kamrup, Nowgong, and Sibsagar. It is also believed to be grown in the Naga Hills, but it is not possible to make any estimate of the crop there. The crop is sown in March and April. The normal rate of outturn is taken to be 200lb of cleaned cotton (400lb of seed cotton) per acre.

(Oilseeds) Mustard is grown in all the districts; but the estimates in this table relate to temporarily-settled tracts only. Up to 1901-02 the season's figures were based on a standard (600lb to the acre) which was first adopted in 1893. In 1902-03 a separate standard rate of outturn was fixed for each district. These rates were revised in 1907-08.

(Jute) The estimates for jute relate to all the districts of the province except the Naga Hills, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and the Lushai Hills. The Bengal rate of 1,200lb (= 3 bales) per acre for a normal crop is taken to estimate the yield of the crop.

(Sugarcane) The estimates for sugarcane relate to all the plains districts. The average yield of raw sugar (*gúr*) is taken to be 24 cwts per acre.

Eastern Bengal.

Estimates are made for rice, wheat, cotton, oilseeds, jute, and sugarcane. The figures are more or less conjectural, being based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by district officers, who obtain their information from *thana* (police) officers. The system of making crop cuttings, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield has been in force in Eastern Bengal for the last fourteen years, but sufficiently trustworthy figures of yield have not yet been obtained from these cuttings to enable Government to accept them as standards.

The rice crop includes the *bhadoi, aús* or autumn rice (sown in May and mostly reaped by the middle of September), the *áman* or winter rice (sown in May and June, transplanted in August and September, and reaped in November and December), and the *boro* or summer rice (sown towards the close of the cold weather and reaped in April to June). The yield of a normal or 100 per cent crop is taken to be 9½ cwts per acre for winter rice, 6 cwts per acre for autumn, and 10 cwts per acre for spring rice. These rates have been assumed to represent the average yield of cleaned rice. (Rice)

The only districts in which wheat is grown to any considerable extent are Faridpur, Rajshahi, Rangpur, and Pabna. The normal yield of the crop has been determined to be 7 cwts per acre. (Wheat)

For cotton four reports are prepared during the season. The crop is sown before the monsoon rains commence and harvested in winter, and is grown in Jalpaiguri, Maimensingh, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Separate rates of standard outturn have been adopted for each district. (Cotton)

The oilseeds are linseed, rape and mustard, and sesamum. The first three are grown in all districts (excepting Jalpaiguri and Rangpur, in the case of linseed), and are sown generally in October and reaped early in winter. The average yield is assumed to be 4 cwts per acre. (Oilseeds)

Sesamum is grown in all districts; it is sown generally in October and reaped early in winter. A late variety is sown in the cold weather and reaped in May. The average yield is assumed to be 4 cwts per acre.

The estimate of the jute crop covers all the districts except Chittagong. A general rate of 1,200lb, or three bales, is assumed to represent the average production per acre for every jute-growing district in the province. (Jute)

The report on sugarcane relates to all the districts of the province; it is sown during the winter season and harvested after a year. The average yield of raw sugar (*gúr*) is estimated at 22 cwts per acre. (Sugarcane)

Bengal.

Estimates are made for rice, wheat, cotton, oilseeds, jute, indigo, and sugarcane. In the absence of any Revenue Agency the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by district officers, and are more or less conjectural. The district officers obtain information from the sub-divisional officers through the agency of the police. The system of making crop cuttings, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield has been in force in Bengal for the last fourteen years, but sufficiently trustworthy figures of yield have not yet been obtained from these cuttings to enable Government to accept them as standards.

The rice crop includes the *bhadoi, aús* or autumn rice (sown in May and mostly reaped by the middle of September), the *áman* or winter rice (sown in May and June, transplanted in August and September, and reaped in November and December), and the *boro* or summer rice (sown towards the close of the cold weather and reaped in April to June). The yield of a normal or 100 per cent crop is calculated as follows: the area cultivated with winter rice is multiplied by 15 maunds to the acre, and the area with autumn and summer rice by 10 maunds (the maund in each case being equal to 82⅔lb). These rates have been assumed to represent the average yield of cleaned rice. (Rice)

Wheat is grown in all the districts, excepting Howrah, the 24-Parganas, Khulna, and Puri. Of the total area under the crop the districts of the Patna and Tirhut Divisions contain about one-half and those of the Bhágalpur division about one-third. The average yield has been fixed provisionally at 12 maunds or 984lb per acre for the Bihar districts, 10½ maunds or 861lb per acre for the Bengal districts, and 451lb per acre for the districts of the Chota Nagpur Division. (Wheat)

For cotton two reports were prepared up to 1904-05, one on the early and the other on the late crop; but from 1905-06 four reports are prepared during the season. The early crop, which is sown before the monsoon rains commence and harvested in winter, is grown in the districts of Bankura, Midnapur, Saran, Monghyr, Bhágalpur, the Santhal Parganas, and in the Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions, and also to a limited extent in Shahabad and Darbhanga. The late crop, which is usually sown at the close of the rainy season and harvested in May and June, is grown in the districts of Bankura, Midnapur, Manbhum, Singhbhum, and in the Patna, Tirhut, Bhágalpur, and Orissa Divisions, excepting the districts of Gaya, Purnea, the Santhal Parganas, and Angul. Separate rates of standard outturn for the early and the late crops have been adopted for each district. (Cotton)

The oilseeds are linseed, rape and mustard, and sesamum. The first three are grown in all districts (excepting Darjeeling, Angul, and Ranchi, in the case of linseed), and are sown generally in October and reaped early in winter. The average yield is assumed to be 6 maunds per acre. (Oilseeds)

Sesamum is grown in all districts except Darjeeling; it is sown generally in October and reaped early in winter. A late variety is sown in the cold weather and reaped in May. The average yield is assumed to be 4½ maunds per acre.

The estimate of the jute crop covers seventeen districts in which jute is grown, namely, Burdwan, Midnapur, Hooghly, Howrah, all the districts of the Presidency Division, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Bhágalpur, Purnea, Darjeeling, the Santhal Parganas, Cuttack, and Balasore. A general rate of 1,200lb, or three bales, is assumed to represent the average production per acre for every jute-growing district in the province. (Jute)

(Indigo) The report on indigo relates to districts in which the crop is still grown, namely, Nadia, Jessore, all the districts of the Patna and Tirhut Divisions except Patna, and all the districts of the Bhagalpur Division except Darjeeling. The average yield is assumed to be 20lb an acre in the districts of Monghyr, Bhágalpur, Purneá, and in the districts of the Patna and Tirhut Divisions, and 12lb an acre in all the remaining districts of the province. These rates serve as multipliers of the acreage under cultivation in each district in a year of normal, that is, 100 per cent, outturn.

(Sugarcane) The report on sugarcane relates to all the districts of the province; it is sown during the winter season and harvested after a year. The average yield of raw sugar (*gúr*) is estimated at 22 cwts per acre.

United Provinces Estimates are made for wheat, cotton, linseed, rapeseed, sesamum, indigo, and sugarcane.

The area is taken from the crop statements based on field-to-field inspections, which are furnished by patwaris and checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based on the results ascertained from crop cutting experiments conducted in selected districts. The standards, which are separate for irrigated and unirrigated crops, are revised every five years on a consideration of the results of crop experiments, and are applied to the condition of the crops reported by district officers and selected land-holders whose number exceeds five hundred.

(Cotton) The Native State of Rampur, which is the only cotton-growing State in the province, is included in the estimates from 1905-06. The estimates of both area and yield are based on the figures furnished by the six tahsils of the State.

(Oilseeds) The estimates for all oilseeds show separately the mixed crop, that is, crop grown in the same field with other crops, which is gathered in small quantities over a wide area mostly for home consumption. The estimates of the mixed crop are, however, highly conjectural.

Linseed, unmixed with any other crop, is chiefly grown in the districts of the Rohilkhand, Allahabad, Benares, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, and Fyzabad Divisions, and in Naini Tal; and rapeseed in the districts of the Meerut, Rohilkhand, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, and Fyzabad Divisions, and in Naini Tal.

The only districts in which til (sesamum), unmixed with any other crop, is cultivated to any considerable extent are Dehra Dun, Shahjahanpur, Bánda, Hamírpur, Jhánsi, Jalaun, Mirzapur, Gorakhpur, Sitapur, Kheri, Gonda, and Bahraich.

(Indigo) In estimating the yield of indigo (dye), it is assumed that one-tenth of the total area is annually set aside for seed, and that one-fourth of a factory maund (about 75 lb) of dye represents the full average yield in an average year.

Panjab. Estimates are prepared for wheat, cotton, rapeseed, sesamum, indigo, and sugarcane.

The figures of area are based on actual measurements by the revenue staff. Estimates of yield are recorded by Collectors after personal enquiry from tahsildars and leading agriculturists. The total number of agriculturists consulted by the Collectors and tahsildars must amount to several thousands.

(Wheat) The estimates of the wheat crop relate to all the districts of the province, and include the following Native States from 1907-08:—Patiala, Kapurthala, Nabha, Jhind, Bahawalpur, Faridkot, Maler Kotla, Mandi, and Suket.

(Cotton) The estimates of the cotton crop relate to all the districts except Simla, and include the following Native States from 1904-05:—Patiala, Kapurthala, Bahawalpur, Nabha, and Jhind.

(Oilseeds) The estimates for rapeseed relate to all but four districts, the exceptions being Simla, Jalandhar, Montgomery, and Gurdaspur.

The estimates for sesamum relate to twenty-two districts: Hissar, Gurgaon, Karnál, Ambala, Ferozpur, Kángra, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Multan, Jhang, Montgomery, Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Gujrát, Gujránwála, Ráwalpindi, Attock, Mianwali, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Muzaffargarh.

(Indigo) Until 1904-05 the estimates for indigo related to seven districts: Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnál, Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Muzaffargarh; in two of these (Hissar and Rohtak) the crop was grown only for seed, and in the remaining five partly for seed and partly for dye. From that year the estimates relate to four districts only: Rohtak, Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Muzaffargarh.

(Sugarcane) The estimates for sugarcane include all but seven districts, the districts omitted being Hissar, Simla, Montgomery, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Mianwali, and Dera Ghazi Khan. The crop is sown in March and April.

N.-W. Frontier. Estimates are prepared for wheat, cotton, rapeseed, and sugarcane. Until 1903-04 an estimate was made for the sesamum crop also, but as the area never exceeded 10,000 acres it has been discontinued.

The figures of area are based on actual measurements made by the patwaris in their field-to-field inspection in each harvest. They are further checked by higher revenue officers.

The estimates of the standard yield are based principally on data derived from a large number of tests made during the progress of settlement operations in which crops were cut and weighed. They were framed for each assessment circle which is the unit of area, and separately for lands irrigated by canals, by wells, for alluvial (*sailab*) lands, and for lands entirely dependent on rain. The standards are applied to the estimates received from the district officers who

rame their estimates in consulta tion with local agriculturists. ' The exact number of agriculturists consulted by the district officers is not available, but it must amount to several hundreds.

The estimates for wheat relate to all the districts of the province, and include the Tochi Agency from 1904-05, and the Kurram Agency from 1906-07. (Wheat)

The estimates of the cotton crop include all the districts of the province. (Cotton)

The estimates for rapeseed up to 1905-06 relate to all districts except Kohat. From 1906-07 Kohat has been included. (Oilseeds)

The sugarcane crop is sown in March and April. The estimate relates to three selected districts, namely, Hazara, Peshawar, and Bannu. (Sugarcane)

Bombay and Sind.

Estimates are framed for wheat, cotton, linseed, rapeseed, sesamum, groundnut, and sugarcane.

The estimates include British districts as well as Native States.

In the British districts of the Presidency the area under different crops is ascertained in the first instance by village officers and recorded in village returns which are checked by circle inspectors and other revenue officers, and compiled by the former for their circle, and then for the taluka. The taluka figures are totalled up for each district in the Director's office. For Sind this work is done by local officers, and the Director receives district-by-district figures. The information received is for villages for which regular statistics are available, the proportion of reporting area being 91·2 per cent in the Presidency proper and 99·6 per cent in Sind. In the case of Native States the acreage is estimated on the best local data available. The approximate numerical strength of the reporting agency is 175 in the Presidency proper, 57 in Sind, and 33 in the Native States.

No standard of yield has yet been adopted. Local estimates are converted to quantitative figures by a formula based partly on actual ascertainment of yield by crop cuttings and partly on returns of estimated yield and local enquiry. The ascertainment of actual yield is being systematically continued in each district under the direction of the provincial Agricultural Department, and the results are tabulated and compared in order to form a basis for a revision of the formula. The unit of area in the formula is the taluk and dry and irrigated crops are separately dealt with.

Each year's estimate is prepared by the mamlatdars (or mahalkaris where the taluk is sub-divided) from notes which they make and from reports from village accountants and circle inspectors. The estimate is sent direct to the Director of Agriculture, who, in the light of the general prospects of the season, makes the quantitative calculations. A copy of the estimate is at the same time sent to the Collector through the sub-divisional officer, who sends his remarks, if any, to the Collector, forwarding a copy of the same to the Director. The Collector on receipt of these remarks forwards to the Director his opinion as regards the general condition of the whole district.

Except for Gujarát, the formula is framed on a system by which allowance is made in the quantitative yield for the ascertained tendency of the raiyat to under-estimate good yields and to over-estimate poor yields.

For Sind there are no formulæ, and all the necessary information is obtained by the District Collectors in the form of estimates on the basis of twelve annas for a normal crop, together with quantitative equivalents gathered from general experience.

For the Native States estimates are obtained, and the formula for adjoining British districts is applied.

The estimates for wheat include the British districts and Native States in Gujarát, Deccan, Karnátak, and Sind. (Wheat)

The figures for cotton relate to the whole area under that crop in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), and include both the early crop of the Deccan sown in July to August and harvested in December, and the late crop of Gujarát, Karnátak, and Sind sown in September to October and reaped in February to March. (Cotton)

The estimates for linseed include the British districts and the Native States in Gujarát, Deccan, and Karnátak. (Oilseeds)

Those for rapeseed include the British districts and the Native States in Gujarát and Sind.

The estimates for sesamum include the British districts and the Native States in Gujarát, Deccan, Karnátak, Konkan (excluding Kanara), and Sind.

The estimates for groundnut include the British districts and Native States in the Deccan and the Belgaum district in Karnátak. (Groundnut)

Central Provinces.

Estimates are framed for wheat, cotton, linseed, and sesamum.

As regards acreage, the figures for cotton and sesamum are estimates based on reports furnished by the local officials of the Land Records staff. The figures for wheat and linseed represent the actual areas sown with those crops as disclosed by the field-to-field inspection by patwaris. The reporting agency consists of 217 revenue inspectors with, on an average, 24 patwaris working under each inspector. Each tahsil has usually 4 revenue inspectors.

Standards of outturn were framed for each crop from the results of crop cutting experiments on selected fields under the supervision of responsible and selected officials during the years 1884-85 to 1887-88. For wheat the standard was framed separately for first and second class lands, and the proportion in which the area of each class was cropped was taken into account; irrigation also was taken into account, but in a less degree, as it is of importance only

in the case of the rice crop for which no estimates are made. The standards were revised in 1894 on a review of crop cuttings made during the four years, 1888-89 to 1891-92. They were again revised in 1898 on a revision of crop cuttings made during the four years, 1892-93 to 1895-96. The standards for cotton were revised in 1903. The standards for all crops, including cotton, were again revised in 1908 on a review of crop cuttings made during the years 1902-03 to 1906-07. The yield expressed by the people in terms of annas in the rupee is converted into percentages, 13·3 annas, or a normal crop, being taken to be equal to 100. A full crop or 16 annas is denoted by 120, and a bumper crop or 20 annas by 150. All deductions based on the standards are made by the Director of Land Records and Settlements from the year's figures furnished by district officers, who are supposed to bear in mind the standards when estimating the yield of the season.

Until 1897-98 the figures did not take into account the zamindari areas in Raipur, Bilâspur, and Drug, for which no statistics were available, the survey being in progress. Since that year the surveyed portions of these zamindari areas have been included.

(Wheat) The area sown with wheat as a mixed crop with gram is reduced for the purpose of excluding gram by 15 per cent in the districts of the Nagpur and Chattisgarh Divisions, and by from 25 to 40 per cent in the rest of the province.

(Cotton) The area on which cotton is grown mixed with other crops is reduced by deductions varying in the different districts from 7 to 16 per cent.

(Oilseeds) In the case of linseed sown with gram the area is reduced by 20 per cent for the purpose of excluding gram.

Berar. Estimates are framed for wheat, cotton, linseed, and sesamum.

The system by which areas are returned is similar to that in the Central Provinces.

No standard yield was fixed until 1903-04 and there was no specific system for estimating the yield of the harvests for the purposes of the forecasts. The estimates from 1903-04 have been calculated on the lines followed in the Central Provinces. The standards of normal outturn adopted in 1903-04 were revised in 1908.

Madras. Estimates are framed for rice, cotton, sesamum, groundnut, indigo, sugarcane, and castorseed.

The estimates of the rate of yield are those reported by tahsildars or deputy tahsildars, which are tabulated in the office of the Board of Revenue.

(Rice) For rice the standard rates are based on the grain values of soils taken for settlement purposes, and worked out for each settled district as the standard for that district. For districts not yet settled, and for Tinnevelly, the average of all settled districts is taken.

(Cotton) For cotton the standard has been determined on a full consideration of all available data at 55lb per acre for *Salems*, 90lb for *Tinnevellies*, and 50lb for *Northerns*, *Westerns*, *Cocanadas*, and others. The sowings of cotton continue from July to October in the central and Deccan districts, and in the southern districts until the end of December. The harvesting of the crop begins in February and continues until July or August.

(Sesamum) For sesamum the standard of yield has been fixed with reference to the latest crop cutting experiments at 336lb per acre for the Vizagapatam, Godavari, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly districts, 224lb for Malabar and the Deccan districts, and 280lb for the remaining districts.

(Groundnut) The groundnut crop is chiefly grown in North Arcot, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly, more than half being grown in South Arcot. The rate of outturn has been fixed at 10 cwts of nuts in shell per acre.

(Indigo) The estimates for indigo comprise the districts in which it is mainly grown: Kistna, Nellore, Karnul, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chingleput, and North and South Arcot. The standard of yield was taken, on the best information on record, at 25lb of dye to the acre.

(Sugarcane) The sugarcane crop is grown chiefly in South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Ganjam, Godavari, Bellary, Anantapur, Coimbatore, and Cuddapah. The standard of yield has been fixed at 45 cwts of manufactured jaggery (*gûr*) to the acre.

Ajmer-Merwara. Estimates are made for cotton only. As regards area, the information is taken from the field book (*khasra girdawari*) prepared by the patwaris in November each year and checked by the higher revenue officers. The estimates of yield are based on the average of the results obtained by crop-cutting experiments conducted each year. The Ajmer-Merwara district is divided into 12 girdawars' circles and in each circle the girdawar carries out crop experiment every harvest. The Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner does the same in the Ajmer tahsil, and the tahsildars of Beawar and Todgarh in the two tahsils in Merwara. At each harvest a piece of land under a particular crop is selected and its yield weighed. The results of all the experiments are sent to the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, in whose office a combined return is prepared and included in the annual report.

The figures include khalsa as well as jagir areas.

Rajputana and Central India. Estimates are framed for wheat and cotton. They are generally defective in consequence of the absence of figures for unsurveyed areas and privileged tenures in most cases.

Hyderabad. Estimates are framed for wheat, cotton, and oilseeds. Until 1902-03 the figures excluded *jagir* and such other revenue-free lands or privileged tenures; since then statistics for these areas have been obtained as far as possible and included in the statement.

Mysore. Estimates are framed for wheat and cotton.

Tables of Area and Yield

ABSTRACT TABLE OF AREA AND YIELD

			1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03
Rice	acres		49,396,747	48,021,462	52,205,466	52,682,050	51,969,635	48,932,493	48,511,190	51,842,390
	cwts		415,355,100	275,676,100	498,350,700	505,640,600	451,553,460	413,506,700	384,294,100	469,484,800
Wheat	acres		24,071,320	20,579,727	24,537,775	25,370,078	18,687,782	23,864,550	23,446,161	23,395,277
	tons		5,380,342	5,363,289	7,208,384	6,837,674	5,357,142	7,093,529	6,090,524	7,971,446
Cotton	acres		14,515,662	14,643,495	13,683,437	14,602,892	11,884,576	14,231,150	14,506,295	16,581,046
	bales (*a*)		3,632,042	3,351,408	3,396,563	3,886,730	2,526,830	3,592,372	4,054,588	4,540,217
Linseed	acres	pure	2,954,093	2,020,747	2,707,887	2,829,475	1,648,903	2,417,991	2,546,604	2,592,237
		mixed	560,000	345,000	425,000	445,000	409,000	466,000	498,000	621,000
	tons	pure	287,407	162,479	354,994	336,610	206,220	247,024	251,808	359,568
		mixed	82,462	58,504	90,976	91,284	89,464	79,000	100,113	122,000
Rape and mustard	acres	pure	3,004,913	2,910,682	3,822,996	3,109,988	2,693,768	4,077,366	3,082,662	3,421,883
		mixed	1,290,000	1,526,000	1,459,000	1,509,000	1,381,000	1,449,000	1,461,000	2,335,000
	tons	pure	462,064	441,814	682,807	567,698	447,946	650,225	525,035	521,926
		mixed	359,979	340,602	436,451	410,983	425,471	372,000	430,617	516,000
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	acres	pure	3,171,472	3,369,198	3,662,109	3,530,625	3,316,067	4,052,491	3,711,711	4,435,648
		mixed	560,000	672,000	584,000	713,000	517,000	622,000	611,000	717,000
	tons	pure	282,129	250,958	355,817	348,118	213,256	72,856	96,210	93,587
		mixed	55,000	45,000	60,000	70,000	60,000	75,000	60,000	80,000
Groundnut	acres		243,400	306,026	214,803	217,814	173,946	294,408	434,222	491,155
	tons		...	...	55,962	70,561	9,250	28,631	63,298	61,854
Jute (*b*)	acres		2,242,700	2,196,600	2,151,600	1,624,400	1,961,800	2,093,400	2,263,800	2,142,700
	bales		5,551,000	5,717,000	6,839,000	5,334,000	5,412,000	6,526,000	7,438,000	6,577,000
Indigo	acres		1,414,002	1,608,901	1,339,099	1,010,318	1,026,900	990,375	791,190	645,511
	cwts		190,924	168,673	166,812	139,320	111,890	148,029	112,819	79,207
Sugarcane	acres		...	...	...	2,485,681	2,541,470	2,404,156	2,316,391	2,207,829
	tons		...	...	...	2,076,234	1,860,005	2,276,748	2,022,476	1,906,784

(*a*) The yield in bales for all the years represents the quantities exported from India and consumed in the country in and outside mills, as the reported estimates of yield fall short of the total of net exports and consumption. (See page 19)

(*b*) See footnotes on page 29 regarding the acreage and yield of jute

IN EACH YEAR FROM 1895-96 TO 1909-10

1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10		
49,461,465	51,586,900	54,428,600	54,157,600	54,677,300	53,088,300	58,249,900	acres	Rice
439,280,700	448,461,100	433,138,300	427,743,800	379,211,300	390,979,900	558,489,000	cwt	
28,413,743	28,470,200	26,357,400	29,212,500	22,824,500	26,149,300	27,919,400	acres	Wheat
9,641,145	7,582,040	8,570,140	8,491,700	6,106,700	7,616,800	9,587,700	tons	
18,025,000	19,918,000	21,072,000	22,484,000	21,630,000	19,999,000	20,227,000	acres	Cotton
4,269,367	4,454,254	4,685,751	5,361,655	4,291,000	4,776,000	5,135,000	bales (*a*)	
3,609,079	3,747,400	2,711,800	3,110,200	1,830,400	2,498,000	2,597,600	pure (acres)	Linseed
592,000	647,000	567,000	633,000	269,000	499,000	597,000	mixed (acres)	
466,832	298,400	265,200	312,200	133,200	219,700	307,600	pure (tons)	
105,000	49,000	88,000	113,000	30,000	78,000	120,000	mixed (tons)	
3,583,445	3,640,000	4,002,800	4,183,100	3,330,200	3,875,500	4,119,900	pure (acres)	Rape and mustard
2,429,000	2,509,000	2,026,000	2,210,000	1,870,000	2,153,000	2,269,000	mixed (acres)	
623,206	540,400	563,600	629,100	471,000	564,500	752,400	pure (tons)	
542,000	336,000	398,000	424,000	217,000	423,000	466,000	mixed (tons)	
4,838,164	4,178,700	3,913,800	3,864,900	4,016,800	3,987,900	4,188,000	pure (acres)	Sesamum (til or jinjili)
747,000	600,000	700,000	775,000	900,000	1,000,000	900,000	mixed (acres)	
539,478	300,400	344,800	451,000	255,700	364,300	426,000	pure (tons)	
70,000	35,000	45,000	90,000	30,000	100,000	90,000	mixed (tons)	
474,193	459,700	485,900	622,000	868,600	1,091,000	940,000	acres	Groundnut (*c*)
94,419	214,900	211,200	273,700	352,500	484,700	413,700	tons	
2,275,050	2,899,700	3,128,300	3,482,900	3,974,300	2,856,700	2,776,600	acres	Jute (*b*)
7,241,000	7,400,000	8,140,900	9,206,400	9,817,800	6,310,800	7,206,600	bales	
706,634	476,900	383,600	421,200	393,900	283,900	290,300	acres	Indigo
102,802	58,900	48,200	65,700	52,300	38,800	39,600	cwt	
2,114,592	2,244,800	2,111,000	2,351,800	2,639,200	2,203,800	2,127,100	acres	Sugarcane
1,871,986	2,169,000	1,725,500	2,205,300	2,046,900	1,872,900	2,125,300	tons	

(*c*) The figures of yield for years previous to 1904-05 relate to Bombay only
Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

RICE

[The figures of outturn represent cleaned rice]

Province	acres	cwts	Character of season
Bengal (a)			
1895-96	37,447,600	317,514,600	Rainfall insufficient during the latter part of the season
1896-97	36,177,400	179,637,400	Very unfavourable. Extensive failure of crop with famine
1897-98	39,549,500	398,142,000	Favourable
1898-99	39,605,400	405,842,900	Favourable
1899-1900	39,490,500	357,956,360	Unfavourable for autumn, but better for winter rice
1900-01	36,013,900	311,508,600	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1901-02	35,094,800	272,201,900	Unfavourable particularly for the winter crop
1902-03	37,553,700	358,977,300	Not unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	34,931,500	316,669,700	Not favourable owing to deficient rainfall
1904-05	38,355,200	347,229,100	Rainfall unseasonable and ill-distributed
1905-06	25,150,600	227,967,500	Crop damaged by heavy rain and floods in places
1906-07	24,516,000	195,545,800	Unfavourable owing to unseasonable rainfall and floods
1907-08	24,452,100	140,330,300	Unfavourable. Rainfall unseasonable and ill-distributed
1908-09	22,449,500	164,843,600	Not favourable for autumn, but partially good for winter crop
1909-10	26,117,000	292,995,000	Favourable
Eastern Bengal and Assam			
1905-06	15,960,200	101,397,600	Crop damaged by heavy rain and consequent floods
1906-07	15,723,500	119,835,800	Unfavourable for autumn but favourable for winter crop
1907-08	15,758,100	126,231,500	Very favourable for autumn but less so for winter crop
1908-09	15,708,200	117,778,100	Favourable on the whole except in parts
1909-10	16,692,400	153,343,900	Favourable
Madras (b)			
1895-96	6,881,000	56,359,500	Generally favourable, though crop affected in places by floods
1896-97	6,620,000	48,359,700	Unfavourable in northern but better in southern districts
1897-98	6,935,200	47,991,700	Crop affected by failure of north-east monsoon
1898-99	7,166,000	54,946,700	Rain deficient in northern and excessive in southern districts
1899-1900	6,429,000	39,437,100	Favourable at first, but latterly unfavourable in most districts
1900-01	6,591,600	49,023,100	Not unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	6,858,200	51,490,200	Favourable
1902-03	7,734,800	57,485,500	Favourable
1903-04	7,768,300	58,200,000	Favourable
1904-05	6,322,700	40,497,000	Unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1905-06	6,604,400	45,833,200	Not unfavourable
1906-07	6,944,400	50,438,200	Rainfall seasonable
1907-08	7,215,100	49,501,500	Water-supply not quite sufficient, but crop fair
1908-09	7,361,500	43,699,200	Water-supply insufficient, but crop fair to good
1909-10	7,965,200	48,788,100	Generally fair

(*a*) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1904-05

(*b*) The estimates for Madras up to 1906-07 relate only to raiyatwari villages; but since that year estimates for certain *zamindari* and whole *inam* villages have also been included

Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

RICE—*continued*

[The figures of outturn represent cleaned rice]

Province	acres	cwts	Character of season
Lower Burma			
1895-96 . . .	5,068,147	41,481,000	Late rains unequally distributed
1896-97 . . .	5,224,062	47,679,000	Favourable
1897-98 . . .	5,720,766	52,217,000	Uniformly favourable
1898-99 . . .	5,910,650	44,851,000	Rain failed towards end of season, causing some injury
1899-1900 . . .	6,050,135	54,160,000	Good
1900-01 . . .	6,326,993	52,975,000	Not unfavourable
1901-02 . . .	6,558,190	60,602,000	Favourable
1902-03 . . .	6,553,890	53,022,000	Favourable, though floods caused damage in places
1903-04 . . .	6,761,665	64,411,000	Very favourable
1904-05 . . .	6,909,000	60,735,000	Rainfall seasonable, but crop affected by floods and high winds
1905-06 . . .	6,713,400	57,940,000	Generally favourable except for damage by floods in places
1906-07 . . .	6,973,700	61,924,000	Favourable on the whole
1907-08 . . .	7,252,000	63,148,000	Rainfall late but ample and well distributed
1908-09 . . .	7,569,100	64,659,000	Good, though heavy rain and storm affected crop in places
1909-10 . . .	7,475,300	63,362,000	Generally favourable
Total			
1895-96 . . .	49,396,747	415,355,100	Not very favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1896-97 . . .	48,021,462	275,676,100	Unfavourable except in Burma
1897-98 . . .	52,205,466	498,350,700	Favourable generally
1898-99 . . .	52,682,050	505,640,600	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900 . . .	51,969,635	451,553,460	Not very favourable
1900-01 . . .	48,932,493	413,506,700	Not favourable
1901-02 . . .	48,511,190	384,294,100	Unfavourable except in Madras and Burma
1902-03 . . .	51,842,390	469,484,800	Favourable on the whole
1903-04 . . .	49,461,465	439,280,700	On the whole not unfavourable
1904-05 . . .	51,586,900	448,461,100	Not very favourable
1905-06 . . .	54,428,600	433,138,300	Crop damaged by heavy rain and floods in many places
1906-07 . . .	54,157,600	427,743,800	Not very favourable
1907-08 . . .	54,677,300	379,211,300	Not favourable
1908-09 . . .	53,088,300	390,979,900	Not very favourable on the whole
1909-10 . . .	58,249,900	558,489,000	Favourable

Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

WHEAT

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Panjab *(a)*			
1895-96	6,893,400	1,753,766	Very unfavourable for dry crop owing to deficient rain
1896-97	6,584,300	1,872,066	Monsoon weak, but winter rains copious
1897-98	8,013,800	2,358,975	Favourable, but late crop damaged at harvest time
1898-99	7,729,200	1,977,777	Not favourable. Crop injured by deficient rain, rust, and insects
1899-1900	6,366,500	1,823,182	Monsoon rains scanty, but winter rains beneficial
1900-01	8,766,400	2,940,602	Very favourable, except for damage by rust and excessive rain
1901-02	7,227,100	1,846,332	Monsoon ceased early. Winter rains failed
1902-03	6,995,200	2,314,714	Favourable, except for damage by drought in mid-season
1903-04	7,765,700	3,075,161	Distinctly favourable
1904-05	7,712,100	2,855,300	Favourable
1905-06	8,572,100	3,510,300	Very favourable
1906-07	9,100,100	3,266,900	Favourable, except for local damage by excessive rain, rust, and hail
1907-08	8,271,800	2,488,500	Monsoon ceased early. Winter rains late and scanty
1908-09	9,002,100	3,062,200	Favourable at first, but not so afterwards.
1909-10	9,252,200	3,458,200	Very favourable
N.-W. Frontier *(b)*			
1901-02	796,500	159,279	Unusual drought throughout season
1902-03	822,900	234,594	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	994,062	302,094	Very favourable
1904-05	882,200	267,600	Favourable
1905-06	1,024,600	279,700	Favourable on the whole
1906-07	1,146,400	305,200	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	977,700	213,200	Restricted sowings; but late rains beneficial
1908-09	1,019,500	213,300	Fairly good, though crop affected by hail-storms in places
1909-10	1,007,800	235,200	Favourable
United Provinces			
1895-96	5,177,261	1,591,294	Rain deficient throughout season
1896-97	4,931,710	1,850,914	Autumn rain irregular. Winter rain well distributed
1897-98	5,985,146	2,249,633	Favourable generally
1898-99	6,348,688	2,277,414	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	6,202,826	2,410,052	Rainfall deficient at first but favourable later
1900-01	6,790,440	2,384,605	Favourable, except for damage by cloudy weather and rust
1901-02	6,461,729	2,401,940	Rainfall late and deficient
1902-03	6,909,549	2,972,497	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	7,788,753	3,230,018	Remarkably good
1904-05	7,706,500	1,897,000	Favourable at the beginning but disastrous afterwards
1905-06	6,478,900	2,428,700	Favourable for irrigated crop
1906-07	7,044,000	2,164,500	Favourable at first, but unfavourable afterwards
1907-08	4,405,700	1,674,700	Unfavourable on the whole
1908-09	5,694,700	2,124,000	Rainfall scanty and moisture insufficient for growth of crop
1909-10	6,514,000	2,984,900	Favourable, except for damage by rats and strong winds in places
Central Provinces			
1895-96	2,714,454	368,038	Unfavourable
1896-97	1,969,623	332,645	Winter rains generally favourable
1897-98	2,171,714	543,095	Crop suffered somewhat from insufficient moisture
1898-99	2,505,299	456,169	Not favourable
1899-1900	1,633,070	201,803	Very unfavourable
1900-01	2,055,736	440,909	Favourable, except for damage by rust
1901-02	2,620,138	571,040	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rainfall
1902-03	2,284,908	666,589	Favourable, except for damage by frost and insects
1903-04	2,921,161	751,388	Favourable, except at the end of the season
1904-05	3,068,500	751,900	Favourable, except for damage by frost and rust in places
1905-06	3,019,500	773,700	Favourable on the whole
1906-07	3,274,100	831,500	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	2,427,900	455,200	Unfavourable owing to deficiency of moisture
1908-09	2,462,100	644,400	Favourable, though crop affected by frost and hail in places
1909-10	2,745,200	876,900	Generally good, except for damage from hail, wind, and rats

(*a*) Includes Native States from 1907-08
(*b*) Constituted in 1901 out of the Panjab

Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

WHEAT—*continued*

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Bengal (a)			
1895-96	1,427,400	345,600	Autumn rains ceased early, and winter rains failed
1896-97	1,341,700	386,900	Unfavourable at first, but slightly better afterwards
1897-98	1,569,500	592,600	Favourable
1898-99	1,582,500	656,400	Uniformly favourable
1899-1900	1,550,300	572,700	Not favourable on the whole
1900-01	1,498,700	472,600	Unfavourable
1901-02	1,408,300	391,500	Unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1902-03	1,417,000	485,900	Unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	1,508,600	527,800	Generally favourable
1904-05	1,324,900	433,200	Unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	1,248,300	396,600	Crop seriously damaged by continuous rain and hailstorms
1906-07	1,402,600	388,700	Unfavourable
1907-08	1,003,100	299,200	Very unfavourable
1908-09	1,255,200	319,800	Not favourable owing to drought
1909-10	1,427,900	540,700	Favourable on the whole
Eastern Bengal			
1904-05	180,700	62,000	On the whole not favourable
1905-06	159,800	50,000	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1906-07	135,900	31,900	Unfavourable
1907-08	92,800	21,300	Very unfavourable
1908-09	76,800	14,200	Very unfavourable owing to drought
1909-10	72,300	25,300	Favourable, but sowings restricted
Bombay (including Native States) (b)			
1895-96	2,288,838	454,865	Unfavourable owing to deficient moisture
1896-97	1,446,741	288,002	Unfavourable. Rains failed
1897-98	2,004,832	627,914	Rain continuous and excessive
1898-99	2,470,998	737,385	Not favourable on unirrigated but good on irrigated land
1899-1900	1,157,077	99,408	Very unfavourable. Rains failed
1900-01	1,433,810	298,479	Unfavourable owing to want of rain
1901-02	1,510,459	179,034	Unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall. Damage by rats
1902-03	1,797,245	532,601	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	2,174,076	560,279	Fairly good on the whole
1904-05	2,260,900	356,600	Not favourable owing to deficient rain, cold, and frost
1905-06	1,347,200	275,100	Unfavourable owing to insufficiency of moisture
1906-07	1,662,900	338,200	Not favourable on the whole
1907-08	1,677,700	336,200	Generally unfavourable owing to deficient water-supply
1908-09	1,745,700	383,200	Not very favourable owing to deficient rain and frost
1909-10	1,643,600	416,600	Restricted sowings but crop fairly good
Berar			
1895-96	747,025	103,084	Unfavourable owing to early cessation of monsoon
1896-97	381,425	23,413	Crop failed owing to want of rain
1897-98	390,378	41,983	Unfavourable on the whole
1898-99	436,362	53,571	Not favourable on the whole
1899-1900	17,910	414	Disastrously bad owing to failure of rains
1900-01	243,554	29,900	Unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	280,085	34,385	Favourable, but crop damaged by rats
1902-03	216,955	34,625	Favourable, but sowings restricted
1903-04	452,663	70,052	Not very favourable owing to heavy rain and hailstorms
1904-05	428,600	80,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	424,300	60,700	Not very favourable owing to deficient monsoon
1906-07	440,300	72,600	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	286,900	33,400	Not favourable owing to deficiency of moisture
1908-09	310,900	54,300	Favourable on the whole
1909-10	319,500	79,000	Favourable

(*a*) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1903-04
(*b*) Includes the State of Baroda also

Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

WHEAT—*continued*

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Sind (including Native States)			
1895-96	315,559	71,683	Unfavourable
1896-97	406,752	116,470	Not unfavourable on the whole
1897-98	591,621	177,160	Inundation seasonable and sufficient
1898-99	369,706	81,231	Decidedly bad owing to insufficient inundation
1899-1900	364,522	68,226	Unfavourable
1900-01	479,487	123,160	Generally good
1901-02	534,004	109,009	Fairly good
1902-03	331,608	75,987	Unfavourable owing to poor inundation
1903-04	586,895	202,171	Favourable
1904-05	522,700	126,100	Not very favourable owing to low inundation and frost
1905-06	628,100	196,200	Favourable on the whole
1906-07	672,300	186,300	Favourable, but crop suffered in places from rain and hail
1907-08	447,500	113,300	Not favourable owing to low inundation and frost
1908-09	548,200	133,800	Favourable, but crop suffered from frost
1909-10	458,800	129,700	Not favourable owing to deficient water-supply
Rajputana			
1895-96	1,306,868	315,573	(Not reported)
1896-97	1,374,346	293,932	Rainfall deficient
1897-98	1,302,233	307,062	(Not reported)
1898-99	1,196,014	276,388	
1899-1900	360,733	79,289	
1900-01	713,290	170,682	Not favourable
1901-02	541,834	103,869	Unfavourable
1902-03	818,399	190,841	Fairly good
1903-04	1,125,277	297,162	Favourable
1904-05	1,023,800	189,000	Not favourable
1905-06	665,600	136,600	Not very favourable
1906-07	842,400	181,600	Favourable
1907-08	603,800	132,600	Unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1908-09	887,800	198,400	Fairly good on the whole
1909-10(*a*)	1,067,400	259,300	Favourable
Central India			
1895-96	1,740,608	290,745	(Not reported)
1896-97	1,366,269	179,949	
1897-98	1,501,013	279,492	
1898-99	1,613,851	287,749	
1899-1900	692,950	100,276	
1900-01	1,244,330	220,116	
1901-02	1,459,116	255,027	
1902-03	1,182,298	408,843	
1903-04	1,956,069	523,855	
1904-05	2,227,400	473,200	
1905-06	1,852,100	420,600	
1906-07	2,447,500	614,600	
1907-08	1,694,100	271,300	
1908-09	2,046,400	597,400	Favourable for irrigated, but not for unirrigated crop
1909-10	2,310,600	513,600	Rainfall favourable

(*a*) Excluding Dholpur

Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

WHEAT—*concluded*

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Hyderabad (a)			
1895-96	1,454,451	85,331	(Not reported)
1896-97	772,990	18,585	Unfavourable
1897-98	1,003,175	30,139	Not very unfavourable
1898-99	1,113,431	33,098	Favourable, but crop damaged by rats
1899-1900	339,136	1,538	Disastrously bad owing to failure of rain
1900-01	636,247	12,279	Unfavourable owing to holding off of rain
1901-02	603,182	38,853	Not favourable, crop damaged by rats
1902-03	614,092	53,724	Favourable, but sowings restricted
1903-04	1,134,769	100,535	Favourable
1904-05	1,126,600	89,700	Not favourable owing to deficient winter rains
1905-06	934,500	41,800	Unfavourable owing to want of late rains
1906-07	1,039,500	109,000	Favourable
1907-08	932,900	67,200	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rainfall
1908-09	1,098,300	71,600	Late rain insufficient
1909-10	1,096,900	67,900	Unfavourable owing to holding off of late rains
Mysore			
1895-96	5,456	363	}
1896-97	3,871	413	
1897-98	4,363	351	
1898-99	4,029	492	
1899-1900	2,758	254	
1900-01	2,556	197	
1901-02	3,714	256	} (Not reported)
1902-03	5,123	531	
1903-04	5,718	630	
1904-05	5,300	440	
1905-06	2,400	140	
1906-07	4,500	700	
1907-08	2,600	600	}
1908-09	1,600	200	North-east monsoon failed
1909-10	3,200	400	Fairly good
Total			
1895-96	24,071,320	5,380,342	} Unfavourable
1896-97	20,579,727	5,363,289	
1897-98	24,537,775	7,208,384	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	25,370,078	6,837,674	Not favourable on the whole
1899-1900	18,687,782	5,357,142	Unfavourable on the whole
1900-01	23,864,550	7,093,529	Not unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	23,446,161	6,090,524	Unfavourable on the whole
1902-03	23,395,277	7,971,446	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	28,413,743	9,641,145	Exceptionally good
1904-05	28,470,200	7,582,040	Not very favourable on the whole
1905-06	26,357,400	8,570,140	Favourable on the whole
1906-07	29,212,500	8,491,700	Favourable at first, but dull weather prevailed later
1907-08	22,824,500	6,106,700	Crop injured by deficient rain, cold winds, and frosts
1908-09	26,149,300	7,616,800	Not very favourable. Winter rains generally deficient
1909-10	27,919,400	9,587,700	Favourable on the whole

(*a*) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude *jagir* areas

Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

COTTON

[The figures of outturn represent cleaned cotton, *i.e.*, cotton with the seeds extracted]

Province	acres	bales of 400 lb	Character of season
Bombay (including Native States) (a)			
1895-96	5,303,598	1,029,455	Favourable on the whole
1896-97	5,033,549	827,819	Unfavourable on the whole, owing to drought
1897-98	4,751,103	948,514	Not very favourable owing to damage from blight and locusts
1898-99	5,098,145	1,232,861	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	3,095,206	(*b*)81,647	Extremely unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01	4,240,140	759,096	Not favourable owing to deficiency of late rains
1901-02	4,394,796	567,386	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rain
1902-03	4,786,657	943,327	Favourable, though crop affected by excessive rain and cold
1903-04	5,702,000	1,059,000	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	5,955,000	796,000	Unfavourable owing to deficiency of moisture
1905-06	6,665,000	1,198,000	Favourable at first, but not so afterwards
1906-07	7,383,000	1,762,000	Favourable
1907-08	7,101,000	1,039,000	Not favourable owing to early cessation of monsoon
1908-09	6,241,000	1,282,000	Not quite favourable owing to ill-distributed rain, cold, frost
1909-10	6,051,000	1,589,000	Favourable on the whole, but sowings restricted
Berar (c)			
1895-96	2,071,856	451,230	Favourable on the whole
1896-97	2,306,870	335,576	Not favourable owing to failure of monsoon after August
1897-98	2,150,329	439,980	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	2,476,306	617,222	Outturn good, though late rains failed
1899-1900	1,983,602	104,693	Very unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01	2,521,651	730,962	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	2,689,201	612,344	Favourable, though crop injured by rats
1902-03	2,765,635	710,068	Favourable, though crop damaged by heavy rain in November
1903-04	2,851,000	486,000	Not favourable owing to heavy rain
1904-05	3,069,000	755,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	3,192,000	475,000	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1906-07	3,289,000	553,000	Crop injured by heavy and continuous rain
1907-08	3,168,000	371,000	Unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1908-09	3,018,000	540,000	Favourable, though crop affected by heavy rain
1909-10	3,032,000	675,000	Favourable
Madras (d)			
1895-96	1,623,900	120,524	Favourable on the whole
1896-97	1,395,400	104,655	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1897-98	1,509,100	118,876	Crop injured by blight or drought in places
1898-99	1,321,700	127,670	Not very favourable
1899-1900	1,382,700	101,440	Unfavourable on the whole
1900-01	1,373,300	118,320	Not favourable on the whole
1901-02	1,351,200	130,130	Fair on the whole
1902-03	1,580,900	167,109	Favourable
1903-04	1,665,000	175,000	Favourable
1904-05	1,755,000	132,000	Not favourable owing to want of sufficient rain
1905-06	1,597,000	145,000	Not favourable owing to want of sufficient rain
1906-07	1,703,000	157,000	Favourable
1907-08	1,855,000	198,000	Favourable
1908-09	1,576,000	162,000	Rainfall defective, but crop fair to good
1909-10	1,636,000	176,000	Generally fair, though crop suffered for want of rain in places

(*a*) Includes the State of Baroda also

(*b*) The estimate for the year is too low, as the mill consumption for the year ending the 30th June and the net exports for the year ending the 30th September were 605,000 bales. For both the preceding and the following years the trade figures are however lower than the estimates, so that for the 3 years 1898—1901 the production would seem to be understated only by 109,000 bales. In this calculation the excess of the exports from the districts of the North and East Deccan over their reported production, which averages 208,000 bales in the twelve years 1891—1903, has been taken to represent imports by road into the Presidency from the neighbouring Native States

(*c*) The figures of production for Berar for the years previous to 1903-04 represent the mill consumption for the year ending the 30th June and the exports for the year ending the 30th September, as the provincial estimates of the outturn were extremely defective

(*d*) The estimates for Madras up to 1906-07 relate only to *raiyatwari* tracts ; but since that year estimates for certain *zamindari* and whole *inam* villages and Native States have also been included

Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

COTTON—*continued*

[The figures of outturn represent cleaned cotton, *i.e.*, cotton with the seeds extracted]

Province	acres	bales of 400 lb	Character of season
***Hyderabad* (*a*)**			
1895-96	1,492,768	173,283	(Not reported)
1896-97	1,558,296	137,152	Not favourable
1897-98	1,653,669	163,449	Not favourable
1898-99	1,738,379	222,302	Not very favourable
1899-1900	1,292,329	91,975	Very unfavourable owing to drought
1900-01	1,698,836	288,570	Not very favourable owing to sudden cessation of winter rains
1901-02	1,689,139	300,301	Favourable
1902-03	2,359,130	280,267	Not favourable owing to cloudy weather and untimely rain
1903-04	2,661,000	275,000	Not favourable owing to heavy rain and strong winds
1904-05	2,731,000	330,000	Favourable
1905-06	2,537,000	303,000	Crop suffered through failure of late rains
1906-07	3,480,000	449,000	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	3,100,000	293,000	Unfavourable for early crop, but better for late crop
1908-09	2,902,000	307,000	Rain excessive for early and deficient for late crop
1909-10	3,401,000	380,000	Favourable on the whole
***United Provinces* (*b*)**			
1895-96	1,060,905	280,414	Favourable on the whole
1896-97	1,150,069	260,521	Crop injured by drought and dry west winds
1897-98	919,671	225,478	Not unfavourable on the whole
1898-99	933,395	261,304	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	996,673	227,787	Unfavourable on the whole
1900-01	1,046,176	294,169	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	1,153,870	368,638	Favourable, though rains were late
1902-03	1,239,131	327,728	Crop suffered from deficient rain, high winds, and insects
1903-04	841,000	184,000	Not favourable owing to excessive rain and winds
1904-05	1,201,000	368,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	1,372,000	394,000	Crop suffered from deficient rainfall
1906-07	1,489,000	639,000	Very favourable
1907-08	1,461,000	268,000	Not favourable owing to early cessation of monsoon
1908-09	1,392,000	426,000	Favourable on the whole.
1909-10	1,241,000	384,000	Not favourable owing to heavy rain and high winds
***Panjab* (*b*)**			
1895-96	1,176,700	204,806	Rainfall generally insufficient and untimely
1896-97	1,128,400	223,947	Monsoon ceased early and irrigation inadequate
1897-98	788,600	166,707	Not favourable owing to insufficient rain
1898-99	988,400	138,926	Unfavourable owing to scanty and irregular rainfall
1899-1900	1,215,400	205,203	Unfavourable owing to the holding off of rain
1900-01	1,080,200	219,646	Crop suffered from heavy rainfall and insects
1901-02	1,026,800	213,466	Not very favourable on the whole
1902-03	1,193,600	229,005	Rainfall deficient
1903-04	1,205,100	261,241	Fairly satisfactory on the whole
1904-05	1,698,000	408,000	Favourable
1905-06	2,020,000	192,000	Disastrous owing to injury by green fly, drought, and boll-worm
1906-07	1,413,000	357,000	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	1,474,000	356,000	Not very favourable owing to abrupt cessation of monsoon
1908-09	1,562,000	324,000	Favourable at first, but crop affected by heavy rain afterwards
1909-10	1,435,000	399,000	Favourable, though crop damaged by heavy rain in places
***N.-W. Frontier* (*c*)**			
1901-02	30,400	6,759	Not favourable on the whole
1902-03	27,400	7,420	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	35,990	8,424	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	49,000	10,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	59,000	13,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1906-07	61,000	13,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1907-08	48,000	9,000	Not favourable on the whole
1908-09	54,000	12,000	Generally good
1909-10	32,000	7,000	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rain

(*a*) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude *jagir* areas
(*b*) Includes Native States from 1904-05
(*c*) Constituted in 1901 out of the Panjab
Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

COTTON—*continued*

[The figures of outturn represent cleaned cotton, *i.e.*, cotton with the seeds extracted]

Province	acres	bales of 400 lb	Character of season
Central Provinces			
1895-96 (a)	541,087	105,940	Favourable
1896-97	718,186	86,950	Not favourable owing to scanty rainfall
1897-98	668,847	118,994	Crop injured by excessive rain
1898-99	668,522	165,169	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1899-1900	712,836	(b) 117,050	Very unfavourable owing to exceptional drought
1900-01	1,004,812	(b) 268,958	Not favourable owing to irregular rainfall
1901-02	981,342	(b) 267,737	
1902-03	1,136,431	260,798	Not favourable on the whole
1903-04	1,293,000	274,000	
1904-05	1,484,000	474,000	Favourable
1905-06	1,657,000	343,000	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rain
1906-07	1,389,000	328,000	Crop damaged by heavy rain and floods in places
1907-08	1,264,000	224,000	Unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1908-09	1,158,000	226,000	Favourable, though crop affected by heavy rain
1909-10	1,197,000	339,000	Favourable
Rajputana			
1895-96	514,854	150,862	(Not reported)
1896-97	549,236	145,492	
1897-98	542,435	137,669	
1898-99	478,604	117,743	Unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	325,033	44,161	Very unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01	369,384	104,390	(Not reported)
1901-02	281,934	87,858	
1902-03	456,503	164,142	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	395,000	113,000	Not favourable owing to high winds and locusts
1904-05	469,000	186,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	291,000	61,000	Unfavourable
1906-07	428,000	201,000	Favourable
1907-08	438,000	91,000	Not favourable
1908-09	389,000	80,000	Crop damaged by heavy rain in many places
1909-10	446,000	142,000	Fairly good
Central India			
1895-96	420,239	49,500	(Not reported)
1896-97	522,683	45,900	
1897-98	417,456	60,600	
1898-99	471,408	46,800	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	479,565	23,100	Very unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01	542,673	63,900	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	529,094	72,200	
1902-03	591,006	115,878	
1903-04	772,000	125,000	
1904-05	846,000	136,000	Favourable
1905-06	979,000	130,000	Unfavourable except at sowing time
1906-07	1,132,000	222,000	Favourable
1907-08	993,000	55,000	Unfavourable
1908-09	978,000	144,000	Crop suffered through want of rain in many places
1909-10	1,057,000	220,000	Favourable
Sind (including Native States)			
1895-96	111,855	51,018	Water-supply deficient
1896-97	123,706	56,694	Fairly good
1897-98	108,227	40,176	Not favourable
1898-99	92,312	39,712	Not favourable owing to frost
1899-1900	92,069	20,507	Unfavourable owing to deficient water-supply
1900-01	84,560	43,031	Not unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	129,409	72,553	
1902-03	195,486	110,808	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	209,000	115,000	
1904-05	221,000	97,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	283,000	84,000	Favourable, but crop damaged by boll-worm
1906-07	250,000	155,000	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	259,000	135,000	Not favourable owing to deficient water-supply
1908-09	259,000	101,000	Inundation favourable, but crop suffered through frost
1909-10	218,000	106,000	Fairly favourable on the whole

(a) Exclusive of zamindári area in Raipur, Bilaspur, and Drug

(b) Represent exports and consumption of the years ending the 30th September as the reported estimates of the yield were imperfect

Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

COTTON—*concluded*

[The figures of outturn represent cleaned cotton, *i.e.*, cotton with the seeds extracted]

Province	Acres	bales of 400 lb	Character of season
Burma			
1898-99	167,821	—	
1899-1900	148,563	32,900	Not unfavourable, though crop damaged by heavy rain
1900-01	141,718	21,077	Heavy rain injured the crop
1901-02	130,610	13,125	Unfavourable owing to want of rain
1902-03	148,867	21,114	Fair on the whole
1903-04	165,000	27,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1904-05	189,000	39,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	183,000	35,000	
1906-07	187,000	36,000	Fairly favourable on the whole
1907-08	195,000	29,000	Unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall
1908-09	204,000	41,000	Unfavourable at first, but latterly favourable
1909-10	196,000	32,000	Crop damaged by excessive rain in places
Bengal (*a*)			
1895-96	197,900	53,356	Favourable except at sowing time
1896-97	157,100	40,184	Unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall
1897-98	174,000	52,590	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	167,900	45,560	Unfavourable owing to uneven character of monsoon
1899-1900	160,600	39,705	Unfavourable owing to inadequate rain
1900-01	127,700	41,262	Unfavourable for early but fairly favourable for late crop
1901-02	118,500	32,094	Unfavourable owing to deficient rain
1902-03	100,300	29,366	
1903-04	96,000	28,000	Not very favourable on the whole
1904-05	78,000	20,000	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rain
1905-06	71,000	16,000	Crop suffered from excessive rain and floods
1906-07	75,000	16,000	
1907-08	70,000	14,000	Not favourable owing to floods and drought afterwards
1908-09	64,000	14,000	Favourable for early, but less so for late crop
1909-10	67,000	17,000	
Eastern Bengal and Assam			
1903-04 (*b*)	31,000	12,000	Not very favourable on the whole
1904-05	50,000	17,000	Generally favourable
1905-06	61,000	17,000	Crop injured by excessive rain
1906-07	76,000	17,000	Not favourable on the whole
1907-08	79,000	24,000	Very favourable
1908-09	97,000	21,000	Favourable at first, but rain excessive afterwards
1909-10	98,000	17,000	Very unfavourable
Mysore			
1903-04	70,000	13,000	(Not reported)
1904-05	71,000	5,000	
1905-06	76,000	5,000	
1906-07	89,000	10,000	Generally favourable
1907-08	84,000	6,000	
1908-09	65,000	3,000	Crop suffered through want of crop
1909-10	81,000	6,000	Generally favourable
Ajmer-Merwara			
1903-04	33,000	5,000	Unfavourable owing to early cessation of rains
1904-05	52,000	18,000	Favourable
1905-06	29,000	5,000	Unfavourable owing to high winds
1906-07	40,000	19,000	Favourable
1907-08	41,000	10,000	Not favourable on the whole
1908-09	40,000	9,000	Heavy rain affected crop
1909-10	39,000	13,000	Favourable

Total

	Acres	Outturn as shown above (in bales of 400 lb)	Net exports and consumption (in bales of 400 lb) (*c*)	
1895-96	14,515,662	2,670,388	3,632,042	Favourable
1896-97	14,643,495	2,264,890	3,351,408	Unfavourable ; monsoon withdrew early
1897-98	13,683,437	2,473,033	3,396,563	Not very favourable on the whole
1898-99	14,602,892	3,015,269	3,886,730	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	11,884,576	1,090,168	2,526,880	Very unfavourable
1900-01	14,231,150	2,953,381	3,592,372	Favourable except in western and southern India
1901-02	14,506,295	2,744,591	4,054,588	Favourable except in western India
1902-03	16,581,046	3,367,030	4,540,217	Favourable
1903-04	18,025,000	3,160,665	4,269,367	Not favourable on the whole
1904-05	19,918,000	3,791,000	4,454,254	Favourable for early, but not for late crop
1905-06	21,072,000	3,416,000	4,685,751	Not favourable. Rainfall deficient
1906-07	22,484,000	4,934,000	5,361,655	Favourable
1907-08	21,630,000	3,122,000	4,291,000	Unfavourable. Rainfall short and ill-distributed
1908-09	19,999,000	3,692,000	4,776,000	Relatively satisfactory on the whole
1909-10	20,227,000	4,502,000	5,135,000	Fairly satisfactory on the whole

(*a*) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1903-04

(*b*) Assam only

(*c*) For the years up to 1907-08 the exports as well as the mill consumption are for the year ending the 30th September. For 1908-09 they are for the year ending the 30th June. No reliable information exists as to the annual consumption outside the mills, but in 1907 it was settled in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association to adopt the conventional estimate of 750,000 bales. This figure has been included in the figure for each year shown in this column

Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

LINSEED

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
United Provinces			
1895-96 (*a*) Pure	403,565	55,796	Unfavourable owing to scanty rain
1895-96 (*a*) Mixed	560,000	82,462	
1896-97 Pure	235,166	40,036	Not favourable owing to drought
1896-97 Mixed	345,000	58,504	
1897-98 Pure	519,461	110,619	Favourable
1897-98 Mixed	425,000	90,976	
1898-99 Pure	438,728	87,854	Favourable on the whole
1898-99 Mixed	445,000	91,284	
1899-1900 Pure	357,880	73,267	Not unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900 Mixed	409,000	89,464	
1900-01 Pure	448,206	75,780	Crop affected by cloudy weather and fungoid disease
1900-01 Mixed	466,000	79,000	
1901-02 Pure	373,092	75,876	Not very favourable owing to scanty winter rains
1901-02 Mixed	498,000	100,113	
1902-03 Pure	536,044	114,595	Favourable on the whole
1902-03 Mixed	621,000	122,000	
1903-04 Pure	782,302	144,736	Favourable
1903-04 Mixed	592,000	105,000	
1904-05 Pure	634,500	51,800	Unfavourable owing to frost and rust
1904-05 Mixed	647,000	49,000	
1905-06 Pure	210,900	32,800	Not favourable owing to insufficient moisture
1905-06 Mixed	567,000	88,000	
1906-07 Pure	315,000	56,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1906-07 Mixed	633,000	113,000	
1907-08 Pure	57,500	6,500	Very unfavourable owing to prolonged drought
1907-08 Mixed	269,000	30,000	
1908-09 Pure	194,700	30,400	Not unfavourable on the whole
1908-09 Mixed	499,000	78,000	
1909-10 Pure	310,200	62,800	Not unfavourable on the whole
1909-10 Mixed	597,000	120,000	
Bengal (*b*)			
1895-96	712,700	95,600	Not favourable owing to scanty rain
1896-97	587,800	84,900	Not favourable owing to drought
1897-98	662,800	125,400	Favourable
1898-99	677,900	144,700	
1899-1900	653,200	126,700	Rainfall ill-distributed
1900-01	806,700	133,400	Rainfall irregular and ill-distributed
1901-02	783,800	110,600	Unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall
1902-03	864,200	160,000	Rainfall ill-distributed
1903-04	922,800	168,800	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	730,400	96,600	Unfavourable owing to excessive rain, hail, and frost
1905-06	726,500	110,500	Crop suffered from untimely rain
1906-07	717,700	101,200	Not very favourable owing to excessive rain and hailstorms
1907-08	503,800	74,100	Unfavourable owing to failure of monsoon
1908-09	548,600	61,700	Unfavourable owing to want of timely rain
1909-10	588,300	108,900	Not very favourable
Eastern Bengal			
1904-05	99,000	17,500	Not unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	103,000	17,300	Rainfall ill-distributed
1906-07	87,900	13,400	Not unfavourable on the whole
1907-08	85,600	11,500	Not favourable on the whole owing to drought
1908-09	86,000	10,800	Crop suffered through long continued drought
1909-10	85,100	15,300	Crop suffered from deficiency of moisture
Central Provinces			
1895-96	730,750	45,253	Unfavourable owing to scanty rainfall
1896-97	527,421	19,391	Very unfavourable owing to drought
1897-98	683,728	69,783	Generally not favourable
1898-99	838,255	58,955	Crop damaged by drought, frost, and cloudy weather
1899-1900	306,933	4,319	Very unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1900-01	495,165	20,652	Generally unfavourable
1901-02	609,596	32,786	Unfavourable owing to failure of winter rains
1902-03	494,137	42,352	Not favourable owing to drought, frost, and insects
1903-04	808,566	77,567	Not favourable owing to absence of winter rains
1904-05	825,700	67,300	Unfavourable owing to frost, cloudy weather, and storms
1905-06	815,400	69,600	Crop damaged by frost and hailstorms
1906-07	1,061,200	97,700	Crop suffered through cloudy weather, frost, rust, and hail
1907-08	491,500	21,700	Very unfavourable on the whole
1908-09	895,100	85,100	Fairly favourable in principal districts
1909-10	881,100	84,800	Generally favourable

(*a*) "Pure" means seed sown by itself; "mixed" means seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates of the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate

(*b*) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1903-04

Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

LINSEED—*continued*

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Hyderabad (a)			
1896-97	324,455	11,355	Unfavourable on the whole
1897-98	438,030	15,141	Not favourable on the whole
1898-99	426,045	13,443	
1899-1900	171,970	1,506	Very unfavourable
1900-01	371,983	8,774	Unfavourable
1901-02	370,376	18,403	Not favourable on the whole
1902-03	378,559	22,343	Favourable
1903-04	529,214	25,290	Crop affected by severe cold and insects
1904-05	775,800	33,500	Favourable, though crop affected by failure of late rain
1905-06	604,500	24,700	Unfavourable
1906-07	664,300	28,600	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	484,800	13,600	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rainfall
1908-09	555,400	17,200	Rainfall excessive
1909-10	548,900	18,400	Crop suffered for want of timely rains
Berar (b)			
1895-96	500,650	27,497	Not unfavourable on the whole
1896-97	188,142	4,576	Very unfavourable
1897-98	180,472	10,405	Not favourable on the whole
1898-99	171,085	7,683	Crop suffered through failure of late rains
1899-1900	21,564	—	Crop withered for want of moisture
1900-01	154,716	5,382	Unfavourable for want of sufficient rain
1901-02	185,738	9,606	Favourable, but crop injured by rats
1902-03	120,753	7,289	Fair on the whole
1903-04	184,823	18,617	Not favourable owing to absence of winter rains
1904-05	134,000	13,200	Not favourable owing to deficient winter rains and hail
1905-06	96,700	7,700	Unfavourable owing to frost and hailstorms
1906-07	97,000	8,500	Crop suffered through cloudy weather, frost, rust, and hail
1907-08	56,100	1,800	Very unfavourable
1908-09	59,600	5,800	Fairly favourable on the whole
1909-10	51,000	6,200	Generally favourable
Bombay (including Native States) (c)			
1895-96	606,428	63,261	Not unfavourable on the whole
1896-97	157,763	2,221	Very unfavourable owing to drought
1897-98	223,396	23,646	Not favourable
1898-99	277,462	23,975	Unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	137,356	428	Disastrously bad owing to failure of rains
1900-01	141,221	3,036	Very unfavourable owing to scanty rain
1901-02	224,002	4,537	Very unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1902-03	198,544	12,989	Unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	381,374	31,822	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	548,000	18,500	Crop suffered from cold, frost, and deficient moisture
1905-06	154,800	2,600	Unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1906-07	167,100	6,800	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rain
1907-08	151,100	4,000	Unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1908-09	158,600	8,700	Not favourable owing to deficient moisture
1909-10	133,000	11,200	Crop suffered through absence of moisture
Total			
1895-96 Pure	2,954,093	287,407	Unfavourable. Rainfall scanty
1895-96 Mixed	560,000	82,462	
1896-97 Pure	2,020,747	162,479	Very unfavourable owing to drought
1896-97 Mixed	345,000	58,504	
1897-98 Pure	2,707,887	354,994	Favourable in northern India, but not in western and central India
1897-98 Mixed	425,000	90,976	
1898-99 Pure	2,829,475	336,610	
1898-99 Mixed	445,000	91,284	
1899-1900 Pure	1,648,903	206,220	Very unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900 Mixed	409,000	89,464	
1900-01 Pure	2,417,991	247,024	Unfavourable. Rainfall scanty
1900-01 Mixed	466,000	79,000	
1901-02 Pure	2,546,604	251,808	Unfavourable. Rainfall deficient
1901-02 Mixed	498,000	100,113	
1902-03 Pure	2,592,237	359,568	Not unfavourable on the whole
1902-03 Mixed	621,000	122,000	
1903-04 Pure	3,609,079	466,832	Favourable in northern and western India
1903-04 Mixed	592,000	105,000	
1904-05 Pure	3,747,400	298,400	Unfavourable owing to excessive rain, rust, and frost
1904-05 Mixed	647,000	49,000	
1905-06 Pure	2,711,800	265,200	Unfavourable. Rain ill-distributed and untimely
1905-06 Mixed	567,000	88,000	
1906-07 Pure	3,110,200	312,200	Not favourable on the whole
1906-07 Mixed	633,000	113,000	
1907-08 Pure	1,830,400	133,600	Very unfavourable owing to failure of the monsoon
1907-08 Mixed	269,000	30,000	
1908-09 Pure	2,498,000	219,700	Not favourable on the whole
1908-09 Mixed	499,000	78,000	
1909-10 Pure	2,597,600	307,600	Favourable on the whole
1909-10 Mixed	597,000	120,000	

(*a*) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude *jagir* areas
(*b*) The estimates of yield for the years previous to 1903-04 are defective, being based on incorrect data
(*c*) Includes the State of Baroda also

Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

RAPE AND MUSTARD

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Bengal (a)			
1895-96	2,148,400	332,400	Not unfavourable on the whole
1896-97	2,003,900	312,300	
1897-98	2,239,700	438,600	Favourable
1898-99	2,167,200	448,200	
1899-1900	2,032,900	371,900	Rainfall ill-distributed
1900-01	2,043,200	337,800	
1901-02	1,922,400	372,900	Rainfall generally deficient
1902-03	1,914,100	341,700	Rainfall ill-distributed
1903-04	1,973,900	365,500	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	782,700	125,900	Unfavourable on the whole owing to hail, frost, and rain
1905-06	767,200	118,400	Unfavourable owing to untimely rain
1906-07	818,100	138,800	Not very favourable
1907-08	611,100	88,900	Unfavourable on the whole
1908-09	659,600	74,100	Unfavourable on the whole
1909-10	834,500	147,100	Not very favourable
Eastern Bengal			
1904-05	1,194,800	234,400	Crop affected by hail and frost
1905-06	1,094,500	168,900	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1906-07	1,208,400	198,200	Not unfavourable on the whole
1907-08	1,278,000	186,700	Not very favourable on the whole
1908-09	1,195,300	157,800	Crop suffered through long continued drought
1909-10	1,234,900	247,000	Crop suffered from deficiency of moisture
Panjab			
1895-96	475,100	50,602	Unfavourable owing to scanty rain
1896-97	515,300	52,756	Not favourable owing to drought
1897-98	1,112,300	142,115	Favourable
1898-99	582,600	56,041	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rain and drought
1899-1900	397,500	26,761	Very unfavourable owing to early cessation of monsoon
1900-01	1,638,400	248,022	Most favourable
1901-02	665,800	64,361	Unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1902-03	936,100	91,857	Not favourable owing to failure of winter rains
1903-04	1,038,900	159,236	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	1,210,800	119,300	Not favourable owing to severe frosts
1905-06	1,614,200	183,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1906-07	1,402,400	172,300	Crop injured by excessive late rain
1907-08	842,800	110,000	Not favourable owing to drought
1908-09	1,158,900	183,900	Fairly favourable on the whole
1909-10	1,307,500	223,600	Most favourable
Assam			
1895-96	182,640	36,388	Not unfavourable on the whole
1896-97	178,408	38,853	
1897-98	167,268	31,878	Not very favourable owing to deficient winter rains
1898-99	134,856	21,891	Unfavourable owing to late subsidence of floods
1899-1900	119,110	21,789	Unfavourable at first, but favourable afterwards
1900-01	126,309	21,140	Unfavourable owing to absence of rain
1901-02	157,671	28,294	Favourable, though crop suffered from heavy rain
1902-03	174,719	27,905	Unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	172,039	29,098	Not quite favourable owing to want of late rain
1904-05	157,700	28,000	Not unfavourable
1905-06	164,400	30,200	Not favourable on the whole
1906-07	222,000	43,600	Generally favourable
1907-08	261,000	42,700	Not very favourable on the whole
1908-09	284,300	46,400	Crop suffered through drought
1909-10	305,500	56,900	Not quite favourable owing to defective late rain
United Provinces			
1895-96 (b) Pure	95,678	26,554	
1895-96 (b) Mixed	1,290,000	359,979	Not unfavourable on the whole
1896-97 Pure	83,372	18,524	
1896-97 Mixed	1,526,000	340,602	
1897-98 Pure	88,822	28,417	Favourable
1897-98 Mixed	1,459,000	436,451	
1898-99 Pure	92,679	22,884	Favourable, though crop injured by frost in places
1898-99 Mixed	1,509,000	410,983	
1899-1900 Pure	76,180	21,186	Not very favourable on the whole
1899-1900 Mixed	1,381,000	425,471	
1900-01 Pure	94,130	24,060	Crop affected by excessive rain and fungoid diseases
1900-01 Mixed	1,449,000	372,000	
1901-02 Pure	120,436	36,841	
1901-02 Mixed	1,461,000	430,617	
1902-03 Pure	140,296	31,320	Favourable on the whole
1902-03 Mixed	2,335,000	516,000	
1903-04 Pure	131,926	29,643	
1903-04 Mixed	2,429,000	542,000	
1904-05 Pure	140,100	18,800	Unfavourable owing to frost and rust
1904-05 Mixed	2,509,000	336,000	
1905-06 Pure	154,700	30,000	Crop suffered through insufficient moisture
1905-06 Mixed	2,026,000	398,000	
1906-07 Pure	153,400	30,000	Crop affected by cloudy weather and fungoid diseases
1906-07 Mixed	2,210,000	424,000	
1907-08 Pure	96,800	11,300	Very unfavourable owing to drought
1907-08 Mixed	1,870,000	217,000	
1908-09 Pure	136,800	26,900	Not unfavourable on the whole
1908-09 Mixed	2,153,000	423,000	
1909-10 Pure	177,100	36,500	Not unfavourable on the whole
1909-10 Mixed	2,269,000	466,000	

(a) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1903-04

(b) "Pure" means seed sown by itself; "mixed" means seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates of the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate

Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

RAPE AND MUSTARD—*continued*

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Sind (including Native States)			
1895-96	53,664	8,503	Unfavourable owing to deficient water-supply
1896-97	72,093	11,101	Not favourable on the whole
1897-98	154,248	27,277	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	70,766	8,601	Unfavourable owing to low inundation and frost
1899-1900	64,637	6,193	Very unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01	119,596	12,304	Not unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	113,140	12,049	
1902-03	78,606	7,813	Not favourable owing to low inundation
1903-04	85,525	16,550	Favourable
1904-05	60,100	2,500	Very unfavourable owing to low inundation, cold and frost
1905-06	64,200	11,500	Favourable on the whole
1906-07	87,900	12,400	
1907-08	63,100	6,400	Unfavourable owing to deficient moisture and frost
1908-09	120,400	23,400	Favourable
1909-10	73,600	10,600	Unfavourable owing to deficient water supply
N. W. Frontier (a)			
1901-02	73,700	8,723	Most unfavourable owing to failure of winter rains
1902-03	110,800	13,151	On the whole favourable
1903-04	130,231	17,127	Favourable
1904-05	55,700	8,300	Unfavourable at first, but favourable afterwards
1905-06	85,500	12,200	Favourable
1906-07	218,800	19,400	
1907-08	121,000	12,300	Favourable on the whole
1908-09	226,900	28,600	Generally favourable
1909-10	91,700	7,900	Not favourable
Bombay (including Native States)			
1895-96	49,431	7,617	Unfavourable owing to scanty rainfall
1896-97	55,615	8,207	Unfavourable owing to drought
1897-98	56,830	14,380	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	53,091	9,795	Not favourable owing to insufficient rain
1899-1900	2,536	111	Disastrous owing to failure of rain
1900-01	39,134	6,613	Fair on the whole
1901-02	17,438	1,721	Very unfavourable owing to drought
1902-03	54,625	7,891	Fair on the whole
1903-04	36,007	5,786	Not favourable owing to deficient late rains
1904-05	25,100	3,000	Unfavourable owing to deficient water-supply
1905-06	43,800	9,300	Favourable
1906-07	61,400	14,300	
1907-08	46,900	12,500	Not unfavourable on the whole
1908-09	80,800	23,200	Favourable
1909-10	87,000	22,700	
Hyderabad (b)			
1896-97	1,994	73	Unfavourable
1897-98	3,828	140	
1898-99	8,796	286	Not unfavourable
1899-1900	905	6	Very unfavourable
1900-01	16,597	286	Not unfavourable
1901-02	12,077	146	Unfavourable
1902-03	12,537	289	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	14,917	266	
1904-05	13,000	200	Crop affected by failure of late rains
1905-06	14,300	100	Not favourable
1906-07	10,700	100	
1907-08	9,500	200	
1908-09	12,500	200	
1909-10	8,100	100	Unfavourable owing to want of late rains
Total			
1895-96 Pure	3,004,913	462,064	Not favourable. Rainfall scanty
1895-96 Mixed	1,290,000	359,979	
1896-97 Pure	2,910,682	441,814	Unfavourable owing to drought
1896-97 Mixed	1,526,000	340,602	
1897-98 Pure	3,822,996	682,807	Favourable on the whole
1897-98 Mixed	1,459,000	436,451	
1898-99 Pure	3,109,988	567,698	Not favourable on the whole
1898-99 Mixed	1,509,000	410,983	
1899-1900 Pure	2,693,768	447,946	Unfavourable. Rainfall deficient
1899-1900 Mixed	1,381,000	425,471	
1900-01 Pure	4,077,366	650,225	Favourable in north-western India but not elsewhere
1900-01 Mixed	1,449,000	372,000	
1901-02 Pure	3,082,662	525,035	Not favourable on the whole. Rainfall deficient
1901-02 Mixed	1,461,000	430,617	
1902-03 Pure	3,421,883	521,926	Not favourable on the whole. Rainfall ill-distributed
1902-03 Mixed	2,335,000	516,000	
1903-04 Pure	3,583,445	623,206	Favourable
1903-04 Mixed	2,429,000	542,000	
1904-05 Pure	3,640,000	540,400	Not favourable owing to hail and frost
1904-05 Mixed	2,509,000	336,000	
1905-06 Pure	4,002,800	563,600	Not favourable on the whole
1905-06 Mixed	2,026,000	398,000	
1906-07 Pure	4,183,100	629,100	Fairly good on the whole
1906-07 Mixed	2,210,000	424,000	
1907-08 Pure	3,330,200	471,000	Unfavourable owing to drought
1907-08 Mixed	1,870,000	217,000	
1908-09 Pure	3,875,500	564,500	Generally favourable except in Bengal and Assam
1908-09 Mixed	2,153,000	423,000	
1909-10 Pure	4,119,900	752,400	Favourable on the whole
1909-10 Mixed	2,269,000	466,000	

(*a*) Constituted in 1901 out of the Panjab
(*b*) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude *jagir* areas
Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

SESAMUM (til or jinjili)

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Madras (a)			
1895-96	824,700	54,700	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rain
1896-97	562,800	48,100	Not favourable
1897-98	826,000	69,000	Not favourable on the whole
1898-99	690,700	68,100	Not very favourable on the whole
1899-1900	665,900	45,100	Unfavourable
1900-01	850,000	68,200	Not favourable on the whole
1901-02	727,700	66,400	
1902-03	782,700	71,700	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	855,700	78,600	
1904-05	674,200	55,100	Rainfall insufficient
1905-06	723,300	55,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1906-07	556,900	45,800	Early rainfall insufficient
1907-08	647,000	53,100	Not unfavourable on the whole
1908-09	685,900	57,200	Rainfall seasonable
1909-10	667,100	55,500	Rainfall defective
Bombay (including Native States) (b)			
1895-96	843,039	98,104	Crop suffered from want of moisture
1896-97	770,553	65,600	Crop suffered through early cessation of monsoon
1897-98	681,905	103,136	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	754,327	115,566	
1899-1900	303,148	6,186	Extremely unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01	719,642	105,167	Favourable
1901-02	862,935	64,421	Unfavourable. Late rains failed
1902-03	904,523	177,137	Favourable
1903-04	1,125,055	218,219	Satisfactory
1904-05	793,900	52,760	Unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall
1905-06	908,100	105,100	Not favourable on the whole
1906-07	1,049,500	186,000	Fairly satisfactory
1907-08	992,700	61,400	Unfavourable owing to deficient rain and disease
1908-09	979,500	99,500	Not favourable on the whole
1909-10	848,000	108,000	Not very favourable
Central Provinces			
1895-96	569,407	45,243	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1896-97	627,948	43,953	Not favourable on the whole
1897-98	749,491	67,770	Exceptionally favourable
1898-99	634,268	43,475	Unfavourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1899-1900	1,026,257	62,132	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1900-01	983,260	82,138	
1901-02	710,641	39,020	Unfavourable. Early rains excessive. Late rains failed
1902-03	1,075,057	96,610	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	962,296	73,551	Not very favourable owing to heavy rainfall
1904-05	779,600	58,900	Unfavourable. Rainfall irregular
1905-06	686,800	57,700	Crop injured by heavy rain and mists
1906-07	717,700	60,700	Crop damaged by heavy rain
1907-08	881,100	45,400	Unfavourable owing to early cessation of rains
1908-09	694,000	50,600	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1909-10	797,000	76,500	Favourable

(*a*) The estimates for Madras up to 1906-07 relate only to *raiyatwari* villages; but since that year estimates for certain *zamindari* and whole *inam* villages have also been included

(*b*) Includes the State of Baroda also

Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

SESAMUM—*continued*

Province		acres	tons	Character of season
Bengal (a)				
1895-96		368,900	36,000	Not quite favourable
1896-97		332,500	30,800	
1897-98		367,500	49,900	Favourable on the whole
1898-99		367,200	52,100	
1899-1900		388,200	49,700	
1900-01		396,000	45,400	Not favourable. Rainfall capricious and irregular
1901-02		411,100	54,900	Crop suffered through drought
1902-03		384,800	45,000	Not favourable on the whole
1903-04		428,300	58,000	Favourable on the whole
1904-05		283,800	30,800	Crop damaged by hail, frost, and excessive rain
1905-06		283,200	33,400	Latterly favourable
1906-07		273,200	36,000	Rainfall ill-distributed
1907-08		195,800	14,100	Unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1908-09		186,400	21,100	Not favourable for early but favourable for late crop
1909-10		229,300	33,600	
Eastern Bengal				
1904-05		209,900	28,200	Crop damaged by hail and excessive rain
1905-06		231,800	28,300	Not favourable. Rain ill-distributed
1906-07		223,100	36,200	At first favourable, but drought affected crop
1907-08		223,600	32,200	Crop affected by drought
1908-09		267,000	37,900	Favourable for early but not so for late crop
1909-10		225,400	42,400	Favourable
United Provinces				
1895-96(b)	Pure	148,833	14,554	Crop suffered from scanty rainfall, insects, and strong winds
	Mixed	560,000	55,000	
1896-97	Pure	177,785	12,222	Crop affected by early withdrawal of monsoon
	Mixed	672,000	45,000	
1897-98	Pure	147,817	14,994	Favourable on the whole
	Mixed	584,000	60,000	
1898-99	Pure	155,178	15,159	Excessive late rain affected crop
	Mixed	713,000	70,000	
1899-1900	Pure	203,604	22,743	Favourable on the whole
	Mixed	517,000	60,000	
1900-01	Pure	238,154	28,431	Favourable on the whole
	Mixed	622,000	75,000	
1901-02	Pure	252,870	23,226	Crop suffered through deficient late rain
	Mixed	611,000	60,000	
1902-03	Pure	316,150	35,279	Favourable generally
	Mixed	717,000	80,000	
1903-04	Pure	374,559	34,345	Crop damaged by excessive rain and strong winds
	Mixed	747,000	70,000	
1904-05	Pure	304,100	13,900	Unfavourable owing to excessive rain at first and drought afterwards
	Mixed	600,000	35,000	
1905-06	Pure	278,200	17,500	Not favourable. Rainfall deficient
	Mixed	700,000	45,000	
1906-07	Pure	309,200	36,200	Favourable on the whole
	Mixed	775,000	90,000	
1907-08	Pure	329,800	10,000	Favourable at first, but not afterwards owing to drought
	Mixed	900,000	30,000	
1908-09	Pure	322,000	34,000	Favourable, though crop affected by heavy rain in parts
	Mixed	1,000,000	100,000	
1909-10	Pure	481,000	48,700	Favourable, though crop affected by rain and high winds.
	Mixed	900,000	90,000	

(a) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1903-04

(b) "Pure" means seed sown by itself; "mixed" means seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates of the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate

Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

SESAMUM—*continued*

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Panjab and N.-W. Frontier (a)			
1895-96	189,400	18,772	Unfavourable
1896-97	223,400	21,379	
1897-98	195,400	22,984	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	252,600	25,350	Favourable, though rain ceased somewhat early
1899-1900	216,400	16,253	Favourable at first, but unfavourable later
1900-01	218,500	19,077	Unfavourable owing to heavy floods
1901-02	211,500	17,640	Unfavourable. Rainfall unevenly distributed
1902-03	244,000	20,819	Not unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	246,600	26,143	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	158,000	16,000	Unfavourable owing to insufficient moisture
1905-06	146,300	13,900	Unfavourable on the whole. Rainfall deficient
1906-07	95,500	8,800	Unfavourable. Rainfall irregular
1907-08	84,100	4,700	Very unfavourable. Rains ceased early
1908-09	164,700	23,700	Fairly favourable, though rainfall excessive
1909-10	175,400	18,500	Favourable on the whole
Sind (including Native States)			
1895-96	151,038	12,052	Scanty rains and low inundation
1896-97	183,873	12,384	Inundation good
1897-98	154,812	8,260	Not favourable
1898-99	114,129	8,285	Inundation low
1899-1900	158,957	7,323	Unfavourable on the whole
1900-01	105,881	4,468	
1901-02	99,693	5,985	Water-supply deficient
1902-03	118,044	7,602	Not quite favourable
1903-04	122,496	5,665	Crop suffered from blight and insects
1904-05	83,700	5,300	Inundation low
1905-06	84,400	6,300	Favourable on the whole
1906-07	55,900	4,300	Crop damaged by insects
1907-08	55,600	4,200	Inundation low
1908-09	80,500	12,300	Inundation favourable and rainfall good
1909-10	65,500	6,400	Fairly favourable
Berar (b)			
1895-96	76,155	2,704	Not favourable owing to drought
1896-97	103,298	3,515	Favourable at first, but drought later
1897-98	135,164	6,573	Favourable
1898-99	135,483	5,620	
1899-1900	116,089	1,436	Unfavourable owing to drought and excessive heat
1900-01	149,022	9,554	Very favourable
1901-02	118,249	2,958	Unfavourable. Rainfall excessive and continuous
1902-03	138,092	5,402	Favourable at first, but late rain untimely
1903-04	121,551	11,630	Crop damaged by heavy rain
1904-05	111,500	10,100	Unfavourable. Rainfall irregular
1905-06	106,100	9,200	At first favourable; but drought damaged crop
1906-07	90,200	9,700	Not unfavourable on the whole
1907-08	96,500	10,000	Crop suffered through want of moisture
1908-09	96,000	9,300	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1909-10	102,000	11,900	Favourable

(*a*) The figures of both area and yield from 1904-05 relate to the Panjab only, the forecast of the sesamum crop of the North-West Frontier Province having been discontinued from that year

(*b*) The estimates of yield for the years previous to 1903-04 are defective, being based on incorrect data

Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

SESAMUM—*concluded*

Province		acres	tons	Character of season
Hyderabad (a)				
1896-97		387,041	13,005	Not favourable
1897-98		404,020	13,200	
1898-99		426,740	14,463	
1899-1900		237,512	2,383	Rains failed
1900-01		392,032	10,421	Not favourable on the whole
1901-02		377,023	21,660	Late rains unfavourable
1902-03		472,282	34,038	Favourable
1903-04		601,607	33,325	Crop suffered from heavy rains
1904-05		780,000	29,400	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rainfall
1905-06		465,600	18,400	
1906-07		493,700	27,300	Favourable
1907-08		510,600	20,600	Not favourable
1908-09		511,900	18,700	
1909-10		597,300	24,500	Favourable
Total				
1895-96	Pure	3,171,472	282,129	Crop injuriously affected by deficient rain
	Mixed	560,000	55,000	
1896-97	Pure	3,369,198	250,958	Unfavourable. Short rainfall
	Mixed	672,000	45,000	
1897-98	Pure	3,662,109	355,817	Favourable on the whole
	Mixed	594,000	60,000	
1898-99	Pure	3,530,625	348,118	Generally favourable
	Mixed	713,000	70,000	
1899-1900	Pure	3,316,067	213,256	Very unfavourable owing to drought
	Mixed	517,000	60,000	
1900-01	Pure	4,052,491	372,856	Favourable
	Mixed	622,000	75,000	
1901-02	Pure	3,711,711	296,210	Unfavourable owing to deficient and ill-distributed rice
	Mixed	611,000	60,000	
1902-03	Pure	4,435,648	493,587	Generally favourable
	Mixed	717,000	80,000	
1903-04	Pure	4,838,164	539,478	Favourable
	Mixed	747,000	70,000	
1904-05	Pure	4,178,700	300,400	Unfavourable. Rainfall irregular followed by drought
	Mixed	600,000	35,000	
1905-06	Pure	3,913,800	344,800	Not favourable on the whole
	Mixed	700,000	45,000	
1906-07	Pure	3,864,900	451,000	Favourable on the whole
	Mixed	775,000	90,000	
1907-08	Pure	4,016,800	255,700	Unfavourable owing to protracted drought
	Mixed	900,000	30,000	
1908-09	Pure	3,987,900	364,300	Not unfavourable on the whole
	Mixed	1,000,000	100,000	
1909-10	Pure	4,188,000	426,000	Favourable on the whole
	Mixed	900,000	90,000	

(*a*) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude *jagir* areas

Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

GROUNDNUT

[The figures of outturn represent nuts in shell]

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Madras (*a*)			
1895-96	243,400	(*b*)	
1896-97	157,300		
1897-98	94,500		
1898-99	116,200		
1899-1900	102,000		
1900-01	229,997		
1901-02	337,600		
1902-03	421,300		
1903-04	384,400		
1904-05	366,400	151,700	Rainfall insufficient
1905-06	393,100	174,500	Favourable
1906-07	511,000	189,000	
1907-08	601,800	202,000	Rainfall seasonable
1908-09	718,700	246,500	
1909-10	678,500	221,900	Fairly good
Bombay (including Native States)			
1896-97	148,726	(*b*)	
1897-98	120,303	(*c*) 55,962	Rainfall insufficient
1898-99	101,614	70,561	Not unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	71,946	9,250	Disastrous owing to drought
1900-01	64,411	28,631	Unfavourable. Rainfall deficient
1901-02	96,622	63,298	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1902-03	69,855	61,854	Rainfall deficient. Water-supply short
1903-04	89,793	94,409	Favourable
1904-05	93,300	63,200	Not favourable on the whole. Rainfall deficient
1905-06	92,800	36,700	Unfavourable. Late rains deficient
1906-07	111,000	84,700	Favourable, though moisture deficient in places
1907-08	129,800	82,500	Crop suffered from deficient water-supply and disease
1908-09	133,700	129,500	Rainfall deficient, but crop good
1909-10	124,500	130,800	Fairly satisfactory
Burma			
1907-08	137,000	67,700	(Not reported)
1908-09	238,600	108,700	Fairly good
1909-10	137,000	61,000	Rainfall unfavourable in places
Total			
1895-96	(*d*) 243,400	(*b*)	
1896-97	306,026		
1897-98	214,803	(*e*) 55,962	
1898-99	217,814	70,561	
1899-1900	173,946	9,250	
1900-01	294,408	28,631	
1901-02	434,222	63,298	
1902-03	491,155	61,854	
1903-04	474,193	94,419	
1904-05	459,700	214,900	Not favourable on the whole
1905-06	485,900	211,200	
1906-07	622,000	273,700	Favourable
1907-08	868,600	352,500	Not unfavourable on the whole
1908-09	1,091,000	484,700	Favourable on the whole
1909-10	940,000	413,700	

(*a*) The estimates for Madras up to 1906-07 relate only to *raiyatwari* villages; but since that year estimates for certain *zamindari* and whole *inam* villages have also been included

(*b*) No information

(*c*) Excluding Native States

(*d*) Madras only

(*e*) Bombay only

Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

JUTE

Province	acres	bales of 400 lb	Character of season
Bengal (*a*)			
1895	2,242,700	5,551,000	Rainfall ill-distributed
1896	2,196,600	5,717,000	Rainfall deficient on the whole
1897	2,151,600	6,839,000	Favourable on the whole
1898	1,624,400	5,334,000	Unfavourable on the whole
1899	1,961,800	5,412,000	
1900	2,093,400	(*b*) 6,526,000	Rainfall somewhat irregular
1901	2,263,800	7,438,000	Unfavourable at first, but favourable afterwards
1902	2,108,300	6,577,000	Abnormal. Rainfall irregular
1903	2,213,600	7,241,000	Favourable generally
1904	2,850,000	7,400,000	Crop damaged by excessive rain
1905	569,300	1,485,900	Moderately favourable
1906	780,400	1,911,700	Favourable, though crop damaged by floods
1907	931,200	2,057,900	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1908	548,700	1,026,300	Unfavourable. Rain ill-distributed
1909	(*g*) 555,400	1,295,800	Rainfall unfavourable
Eastern Bengal and Assam (*c*)			
1902	34,400	(*d*) 48,000	Unfavourable. Rain excessive
1903	38,250	90,000	Favourable generally
1904	29,700	46,000	Very unfavourable owing to heavy rain and floods
1905	2,559,000	6,602,200	Moderately favourable
1906	2,702,500	7,215,700	Favourable, though crop affected by floods
1907	3,011,100	7,678,300	Favourable on the whole
1908	2,286,000	5,244,900	Unfavourable on the whole
1909	2,201,200	5,877,200	Crop damaged by heavy floods in places
Cooch Bihar			
1903	23,200	(*d*) 50,000	
1904	20,000	36,000	
1905	(*e*)	52,800	(Not reported)
1906	(*e*)	79,000	
1907	32,000	81,600	
1908	22,000	39,600	Unfavourable throughout
1909	20,000	33,600	Crop suffered from excessive rain
Total			
1895	2,242,700	See under Bengal	
1896	2,196,600		
1897	2,151,600		
1898	1,624,400		
1899	1,961,800		
1900	2,093,400		
1901	2,263,800		
1902	2,142,700		
1903	2,275,050		
1904	2,899,700		
1905	3,128,300	8,140,900	Moderately favourable
1906	3,482,900	9,206,400	Favourable, though crop affected by floods
1907	3,974,300	(*f*) 9,817,800	Moderately favourable
1908	2,856,700	6,310,800	Unfavourable
1909	2,776,600	7,206,600	Not favourable on the whole

(*a*) Including Eastern Bengal up to 1904. The estimates of area previous to 1904 were based on very uncertain data

(*b*) Revised according to the statistics of trade and consumption, and including the production of Assam, Cooch Bihar, and Nepal

(*c*) The figures up to 1904 relate to Assam only, the figures for Eastern Bengal for those years being included under Bengal

(*d*) Included in the figures shown under Bengal for these years. (*e*) Not reported

(*f*) Excluding the figures for Nepal, Upper India and Madras, which are stated below (bales) :—

	Nepal	Upper India (*vid* E. I. Ry.)	Madras (*vid* B. N. Ry.)
1905	64,300	26,269	4,257
1906	50,018	10,520	1,057
1907	77,600	5,500	7,800
1908	81,800	6,100	900

(*g*) As corrected in the Preliminary Forecast of 1910

Note.—The figures for 1909 are subject to revision

INDIGO

Province	acres	cwts	Character of season
Bengal			
1895-96	552,700	73,133	Favourable for the most part
1896-97	582,200	56,671	Not unfavourable on the whole
1897-98	529,500	50,415	Rainfall insufficient and ill-distributed
1898-99	512,100	74,321	Favourable for the most part
1899-1900	449,200	44,996	Crop injured by excessive rain and floods
1900-01	360,600	47,707	Not unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	311,200	41,820	Rainfall deficient
1902-03	255,500	21,924	Very unfavourable, rainfall irregular and ill-distributed
1903-04	249,700	31,895	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	223,100	24,300	Very unfavourable. Rainfall irregular
1905-06	161,500	15,800	
1906-07	137,800	17,300	Crop injured by excessive rain and high floods
1907-08	146,800	17,700	Favourable for the most part
1908-09	135,300	17,000	Unfavourable at first, but fairly good afterwards
1909-10	107,400	11,000	Unfavourable
United Provinces			
1895-96	342,102	33,786	Favourable
1896-97	436,601	40,713	Favourable, though crop suffered from scanty rainfall
1897-98	376,899	37,545	Crop injured by heavy rain
1898-99	240,418	26,416	Not favourable. Crop injured by insects and heavy rain
1899-1900	231,400	17,977	Crop injured at first by excessive rain and then by drought
1900-01	262,175	31,529	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	168,990	18,986	Unsatisfactory until the end of the season
1902-03	135,811	10,007	Unfavourable at first but favourable afterwards
1903-04	140,834	12,823	Not unfavourable on the whole
1904-05	74,500	8,000	Crop injured by heavy and continuous rain
1905-06	40,700	4,300	Not favourable on the whole
1906-07	40,400	5,100	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	47,300	5,600	
1908-09	30,600	3,800	Latterly favourable
1909-10	35,000	4,700	Fairly favourable on the whole
Madras			
1895-96	414,900	63,680	Not unfavourable on the whole
1896-97	454,700	50,740	Not favourable on the whole. Rainfall deficient
1897-98	323,900	61,460	Not unfavourable on the whole
1898-99	210,600	30,320	Unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	249,000	33,340	
1900-01	251,900	46,100	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	239,400	38,480	Not favourable on the whole
1902-03	212,200	40,260	Generally favourable
1903-04	241,900	45,900	Favourable
1904-05	126,300	16,760	Unfavourable owing to scanty rainfall
1905-06	113,900	17,300	Not unfavourable on the whole
1906-07	180,700	32,300	Favourable
1907-08	141,900	20,000	Not favourable owing to want of seasonable rainfall
1908-09	81,800	12,400	Not favourable owing to want of timely rain
1909-10	104,500	15,600	Rainfall seasonable
Panjab			
1895-96	104,300	20,325	Favourable on the whole
1896-97	135,400	20,549	Crop suffered through deficient rain
1897-98	108,800	17,392	Generally good
1898-99	47,200	8,263	Unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	97,300	15,577	Crop suffered from absence of rain
1900-01	115,700	22,693	Favourable
1901-02	71,600	13,533	Crop suffered from insufficient rain and locusts
1902-03	42,000	7,016	Unfavourable
1903-04	74,200	12,184	Favourable. Rainfall seasonable
1904-05	53,000	9,900	Not unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	67,500	10,800	
1906-07	62,300	11,000	Favourable, though crop damaged by insects
1907-08	57,900	9,000	Unfavourable throughout
1908-09	36,200	5,600	On the whole fair
1909-10	43,400	8,300	Favourable
Total			
1895-96	1,414,002	190,924	Favourable on the whole
1896-97	1,608,901	168,673	Not unfavourable on the whole
1897-98	1,389,099	166,812	
1898-99	1,010,318	139,320	Not favourable on the whole
1899-1900	1,026,900	111,890	Unfavourable. Rain irregular and ill-distributed
1900-01	990,375	148,029	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	791,190	112,819	Unfavourable. Rainfall deficient
1902-03	645,511	79,207	Unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	706,634	102,802	Favourable
1904-05	476,900	58,900	Not favourable on the whole
1905-06	383,600	48,200	
1906-07	421,200	65,700	Not unfavourable on the whole
1907-08	393,900	52,300	Crop injured by lack of timely rain except in Bengal (Bihar)
1908-09	283,900	38,800	Not unfavourable on the whole
1909-10	290,300	39,600	Fairly favourable except in Bengal

Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

SUGARCANE

[The figures of outturn represent raw sugar (*gúr*)]

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
United Provinces			
1898-99	1,227,881	1,204,799	Favourable
1899-1900	1,259,070	838,885	Rainfall irregular and ill-distributed
1900-01	1,212,456	1,193,214	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	1,228,691	976,222	Not favourable on the whole
1902-03	1,151,777	904,132	Not favourable owing to insufficient rain and frost
1903-04	1,089,602	877,102	Not favourable owing to heavy and continuous rain
1904-05	1,212,600	1,183,400	Very favourable throughout
1905-06	1,228,900	884,000	Unfavourable owing to deficient rain and drought
1906-07	1,386,700	1,264,600	Very favourable on the whole
1907-08	1,481,700	916,700	Not favourable owing to continued drought
1908-09	1,120,100	844,200	Not favourable. Crop damaged by drought and insects
1909-10	1,037,600	955,200	Favourable, though crop suffered from heavy rain in places
Bengal (*a*)			
1898-99	861,100	871,435	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	884,400	817,185	Favourable at first, but not so afterwards
1900-01	801,800	811,420	Not very favourable on the whole
1901-02	661,200	676,410	Not unfavourable on the whole
1902-03	673,500	681,580	
1903-04	632,400	653,900	Unfavourable at first, but favourable afterwards
1904-05	633,000	634,700	Favourable at first, but drought later
1905-06	421,600	426,700	Not unfavourable on the whole
1906-07	424,500	420,300	
1907-08	436,200	407,800	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1908-09	375,200	255,900	Unfavourable on the whole owing to drought
1909-10	351,600	309,400	Favourable in the important tracts
Eastern Bengal and Assam			
1905-06	201,500	188,500	Crop suffered from excessive rain and floods
1906-07	182,200	174,400	Not unfavourable on the whole
1907-08	171,800	175,000	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1908-09	177,800	174,900	Not unfavourable on the whole
1909-10	170,800	198,800	Crop suffered from excessive rain
Panjab			
1898-99	351,200	(*b*)	
1899-1900	343,600	203,935	Unfavourable
1900-01	334,500	272,114	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	351,500	239,105	Not favourable owing to drought and frosts
1902-03	309,400	204,012	Not favourable owing to failure of winter rains
1903-04	321,200	232,664	Not unfavourable, though crop injured by heavy rain and frosts
1904-05	325,500	238,300	Not unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	172,700	89,000	Distinctly unfavourable owing to drought
1906-07	277,700	212,800	Favourable
1907-08	391,800	238,700	Crop suffered somewhat from short supply of water
1908-09	365,700	265,600	Fairly favourable on the whole
1909-10	411,700	334,000	Very favourable

(*a*) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1904-05 (*b*) No information

Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

SUGARCANE—*continued*

[Th figures of outturn represent raw sugar (*gúr*)]

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Bombay (including Native States)			
1907-08	74,300	184,200	Crop affected by excessive rain at first and by drought later
1908-09	92,800	221,200	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1909-10	81,600	213,000	Not very favourable
Madras (a)			
1898-99	45,500		
1899-1900	54,400	(*b*)	
1900-01	55,400		
1901-02	51,100	109,400	Favourable, though rainfall deficient in places
1902-03	46,500	93,400	Water-supply deficient
1903-04	44,300	83,700	Rainfall heavy at sowing time
1904-05	47,800	90,000	On the whole fair
1905-06	60,700	114,500	Favourable
1906-07	52,100	100,400	Rainfall not seasonable
1907-08	49,000	92,000	Rainfall not seasonable in places
1908-09	43,700	81,000	Rainfall not timely
1909-10	43,200	81,800	
N.-W. Frontier			
1901-02	23,900	21,339	Not unfavourable on the whole
1902-03	26,652	23,660	Favourable
1903-04	27,090	24,620	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	25,900	22,600	Favourable, though intense cold interfered with harvesting
1905-06	25,600	22,800	Favourable, though crop injured slightly by frost
1906-07	28,600	32,800	Favourable
1907-08	35,200	32,200	
1908-09	27,500	30,100	Generally good
1909-10	30,600	33,100	Favourable though crop suffered from insects and disease
Total			
1898-991	2,485,681	2,076,234	Not unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	2,541,470	1,860,005	Unfavourable
1900-01	2,404,156	2,276,748	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	2,316,391	2,022,476	Not favourable on the whole
1902-03	2,207,829	1,906,784	Not favourable. Water-supply deficient
1903-04	2,114,592	1,871,986	Not favourable. Rainfall heavy
1904-05	2,244,800	2,169,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	2,111,000	1,725,500	Not favourable owing to drought
1906-07	2,351,800	2,205,300	Generally favourable
1907-08	2,639,200	2,046,900	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1908-09	2,202,800	1,872,900	Not favourable on the whole
1909-10	2,127,100	2,125,300	Favourable on the whole

(*a*) The estimates for Madras up to 1906-07 relate only to *raiyatwari* villages; but since that year estimates for certain *Zamindari* and whole *inam* villages have also been included

(*b*) No information

Note—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

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Thirteenth Issue]

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AREA AND YIELD

OF CERTAIN

PRINCIPAL CROPS IN INDIA

GENERAL NOTES

In the course of each year periodical estimates of the area and yield of certain crops are compiled from local returns and issued by the Commercial Intelligence Department.

The general practice is to issue a preliminary forecast, a second estimate, and a third (and final) estimate, fuller and more precise than the first two. The figures in these tables are abstracted from those appended to the final estimates and they show the area sown and the estimated yield of the crops.

The estimates state the area actually sown, whether the crop comes to maturity or not, but fields which have been sown with other crops, owing to the failure of the first sowings, are not entered.

The areas covered by the several crops in a mixed field are estimated in various ways in the different provinces, and the estimates are based on formulæ prescribed by the provincial authorities.

The estimates are not generally made for the whole of India, and they are necessarily, in the most favourable circumstances, only approximations to the truth. The very complete agricultural records in most of the provinces in connection with the assessment of the land revenue render it possible in many cases to state with great exactness the area sown with each crop; but an equally important factor in determining the outturn, namely, the average yield per acre, has to be estimated, and exactness can be obtained only by the most careful consideration of the classes of soil, the methods of cultivation, and the climatic conditions which depend mainly on the quantity and timeliness of the rainfall in every part of the reporting areas. The quantitative estimates are thus often imperfect and they have generally been too low. The attention recently paid to the estimates of the cotton and wheat crops showed that some of the estimates relating to past years were extremely defective, but measures have been taken, which appear already to have effected a substantial improvement. The revision of the estimates which was attempted has not, however, been entirely successful, for the reason that there are large unregistered movements of cotton across provincial boundaries by road, while the information from some of the Native States is defective and the internal consumption other than that in mills defies accurate computation. A conventional estimate of consumption outside mills has, however, been made in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and included in the figures of net exports and consumption shown at the end of the table relating to cotton. In view of the carrying over of stocks from one year to another, it is interesting to calculate the averages on these figures. Estimates of area and production are now received from various areas which were formerly unreported; but the fact that the total estimated outturn continues to fall short of the total of net exports and consumption shows that there is still much room for improvement in the estimates of production.

Attention has also been paid to the improvement of the jute forecast, and the yield for past years, from 1896 to 1904, has been corrected by the statistics of exports and consumption, but the estimates of the area cultivated are based on data, which are still uncertain, although they have recently been improved. Next to those for cotton and jute, the estimates of acreage are most complete in respect of wheat. For the other crops, however, the estimates of area apply only to the specified regions where those crops are largely grown, and not to the whole of India. Thus, the rice estimates relate only to Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Lower Burma, and Madras, and those for sugarcane to Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Madras, the United Provinces, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier, and Bombay. Again, for the reporting territories the estimates are sometimes imperfect, for, with some exceptions, those tracts have been excluded, which have not been accurately surveyed or are held under privileged tenures, and hence do not possess the regular establishments maintained elsewhere for reporting the area placed under each crop. The most serious defect from this cause is in the figures for Madras, which is a large producer of rice, cotton, sesamum, and indigo, but which up to 1906-07 made forecasts only for the raiyatwari villages or about two-thirds of the area of the British districts. The Feudatory States within provincial boundaries are also generally omitted from the forecasts of all the provinces except Bombay and Sind. But for these omissions and a certain element of uncertainty in regard to crops which are grown conjointly or interspersed in the same field, the estimates of area relating to the Punjab, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Berar, and Madras may be regarded as fairly exact. The statistics for the British districts of Bombay are also very correct, but in this publication they are combined with the more conjectural figures of the provincial Feudatory States in which a large proportion of the cotton, oilseeds, and wheat is grown.

The statistics of area for Bengal and Eastern Bengal which relate to nearly the whole of the cultivated portion of the province, omitting unimportant Feudatory States, are also conjectural since they consist of estimates which are founded on information of varying degrees of accuracy and which have been verified by cadastral survey in respect of only about 46 per cent for Bengal and 19 per cent for Eastern Bengal.

The statistics for the States of Hyderabad and Mysore and the numerous States in the Central India and Rajputana Agencies rest on data similar to those of British India, and like them mostly refer to tracts in which there exists a reporting agency not equal in efficiency to that of the neighbouring British Provinces. Estimates are also included for some of the revenue-free lands held on privileged tenures.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

Burma.

Estimates are made for rice, cotton, and groundnut.

The figures for area are obtained from the assessment rolls prepared by revenue surveyors.

The original information about the yield is obtained from township officers, inspectors of land records, and from the more important of the Land Revenue subordinate officers. In this way the estimate of each district is based on the information furnished by some thirty or more persons.

The figures for both area and yield are tabulated by the Superintendent of Land Records and checked by the Deputy Commissioner. The Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records compares the estimated yield with a standard representing the normal yield which was fixed after an extensive series of experimental crop cuttings by settlement officers.

(Rice) Estimates are made for the fifteen chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma, namely, Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Hanthawaddy, Pegu, Tharrawaddy, Prome, Ma-ubin, Pyapôn, Bassein, Henzada, Myaungmya, Amherst, Tavoy, Toungoo, and Thatôn. The standard is 32 baskets (of 48lb each) = 1,536lb of unhusked rice to the acre.

(Cotton) Until 1902-03 the estimates for cotton related to the five principal cotton-growing districts, namely, Sagaing, Lower Chindwin, Meiktila, Myingyan, and Thayetmyo. Since that year all the cotton-producing districts have been reported on. From 1909-10, however, regular reports have been furnished by the eleven districts in which more than a thousand acres are under cotton, while a rough estimate of the production in other districts has been made and included. Except in districts, where a settlement officer has conducted experiments in crop cutting, it is not possible to estimate accurately the average yield per acre.

(Groundnut) Estimates were made for the first time in 1908-09. Reports are furnished only by the six principal groundnut growing districts, and a rough estimate is made of the outturn in other districts.

Assam

Estimates are framed for rice, cotton, mustard, jute, and sugarcane. The information is received from district officers, who in their turn obtain figures from mandals in the case of the temporarily-settled areas and from zamindars in the case of the permanently-settled portion of Goalpara. These figures are said to be checked by sub-divisional and district officers, but, except where the district or the sub-divisional officer is himself able to do it, there is no valid check at all, and sometimes figures returned by district officers are more or less inaccurate and inconsistent.

(Rice) The estimates for rice relate to all the plains districts (*i.e.*, excluding the hill tracts). The crop includes the *bhadoi*, *aús*, or autumn rice, and the *áman*, *bao*, or winter rice. The yield of a normal crop is taken to be 6 cwts per acre for autumn rice and 9½ cwts per acre for winter rice.

(Cotton) Cotton is grown in the Garo, the Khasi and Jaintiá and the Lushai Hills, in Cachar, Sylhet, Goalpara, Nowgong, and Sibsagar. It is also believed to be grown in the Naga Hills, but it is not possible to make any estimate of the crop there. The crop is sown in March and April. The normal rate of outturn is taken to be 126lb of cleaned cotton per acre.

(Oilseeds) Mustard is grown in all the districts; but the estimates in this table relate to temporarily settled tracts only. Up to 1901-02 the season's figures were based on a standard (600lb to the acre) which was first adopted in 1893. In 1902-03 a separate standard rate of outturn was fixed for each district. These rates were revised in 1907-08. The average yield has since been taken to be 4 cwts per acre.

(Jute) The estimates for jute relate to all the districts of the province except the Naga Hills, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and the Lushai Hills. The Bengal rate of 1,200lb (= 3 bales) per acre for a normal crop is taken to estimate the yield of the crop.

(Sugarcane) The estimates for sugarcane relate to all the plains districts. The average yield of raw sugar (*gúr*) is taken to be 24 cwts per acre.

Eastern Bengal

Estimates are made for rice, wheat, cotton, oilseeds, jute, and sugarcane. The figures are more or less conjectural, being based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by district officers, who obtain their information from *thana* (police) officers. The system of making crop cuttings, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield has been in force in Eastern Bengal for the last fifteen years, but sufficiently trustworthy figures of yield have not yet been obtained from these cuttings to enable Government to accept them as standards.

The rice crop includes the *bhadoi, aús* or autumn rice (sown in May and mostly reaped by the middle of September), the *áman* or winter rice (sown in May and June, transplanted in August and September, and reaped in November to January), and the *boro* or summer rice (sown towards the close of the cold weather and reaped in April to June). The yield of a normal or 100 per cent crop is taken to be 9½ cwts per acre for winter rice, 6 cwts per acre for autumn, and 10 cwts per acre for summer rice. These rates have been assumed to represent the average yield of cleaned rice. (Rice)

The only districts in which wheat is grown to any considerable extent are Faridpur, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Malda and Pabna. The normal yield of the crop has been determined to be 7 cwts per acre. (Wheat)

For cotton four reports are prepared during the season. The crop is sown before the monsoon rains commence and harvested in winter, and is grown in the Chittagong Hill Tracts district and the Hill Tippera State. The average yield is taken to be 126lb of cleaned cotton per acre. (Cotton)

The oilseeds are linseed, rape and mustard, and sesamum. The first three are grown in all districts (excepting Jalpaiguri and Rangpur in the case of linseed), and are sown generally in October and reaped early in winter. The average yield is assumed to be 4 cwts per acre. (Oilseeds)

Sesamum is grown in all districts; it is sown generally in October and reaped early in winter. A late variety is sown in the cold weather and reaped in May. The average yield is assumed to be 4 cwts per acre.

The estimate of the jute crop covers all the districts of the province where jute is grown. A general rate of 1,200lb, or three bales, is assumed to represent the average production per acre for every jute-growing district in the province. (Jute)

The report on sugarcane relates to all the districts of the province; it is sown during the winter season and harvested after a year. The average yield of raw sugar (*gúr*) is estimated at 24 cwts per acre. (Sugarcane)

Bengal

Estimates are made for rice, wheat, cotton, oilseeds, jute, indigo, and sugarcane. In the absence of any Revenue Agency the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by district officers, and are more or less conjectural. The district officers obtain information from the sub-divisional officers through the agency of the police. The system of making crop cuttings, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield has been in force in Bengal for the last seventeen years, but sufficiently trustworthy figures of yield have not yet been obtained from these cuttings to enable Government to accept them as standards.

The rice crop includes the *bhadoi, aús* or autumn rice (sown in May and mostly reaped by the middle of September), the *áman* or winter rice (sown in May and June, transplanted in August and September, and reaped in November and December), and the *boro* or summer rice (sown towards the close of the cold weather and reaped in April to June). The yield of a normal or 100 per cent crop is taken to be 15 maunds per acre for winter rice and 10 maunds per acre for autumn and summer rice (the maund in each case being equal to 82⅔lb). These rates have been assumed to represent the average yield of cleaned rice. (Rice)

Wheat is grown in all the districts, excepting Howrah, the 24-Parganas, Khulna, and Puri. Of the total area under the crop the districts of the Patna and Tirhut Divisions contain about one-half and those of the Bhágalpur division about one-third. The average yield has been fixed provisionally at 12 maunds or 984lb per acre for the Bihar districts, 10½ maunds or 861lb per acre for the Bengal districts, and 451lb per acre for the districts of the Chota Nagpur Division. (Wheat)

For cotton two reports were prepared up to 1904-05, one on the early and the other on the late crop; but from 1905-06 four reports are prepared during the season. The early crop, which is sown before the monsoon rains commence and harvested in winter, is grown in the districts of Bankura, Midnapur, Saran, Monghyr, Bhágalpur, the Santhal Parganas, and in the Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions, and also to a limited extent in Shahabad, Champaran, and Darbhanga. The late crop, which is usually sown at the close of the rainy season and harvested in May and June, is grown in the districts of Bankura, Midnapur, Manbhum, Singhbhum, and in the Patna, Tirhut, Bhágalpur, and Orissa Divisions, excepting the districts of Gaya, Purnea, the Santhal Parganas, and Sambalpur. Separate rates of standard outturn for the early and the late crops have been adopted for each district; the rates vary from 70 to 280 lb per acre. (Cotton)

The oilseeds are linseed, rape and mustard, and sesamum. The first three are grown in all districts (excepting Darjeeling, Angul, and Ranchi, in the case of linseed), and are sown generally in October and reaped early in winter. The average yield is assumed to be 6 maunds (494lb) per acre. (Oilseeds)

Sesamum is grown in all districts except Darjeeling; it is sown generally in October and reaped early in winter. A late variety is sown in the cold weather and reaped in May. The average yield is assumed to be 4½ maunds (350lb) per acre.

The estimate of the jute crop covers seventeen districts in which jute is grown, namely, Bardwan, Midnapur, Hooghly, Howrah, all the districts of the Presidency Division, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Bhágalpur, Purnea, Darjeeling, the Santhal Parganas, Cuttack, and Balasore. A general rate of 1,200lb, or three bales, is assumed to represent the average production per acre for every jute-growing district in the province. (Jute)

(Indigo) The report on indigo relates to districts in which the crop is still grown, namely, Nadia, Jessore, all the districts of the Patna and Tirhut Divisions except Patna, and all the districts of the Bhagalpur Division except Darjeeling. The average yield is assumed to be 20lb an acre for the Bihar districts and 12lb for other districts. These rates serve as multipliers of the acreage under cultivation in each district in a year of normal, that is, 100 per cent, outturn.

(Sugarcane) The report on sugarcane relates to all the districts of the province; it is sown during the winter season and harvested after a year. The average yield of raw sugar (*gúr*) is estimated at 22 cwts per acre.

United Provinces Estimates are made for wheat, cotton, linseed, rapeseed, sesamum, indigo, and sugarcane.

The area is taken from the crop statements based on field-to-field inspections, which are furnished by patwaris and checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based on the results ascertained from crop cutting experiments conducted in selected districts. The standards, which are separate for irrigated and unirrigated crops, are revised every five years on a consideration of the results of crop experiments, and are applied to the condition of the crops reported by district officers and selected land-holders whose number exceeds five hundred.

(Wheat) (Cotton) The estimates of the wheat and cotton crops relate to all the districts of the province except Almora and Garhwal. The rates of standard outturn are different in the varisals districts, the average for the province being in the case of wheat irrigated 1,250lb and unirrigated 850lb, and in the case of cotton irrigated 220lb and unirrigated 130lb.

The Native State of Rampur, which is the only cotton-growing State in the province, is included in the estimates for that crop from 1905-06. The estimates of both area and yield are based on the figures furnished by the six tahsils of the State.

(Oilseeds) The estimates for all oilseeds show separately the mixed crop, that is, crop grown in the same field with other crops, which is gathered in small quantities over a wide area mostly for home consumption. The estimates of the mixed crop are, however, highly conjectural.

Linseed, unmixed with any other crop, is chiefly grown in the districts of the Rohilkhand, Allahabad, Benares, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, and Fyzabad Divisions, and in Naini Tal; and rapeseed in the districts of the Meerut, Rohilkhand, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, and Fyzabad Divisions, and in Naini Tal. The average yield is estimated at 500lb per acre for linseed and 600lb for rapeseed.

The only districts in which til (sesamum), unmixed with any other crop, is cultivated to any considerable extent are Dehra Dun, Shahjahanpur, Bánda, Hamírpur, Allahabad, Jhánsi, Jalaun, Mirzapur, Gorakhpur, Sitapur, Kheri, Gonda, and Bahraich. The average outturn is estimated at 280 lb per acre.

(Indigo) In estimating the yield of indigo (dye), it is assumed that one-tenth of the total area is annually set aside for seed, and that one-fourth of a factory maund (about 75 lb) of dye represents the full average yield in an average year.

(Sugarcane) The estimates for sugurcane relate to all the districts of the province where sugarcane is grown. The crop is planted in February and March and reaped in December and January, and is wholly an irrigated crop. Separate rates of normal outturn have been adopted for the different districts varying between 1,500lb and 3,200lb.

Punjab Estimates are prepared for wheat, cotton, rapeseed, sesamum, indigo, and sugarcane.

The figures of area are based on actual measurements by the revenue staff. Estimates of yield are recorded by Collectors after personal enquiry from tahsildars and leading agriculturists. The total number of agriculturists consulted by the Collectors and tahsildars must amount to several thousands.

(Wheat) The estimates of the wheat crop relate to all the districts of the province, and include the following Native States from 1907-08:—Patiala, Kapurthala, Nabha, Jhind, Bahawalpur, Faridkot, Maler Kotla, Mandi, and Suket. Separate rates of normal outturn have been adopted for the different districts varying between 481lb and 1,400lb for irrigated and between 460lb and 960lb for unirrigated wheat.

(Cotton) The estimates of the cotton crop relate to all the districts except Simla, and include the following Native States from 1904-05:—Patiala, Kapurthala, Bahawalpur, Nabha, and Jhind.

The rates of normal outturn vary between 48lb and 200lb for irrigated and between 48 and 140lb for unirrigated cotton.

(Oilseeds) The estimates for rapeseed relate to all but four districts, the exceptions being Simla, Jalandhar, Kangra, and Gurdaspur.

The estimates for sesamum relate to twenty-two districts: Hissar, Gurgaon, Karnál, Ambala, Ferozpur, Kángra, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Multan, Jhang, Montgomery, Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Gujrát, Gujránwála, Ráwalpindi, Attock, Mianwali, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Muzaffargarh.

(Indigo) Until 1904-05 the estimates for indigo related to seven districts: Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnál, Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Muzaffargarh; in two of these (Hissar and Rohtak) the crop was grown only for seed, and in the remaining five partly for seed and partly for dye. From that year the estimates relate to four districts only: Rohtak, Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Muzaffargarh.

(Sugarcane) The estimates for sugarcane include all but eleven districts, the districts omitted being Hissar, Simla, Ferozpur, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Attock, Mianwali, Montgomery, Jhang, Multan, and Dera Ghazi Khan. The crop is sown in March and April.

N.-W. Frontier

Estimates are prepared for wheat, cotton, rapeseed, and sugarcane. Until 1903-04 an estimate was made for the sesamum crop also, but as the area never exceeded 10,000 acres it has been discontinued.

The figures of area are based on actual measurements made by the patwaris in their field-to-field inspection in each harvest. They are further checked by higher revenue officers.

The estimates of the standard yield are based principally on data derived from a large number of tests made during the progress of settlement operations in which crops were cut and weighed. They were framed for each assessment circle which is the unit of area, and separately for lands irrigated by canals, by wells, for alluvial (*sailab*) lands, and for lands entirely dependent on rain. The standards are applied to the estimates received from the district officers who frame their estimates in consultation with local agriculturists. The exact number of agriculturists consulted by the district officers is not available, but it must amount to several hundreds.

(Wheat) The estimates for wheat relate to all the districts of the province, and include the Tochi Agency from 1904-05, and the Kurram Agency from 1906-07. For irrigated wheat the rate of normal outturn is taken to be 741lb for four districts and 823lb for three districts; the rates for irrigated wheat vary between 329 lb and 535 lb.

(Cotton) The estimates of the cotton crop include all the districts of the province.

(Oilseeds) The estimates for rapeseed up to 1905-06 relate to all districts except Kohat. From 1906-07 Kohat has been included.

(Sugarcane) The sugarcane crop is sown in March and April. The estimate relates to three selected districts, namely, Hazara, Peshawar, and Bannu.

Bombay and Sind

Estimates are framed for wheat, cotton, linseed, rapeseed, sesamum, groundnut, and sugarcane.

The estimates include British districts as well as Native States.

In the British districts of the Presidency the area under different crops is ascertained in the first instance by village officers and recorded in village returns which are checked by circle inspectors and other revenue officers, and compiled by the former for their circle, and then for the taluka. The taluka figures are totalled up for each district in the Director's office. For Sind this work is done by local officers, and the Director receives district-by-district figures. The information received is for villages for which regular statistics are available, the proportion of reporting area being 91·2 per cent in the Presidency proper and 99·6 per cent in Sind. From 1909-10, however, estimates for these non-reporting areas have been made so far as possible and included in the table. In the case of Native States the acreage is estimated on the best local data available. The approximate numerical strength of the reporting agency is 175 in the Presidency proper, 57 in Sind, and 33 in the Native States.

No standard of yield has yet been adopted. Local estimates are converted to quantitative figures on the basis of a formula showing the average yield of crops which has been adopted provisionally. This formula is now to be revised quinquennially, the revision being based on the ascertainment of actual yield in different parts of the Presidency by careful local enquiry by officers of the Provincial Agricultural Department who are tabulating the results and comparing them for the purpose. The unit of area in the formula is the district and dry and irrigated crops are separately dealt with.

Each year's estimate is prepared by the mamlatdars (or mahalkaris where the taluk is sub-divided) from notes which they make and from reports from village accountants and circle inspectors. The estimate is sent direct to the Director of Agriculture, who, in the light of the general prospects of the season, makes the quantitative calculations. A copy of the estimate is at the same time sent to the Collector through the sub-divisional officer, who sends his remarks, if any, to the Collector, forwarding a copy of the same to the Director. The Collector on receipt of these remarks forwards to the Director his opinion as regards the general condition of the whole district.

For Sind there are no formulæ, and all the necessary information is obtained by the District Collectors in the form of estimates on the basis of twelve annas for a normal crop, together with quantitative equivalents gathered from general experience.

For the Native States estimates are obtained, and the formula for adjoining British districts is applied.

(Wheat) The estimates for wheat include the British districts and Native States in Gujarát, Deccan, Karnátak, and Sind.

(Cotton) The figures for cotton relate to the whole area under that crop in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), and include both the early crop of the Deccan sown in July to August and harvested in December, and the late crop of Gujarát, Karnátak, and Sind sown in September to October and reaped in February to March.

(Oilseeds) The estimates for linseed include the British districts and the Native States in Gujarát, Deccan, and Karnátak.

Those for rapeseed include the British districts and the Native States in Gujarát and Sind.

The estimates for sesamum include the British districts and the Native States in Gujarát, Deccan, Karnátak, Konkan (excluding Kanara), and Sind.

(Groundnut) The estimates for groundnut include the British districts and Native States in the Deccan and the Belgaum district in Karnátak.

(Sugarcane) The estimates for sugar cane include the British districts and Native States in Gujarat (except Panch Mahals and Broach), Deccan, Karnatak, and Konkan (except Kolaba and Ratnagiri).

Central Provinces

Estimates are framed for wheat, cotton, linseed, and sesamum.

As regards acreage, the figures for cotton and sesamum are estimates based on reports furnished by the local officials of the Land Records staff. The figures for wheat and linseed represent the actual areas sown with those crops as disclosed by the field-to-field inspection by patwaris. The reporting agency consists of 217 revenue inspectors with, on an average, 24 patwaris working under each inspector. Each tahsil has usually 4 revenue inspectors.

Standards of outturn were framed for each crop from the results of crop-cutting experiments on selected fields under the supervision of responsible and selected officials during the years 1884-85 to 1887-88. For wheat the standard was framed separately for first and second class lands, and the proportion in which the area of each class was cropped was taken into account; irrigation also was taken into account, but in a less degree, as it is of importance only in the case of the rice crop for which no estimates are made. The standards were revised in 1894 on a review of crop cuttings made during the four years, 1888-89 to 1891-92. They were again revised in 1898 on a revision of crop cuttings made during the four years, 1892-93 to 1895-96. The standards for cotton were revised in 1903. The standards for all crops, including cotton, were again revised in 1908 on a review of crop cuttings made during the years 1902-03 to 1906-07. The yield expressed by the people in terms of annas in the rupee is converted into percentages, 13·3 annas, or a normal crop, being taken to be equal to 100. A full crop or 16 annas is denoted by 120, and a bumper crop or 20 annas by 150. All deductions based on the standards are made by the Director of Land Records and Settlements from the year's figures furnished by district officers, who are supposed to bear in mind the standards when estimating the yield of the season.

Until 1897-98 the figures did not take into account the zamindari areas in Raipur, Bilaspur, and Drug, for which no statistics were available, the survey being in progress. Since that year the surveyed portions of these zamindari areas have been included.

(Wheat) The estimates of the wheat crop relate to all the districts of the province, and include the Native States of Khairagarh and Nandgoan from 1907-08. The standard rates of outturn vary between 580 lb and 680 lb per acre.

The area sown with wheat as a mixed crop with gram is reduced for the purpose of excluding gram by 15 per cent in the districts of the Nagpur and Chattisgarh Divisions, and by from 25 to 40 per cent in the rest of the province.

(Cotton) The cotton crop is grown in all the districts of the province. The rate of standard outturn is taken to be 106 lb per acre in two districts, 99 lb in one, 89 lb in two, 66 lb in three, 59 lb in five, and 49 lb in four.

The area on which cotton is grown mixed with other crops is reduced by deductions varying in the different districts from 7 to 16 per cent.

(Oilseeds) The estimates for oilseeds (linseed and sesamum) also relate to all the districts of the province. The standards vary between 200 lb and 300 lb in the case of linseed and between 150 lb and 350 lb in the case of sesamum.

In the case of linseed sown with gram the area is reduced by 20 per cent for the purpose of excluding gram.

Berar

Estimates are framed for wheat, cotton, linseed, and sesamum.

The system by which areas are returned is similar to that in the Central Provinces.

No standard yield was fixed until 1903-04 and there was no specific system for estimating the yield of the harvests for the purposes of the forecasts. The estimates from 1903-04 have been calculated on the lines followed in the Central Provinces. The standards of normal outturn adopted in 1903-04 were revised in 1908. The standards are 550lb per acre for wheat, 99lb for cotton, and 350lb each for linseed and sesamum.

Madras

Estimates are framed for rice, cotton, sesamum, groundnut, indigo, sugarcane, and castor seed. [Figures for castor seed are not included in these tables].

The estimates of the rate of yield are those reported by tahsildars or deputy tahsildars, which are tabulated in the office of the Board of Revenue.

(Rice) For rice the standard rates are based in respect of certain districts on the grain values of soils taken for settlement purposes, and worked out for each settled district as the standard for that district, and in respect of other districts on the results of crop-cutting experiments either conducted by Collectors or made in Government Agricultural Farms.

(Cotton) For cotton the standard has been determined on a full consideration of all available data at 90lb per acre for *Tinnevellies*, 75lb for *Cocanadas*, 55lb for *Salems*, and 50lb for *Northerns*, *Westerns*, and others. The sowings of cotton continue from July to October in the central and Deccan districts, and in the southern districts until the end of December. The harvesting of the crop begins in February and continues until July or August.

(Sesamum) For sesamum the standard of yield has been fixed with reference to the latest crop-cutting experiments at 336lb per acre for the Vizagapatam, Godavari, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly districts, 224lb for Malabar and the Deccan districts, and 280lb for the remaining districts.

The groundnut crop is chiefly grown in North Arcot, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly, about half being grown in South Arcot. The rate of outturn has been fixed at 10 cwts of nuts in shell per acre. (Groundnut)

The estimates for indigo comprise the districts in which it is mainly grown: Kistna, Nellore, Karnul, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chingleput, and North and South Arcot. The standard of yield was taken, on the best information on record, at 25lb of dye to the acre. (Indigo)

The sugarcane crop is grown chiefly in South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Ganjam, Godavari, Bellary, Anantapur, Coimbatore, and Cuddapah. The standard of yield has been fixed at 45 cwts of manufactured jaggery (*gúr*) to the acre. (Sugarcane)

Estimates are made for cotton only. As regards area, the information is taken from the field book (*khasra girdawari*) prepared by the patwaris in November each year and checked by the higher revenue officers. The estimates of yield are based on the average of the results obtained by crop-cutting experiments conducted each year. The Ajmer-Merwara district is divided into 12 girdawars' circles and in each circle the girdawar carries out crop experiments every harvest. The Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner does the same in the Ajmer tahsil, and the tahsildars of Beawar and Todgarh in the two tahsils in Merwara. At each harvest a piece of land under a particular crop is selected and its yield weighed. The results of all the experiments are sent to the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, in whose office a combined return is prepared and included in the annual report. *Ajmer-Merwara*

The figures include khalsa as well as jagir areas.

Estimates are framed for wheat and cotton. They are generally defective in consequence of the absence of figures for unsurveyed areas and privileged tenures in many cases. *Rajputana and Central India*

Estimates are framed for wheat, cotton, and oilseeds. Until 1902-03 the figures excluded *jagir* and such other revenue-free lands or privileged tenures; since then statistics for these areas have been obtained as far as possible and included in the statement. *Hyderabad*

Estimates are framed for wheat and cotton. *Mysore*

Tables of Area and Yield

ABSTRACT TABLE OF AREA AND YIELD

			1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04
Rice	acres		48,021,462	52,205,466	52,682,050	51,969,635	48,932,493	48,511,190	51,842,390	49,461,465
	cwts		275,676,100	498,350,700	505,640,600	451,553,460	413,506,700	384,294,100	469,484,800	439,280,700
Wheat	acres		20,579,727	24,537,775	25,370,078	18,687,782	23,864,550	23,446,161	23,395,277	28,413,743
	tons		5,363,289	7,208,384	6,837,674	5,357,142	7,093,529	6,090,524	7,971,446	9,641,145
Cotton	acres		14,643,495	13,683,437	14,602,892	11,884,576	14,231,150	14,506,295	16,581,046	18,025,000
	bales (*a*)		3,2.7,614	3,238,755	3,707,758	2,405,877	3,432,501	3,866,296	4,349,672	4,089,268
Linseed	acres	pure	2,020,747	2,707,887	2,829,475	1,648,903	2,417,991	2,546,604	2,592,237	3,609,079
		mixed	345,000	425,000	445,000	409,000	466,000	498,000	621,000	592,000
	tons	pure	162,479	354,994	336,610	206,220	247,024	251,808	359,568	466,832
		mixed	58,504	90,976	91,284	89,464	79,000	100,113	122,000	105,000
Rape and mustard	acres	pure	2,910,682	3,822,996	3,109,988	2,693,768	4,077,366	3,082,662	3,421,883	3,583,445
		mixed	1,526,000	1,459,000	1,509,000	1,381,000	1,449,000	1,461,000	2,335,000	2,429,000
	tons	pure	441,814	682,807	567,698	447,946	650,225	525,035	521,926	623,206
		mixed	340,602	436,451	410,983	425,471	372,000	430,617	516,000	542,000
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	acres	pure	3,369,198	3,662,109	3,530,625	3,316,067	4,052,491	3,711,711	4,435,648	4,838,164
		mixed	672,000	584,000	713,000	517,000	622,000	611,000	717,000	747,000
	tons	pure	250,958	355,817	348,118	213,256	72,856	96,210	93,587	539,478
		mixed	45,000	60,000	70,000	60,000	75,000	60,000	80,000	70,000
Groundnut	acres		306,026	214,803	217,814	173,946	294,408	434,222	491,155	474,193
	tons		...	55,962	70,561	9,250	28,631	63,298	61,854	94,419
Jute (*b*)	acres		2,196,600	2,151,600	1,624,400	1,961,800	2,093,400	2,263,800	2,142,700	2,275,050
	bales		5,717,000	6,839,000	5,334,000	5,412,000	6,526,000	7,438,000	6,577,000	7,241,000
Indigo	acres		1,608,901	1,339,099	1,010,318	1,026,900	990,375	791,190	645,511	706,634
	cwts		168,673	166,812	139,320	111,890	148,029	112,819	79,207	102,802
Sugarcane	acres		...	...	2,485,681	2,541,470	2,404,156	2,316,391	2,207,829	2,114,592
	tons		...	...	2,076,234	1,860,005	2,276,748	2,022,476	1,906,784	1,871,986

(*a*) The yield in bales for all the years represents the quantities exported from India and consumed in the country in and outside mills, as the reported estimates of yield fall short of the total of net exports and consumption (See page 22)

(*b*) See foot notes on page 33 regarding the acreage and yield of jute

IN EACH YEAR FROM 1896-97 TO 1910-11

1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11		
51,586,900	54,428,600	54,157,600	54,677,300	53,088,300	58,119,000	57,852,000	acres	Rice
448,461,100	433,138,300	427,743,800	379,211,300	390,979,900	557,136,000	554,029,000	cwt	
28,470,200	26,357,400	29,212,500	22,911,300	26,235,900	28,106,500	29,794,500	acres	Wheat
7,582,040	8,570,140	8,491,700	6,125,100	7,639,000	9,633,600	9,954,800	tons	
19,918,000	21,072,000	22,484,000	21,630,000	19,999,000	20,545,000	22,213,000	acres	Cotton
4,243,602	4,468,451	5,154,579	4,082,401	4,590,150	5,228,000	4,630,000	bales (*a*)	
3,747,400	2,711,800	3,110,200	1,830,400	2,498,000	2,591,100	3,064,900	pure — acres	Linseed
647,000	567,000	633,000	269,000	499,000	597,000	656,000	mixed — acres	
298,400	265,200	312,200	133,200	219,700	307,800	415,800	pure — tons	
49,000	88,000	113,000	30,000	78,000	120,000	142,000	mixed — tons	
3,640,000	4,002,800	4,183,100	3,330,200	3,875,500	4,361,600	4,128,200	pure — acres	Rape and mustard
2,509,000	2,026,000	2,210,000	1,870,000	2,153,000	2,269,000	2,371,000	mixed — acres	
540,400	563,600	629,100	471,000	564,500	752,400	689,300	pure — tons	
336,000	398,000	424,000	217,000	423,000	466,000	561,000	mixed — tons	
4,178,700	3,913,800	3,864,900	4,016,800	3,987,900	4,515,000	4,288,500	pure — acres	Sesamum (til or jinjili)
600,000	700,000	775,000	900,000	1,000,000	900,000	900,000	mixed — acres	
300,400	344,800	451,000	255,700	364,300	470,800	421,600	pure — tons	
35,000	45,000	90,000	30,000	100,000	90,000	90,000	mixed — tons	
459,700	485,900	622,000	868,600	1,111,000	1,048,700	960,900	acres	Groundnut (*c*)
214,900	211,200	273,700	352,500	495,700	459,300	479,900	tons	
2,899,700	3,128,300	3,482,900	3,974,300	2,856,700	2,776,600	2,937,800	acres	Jute (*c*)
7,400,000	8,140,900	9,206,400	9,817,800	6,310,800	7,206,600	7,932,000	bales	
476,900	383,600	421,200	393,900	283,900	289,100	263,700	acres	Indigo
58,900	48,200	65,700	52,300	38,800	39,300	38,100	cwt	
2,244,800	2,111,000	2,351,800	2,639,200	2,202,800	2,112,800	2,131,500	acres	Sugarcane
2,169,000	1,725,500	2,205,300	2,046,900	1,872,900	2,127,100	2,226,400	tons	

(*a*) The figures of yield for years previous to 1904-05 relate to Bombay only

Note.—The figures for 1910-11 are subject to revision

RICE

The provinces dealt with in this table ordinarily contain some 78 per cent of the total rice area of British India

[The figures of outturn represent cleaned rice]

Province	acres	cwts	Character of season
Bengal (a)			
1896-97	36,177,400	179,637,400	Very unfavourable. Extensive failure of crop with famine
1897-98	39,549,500	398,142,000	Favourable
1898-99	39,605,400	405,842,900	Favourable
1899-1900	39,490,500	357,956,360	Unfavourable for autumn, but better for winter rice
1900-01	36,013,900	311,508,600	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1901-02	35,094,800	272,201,900	Unfavourable particularly for the winter crop
1902-03	37,553,700	358,977,300	Not unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	34,931,500	316,669,700	Not favourable owing to deficient rainfall
1904-05	38,355,200	347,229,100	Rainfall unseasonable and ill-distributed
1905-06	25,150,600	227,967,500	Crop damaged by heavy rain and floods in places
1906-07	24,516,000	195,545,800	Unfavourable owing to unseasonable rainfall and floods
1907-08	24,452,100	140,330,300	Unfavourable. Rainfall unseasonable and ill-distributed
1908-09	22,449,500	164,843,600	Not favourable for autumn, but partially good for winter crop
1909-10	26,134,000	293,117,000	Favourable
1910-11	25,869,000	290,697,000	Favourable
Eastern Bengal and Assam			
1905-06	15,960,200	101,397,600	Crop damaged by heavy rain and consequent floods
1906-07	15,723,500	119,835,800	Unfavourable for autumn but favourable for winter crop
1907-08	15,758,100	126,231,500	Very favourable for autumn but less so for winter crop
1908-09	15,708,200	117,778,100	Favourable on the whole except in parts
1909-10	16,843,000	142,488,000	Favourable
1910-11	16,740,000	142,513,000	Favourable, though crop damaged by floods and insects
Madras (b)			
1896-97	6,620,000	48,359,700	Unfavourable in northern but better in southern districts
1897-98	6,935,200	47,991,700	Crop affected by failure of north-east monsoon
1898-99	7,166,000	54,946,700	Rain deficient in northern and excessive in southern districts
1899-1900	6,429,000	39,437,100	Favourable at first, but latterly unfavourable in most districts
1900-01	6,591,600	49,023,100	Not unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	6,858,200	51,490,200	Favourable
1902-03	7,734,800	57,485,500	Favourable
1903-04	7,768,300	58,200,000	Favourable
1904-05	6,322,700	40,497,000	Unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1905-06	6,604,400	45,833,200	Not unfavourable
1906-07	6,944,400	50,438,200	Rainfall seasonable
1907-08	7,215,100	49,501,500	Water-supply not quite sufficient, but crop fair
1908-09	7,361,500	43,699,200	Water-supply insufficient, but crop fair to good
1909-10	7,675,000	57,356,000	Generally fair
1910-11	7,817,000	60,519,000	Rainfall timely and sufficient

(*a*) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1904-05

(*b*) The estimates for Madras up to 1906-07 relate only to raiyatwari villages; but since that year estimates for certain *zamindari* and whole *inam* villages have also been included

Note.—The figures for 1910-11 are subject to revision

RICE—*continued*

[The figures of outturn represent cleaned rice]

Province	acres	cwts	Character of season
Lower Burma			
1896-97 . . .	5,224,062	47,679,000	Favourable
1897-98 . . .	5,720,766	52,217,000	Uniformly favourable
1898-99 . . .	5,910,650	44,851,000	Rain failed towards end of season, causing some injury
1899-1900 . . .	6,050,135	54,160,000	Good
1900-01 . . .	6,326,993	52,975,000	Not unfavourable
1901-02 . . .	6,558,190	60,602,000	Favourable
1902-03 . . .	6,553,890	53,022,000	Favourable, though floods caused damage in places
1903-04 . . .	6,761,665	64,411,000	Very favourable
1904-05 . . .	6,909,000	60,735,000	Rainfall seasonable, but crop affected by floods and high winds
1905-06 . . .	6,713,400	57,940,000	Generally favourable except for damage by floods in places
1906-07 . . .	6,973,700	61,924,000	Favourable on the whole
1907-08 . . .	7,252,000	63,148,000	Rainfall late but ample and well distributed
1908-09 . . .	7,569,100	64,659,000	Good, though heavy rain and storm affected crop in places
1909-10 . . .	7,467,000	64,175,000	Generally favourable
1910-11 . . .	7,486,000	60,300,000	Favourable, though floods affected crop in places
Total			
1896-97 . . .	48,021,462	275,676,100	Unfavourable except in Burma
1897-98 . . .	52,205,466	498,350,700	Favourable generally
1898-99 . . .	52,682,050	505,640,600	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900 . . .	51,969,635	451,553,460	Not very favourable
1900-01 . . .	48,932,493	413,506,700	Not favourable
1901-02 . . .	48,511,190	384,294,100	Unfavourable except in Madras and Burma
1902-03 . . .	51,842,390	469,484,800	Favourable on the whole
1903-04 . . .	49,461,465	439,280,700	On the whole not unfavourable
1904-05 . . .	51,586,900	448,461,100	Not very favourable
1905-06 . . .	54,428,600	433,138,300	Crop damaged by heavy rain and floods in many places
1906-07 . . .	54,157,600	427,743,800	Not very favourable
1907-08 . . .	54,677,300	379,211,300	Not favourable
1908-09 . . .	53,088,300	390,979,900	Not very favourable on the whole
1909-10 . . .	58,119,000	557,136,000	Favourable
1910-11 . . .	57,852,000	554,029,000	Favourable on the whole

Note.—The figures for 1910-11 are subject to revision

WHEAT

The provinces and States dealt with in this table practically contain the whole of the reported area under wheat in India

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
***Punjab* (*a*)**			
1896-97	6,584,300	1,872,066	Monsoon weak, but winter rains copious
1897-98	8,013,800	2,358,975	Favourable, but late crop damaged at harvest time
1898-99	7,729,200	1,977,777	Not favourable. Crop injured by deficient rain, rust, and insects
1899-1900	6,366,500	1,823,182	Monsoon rains scanty, but winter rains beneficial
1900-01	8,766,400	2,940,602	Very favourable, except for damage by rust and excessive rain
1901-02	7,227,100	1,846,332	Monsoon ceased early. Winter rains failed
1902-03	6,995,200	2,314,714	Favourable, except for damage by drought in mid-season
1903-04	7,765,700	3,075,161	Distinctly favourable
1904-05	7,712,100	2,855,300	Favourable
1905-06	8,572,100	3,510,300	Very favourable
1906-07	9,100,100	3,266,900	Favourable, except for local damage by excessive rain, rust, and hail
1907-08	8,271,800	2,488,500	Monsoon ceased early. Winter rains late and scanty
1908-09	9,002,100	3,062,200	Favourable at first, but not so afterwards
1909-10	9,142,000	3,434,000	Very favourable
1910-11	9,344,000	3,625,000	Favourable except for damage by rust
***N.-W. Frontier* (*b*)**			
1901-02	796,500	159,279	Unusual drought throughout season
1902-03	822,900	234,594	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	994,062	302,094	Very favourable
1904-05	882,200	267,600	Favourable
1905-06	1,024,600	279,700	Favourable on the whole
1906-07	1,146,400	305,200	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	977,700	213,200	Restricted sowings; but late rains beneficial
1908-09	1,019,500	213,300	Fairly good, though crop affected by hailstorms in places
1909-10	1,008,000	235,000	Favourable
1910-11	1,033,000	266,000	Favourable on the whole
United Provinces			
1896-97	4,931,710	1,850,914	Autumn rain irregular. Winter rain well distributed
1897-98	5,985,146	2,249,633	Favourable generally
1898-99	6,348,688	2,277,414	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	6,202,826	2,410,052	Rainfall deficient at first but favourable later
1900-01	6,790,440	2,384,605	Favourable, except for damage by cloudy weather and rust
1901-02	6,461,729	2,401,940	Rainfall late and deficient
1902-03	6,909,549	2,972,497	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	7,788,753	3,230,018	Remarkably good
1904-05	7,706,500	1,897,000	Favourable at the beginning but disastrous afterwards
1905-06	6,478,900	2,428,700	Favourable for irrigated crop
1906-07	7,044,000	2,164,500	Favourable at first, but unfavourable afterwards
1907-08	4,405,700	1,674,700	Unfavourable on the whole
1908-09	5,694,700	2,124,000	Rainfall scanty and moisture insufficient for growth of crop
1909-10	6,491,000	2,975,000	Favourable, except for damage by rats and winds in places
1910-11	7,320,000	2,910,000	Favourable except for damage by rust and strong winds
Central Provinces			
1896-97	1,969,623	332,645	Winter rains generally favourable
1897-98	2,171,714	543,095	Crop suffered somewhat from insufficient moisture
1898-99	2,505,299	456,169	Not favourable
1899-1900	1,633,070	201,803	Very unfavourable
1900-01	2,055,736	440,909	Favourable, except for damage by rust
1901-02	2,620,138	571,040	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rainfall
1902-03	2,284,908	666,589	Favourable, except for damage by frost and insects
1903-04	2,921,161	751,388	Favourable, except at the end of the season
1904-05	3,068,500	751,900	Favourable, except for damage by frost and rust in places
1905-06	3,019,500	773,700	Favourable on the whole
1906-07	3,274,100	831,500	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	2,514,700	473,600	Unfavourable owing to deficiency of moisture
1908-09	2,548,700	666,600	Favourable, though crop affected by frost and hail in places
1909-10	2,856,000	916,000	Generally good, except for damage from hail, wind, and rats
1910-11	3,305,000	913,000	Favourable on the whole

(*a*) Includes Native States from 1907-08
(*b*) Constituted in 1901 out of the Panjab
(*c*) Includes the Native States of Khairagarh and Nandgaon from 1907-08
Note.—The figures for 1910-11 are subject to revision

WHEAT—*continued*

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Bombay (including Native States) (b)			
1896-97	1,446,741	288,002	Unfavourable. Rains failed
1897-98	2,004,832	627,914	Rain continuous and excessive
1898-99	2,470,998	737,385	Not favourable on unirrigated but good on irrigated land
1899-1900	1,157,077	99,408	Very unfavourable. Rains failed
1900-01	1,433,810	298,479	Unfavourable owing to want of rain
1901-02	1,510,459	179,034	Unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall. Damage by rats
1902-03	1,797,245	532,601	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	2,174,076	560,279	Fairly good on the whole
1904-05	2,260,900	356,600	Not favourable owing to deficient rain, cold, and frost
1905-06	1,347,200	275,100	Unfavourable owing to insufficiency of moisture
1906-07	1,662,900	338,200	Not favourable on the whole
1907-08	1,677,700	336,200	Generally unfavourable owing to deficient water-supply
1908-09	1,745,700	383,200	Not very favourable owing to deficient rain and frost
1909-10	1,820,000	451,000	Crop affected by deficient moisture, frost, and rust
1910-11	1,686,000	465,000	Crop affected by cold, frost, and rust
Bengal (a)			
1896-97	1,341,700	386,900	Unfavourable at first, but slightly better afterwards
1897-98	1,569,500	592,600	Favourable
1898-99	1,582,500	656,400	Uniformly favourable
1899-1900	1,550,300	572,700	Not favourable on the whole
1900-01	1,498,700	472,600	Unfavourable
1901-02	1,408,300	391,500	Unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1902-03	1,417,000	485,900	Unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	1,508,600	527,800	Generally favourable
1904-05	1,324,900	433,200	Unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	1,248,300	396,600	Crop seriously damaged by continuous rain and hailstorms
1906-07	1,402,600	388,700	Unfavourable
1907-08	1,003,100	299,200	Very unfavourable
1908-09	1,255,200	319,800	Not favourable owing to drought
1909-10	1,428,000	541,000	Favourable on the whole
1910-11	1,383,000	600,000	Favourable though crop damaged by hail in places
Eastern Bengal			
1904-05	180,700	62,000	On the whole not favourable
1905-06	159,800	50,000	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1906-07	135,900	31,900	Unfavourable
1907-08	92,800	21,300	Very unfavourable
1908-09	76,800	14,200	Very unfavourable owing to drought
1909-10	72,300	25,300	Favourable, but sowings restricted
1910-11	74,700	20,100	Unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall
Berar			
1896-97	381,425	23,413	Crop failed owing to want of rain
1897-98	390,378	41,983	Unfavourable on the whole
1898-99	436,362	53,571	Not favourable on the whole
1899-1900	17,910	414	Disastrously bad owing to failure of rains
1900-01	243,554	29,900	Unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	280,085	34,385	Favourable, but crop damaged by rats
1902-03	216,955	34,625	Favourable, but sowings restricted
1903-04	452,663	70,052	Not very favourable owing to heavy rain and hailstorms
1904-05	428,600	80,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	424,300	60,700	Not very favourable owing to deficient monsoon
1906-07	440,300	72,600	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	286,900	33,400	Not favourable owing to deficiency of moisture
1908-09	310,900	54,300	Favourable on the whole
1909-10	320,000	76,000	Favourable
1910-11	351,000	78,000	Favourable on the whole

(*a*) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1903-04
(*b*) Includes the State of Baroda also

Note.—The figures for 1910-11 are subject to revision

WHEAT—*continued*

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Central India States			
1896-97	1,366,269	179,949	(Not reported)
1897-98	1,501,013	279,492	
1898-99	1,613,851	287,749	
1899-1900	692,950	100,276	
1900-01	1,244,330	220,116	
1901-02	1,459,116	255,027	
1902-03	1,182,298	408,843	
1903-04	1,956,069	523,855	
1904-05	2,227,400	473,200	
1905-06	1,852,100	420,600	
1906-07	2,447,500	614,600	
1907-08	1,694,100	271,300	
1908-09	2,046,400	397,400	Favourable for irrigated, but not for unirrigated crop
1909-10	2,313,000	514,000	Rainfall favourable
1910-11	2,460,000	582,000	Favourable
Rajputana States			
1896-97	1,374,346	293,932	Rainfall deficient
1897-98	1,302,233	307,062	(Not reported)
1898-99	1,196,014	276,388	
1899-1900	360,733	79,289	
1900-01	713,290	170,682	Not favourable
1901-02	541,834	103,869	Unfavourable
1902-03	818,399	190,841	Fairly good
1903-04	1,125,277	297,162	Favourable
1904-05	1,023,800	189,000	Not favourable
1905-06	665,600	136,600	Not very favourable
1906-07	842,400	181,600	Favourable
1907-08	603,800	132,600	Unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1908-09	887,800	198,400	Fairly good on the whole
1909-10	1,085,000	266,000	Favourable
1910-11	1,187,400	265,000	Favourable in most places
Sind (including Native States)			
1896-97	406,752	116,470	Not unfavourable on the whole
1897-98	591,621	177,160	Inundation seasonable and sufficient
1898-99	369,706	81,231	Decidedly bad owing to insufficient inundation
1899-1900	364,522	68,226	Unfavourable
1900-01	479,487	123,160	Generally good
1901-02	534,004	109,009	Fairly good
1902-03	331,608	75,987	Unfavourable owing to poor inundation
1903-04	586,895	202,171	Favourable
1904-05	522,700	126,100	Not very favourable owing to low inundation and frost
1905-06	628,100	196,200	Favourable on the whole
1906-07	672,300	186,300	Favourable, but crop suffered in places from rain and hail
1907-08	447,500	113,300	Not favourable owing to low inundation and frost
1908-09	548,200	133,800	Favourable, but crop suffered from frost
1909-10	471,000	132,000	Not favourable owing to deficient water-supply
1910-11	544,000	133,000	Inundation favourable and rainfall good

Note.—The figures for 1910-11 are subject to revision

WHEAT—*concluded*

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Hyderabad State (a)			
1896-97	772,990	18,585	Unfavourable
1897-98	1,003,175	30,139	Not very unfavourable
1898-99	1,113,431	33,098	Favourable, but crop damaged by rats
1899-1900	339,136	1,538	Disastrously bad owing to failure of rain
1900-01	636,247	12,279	Unfavourable owing to holding off of rain
1901-02	603,182	38,853	Not favourable, crop damaged by rats
1902-03	614,092	53,724	Favourable, but sowings restricted
1903-04	1,134,769	100,535	Favourable
1904-05	1,126,600	89,700	Not favourable owing to deficient winter rains
1905-06	934,500	41,800	Unfavourable owing to want of late rains
1906-07	1,039,500	109,000	Favourable
1907-08	932,900	67,200	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rainfall
1908-09	1,098,300	71,600	Late rain insufficient
1909-10	1,097,000	67,900	Unfavourable owing to holding off of late rains
1910-11	1,104,000	97,200	Favourable
Mysore State			
1896-97	3,871	413	(Not reported)
1897-98	4,363	331	
1898-99	4,029	492	
1899-1900	2,758	254	
1900-01	2,556	197	
1901-02	3,714	256	
1902-03	5,123	531	
1903-04	5,718	630	
1904-05	5,300	440	
1905-06	2,400	140	
1906-07	4,500	700	
1907-08	2,600	600	
1908-09	1,600	200	North-east monsoon failed
1909-10	3,200	400	Fairly good
1910-11	2,800	500	Favourable
Total			
1896-97	20,579,727	5,363,289	Unfavourable
1897-98	24,537,775	7,208,384	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	25,370,078	6,837,674	Not favourable on the whole
1899-1900	18,687,782	5,357,142	Unfavourable on the whole
1900-01	23,864,550	7,093,529	Not unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	23,446,161	6,090,524	Unfavourable on the whole
1902-03	23,395,277	7,971,446	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	28,413,743	9,641,145	Exceptionally good
1904-05	28,470,200	7,582,040	Not very favourable on the whole
1905-06	26,357,400	8,570,140	Favourable on the whole
1906-07	29,212,500	8,491,700	Favourable at first, but dull weather prevailed later
1907-08	22,911,300	6,125,100	Crop injured by deficient rain, cold winds, and frost
1908-09	26,235,900	7,639,000	Not very favourable. Winter rains generally deficient
1909-10	28,106,500	9,633,600	Favourable on the whole
1910-11	29,794,500	9,954,800	Favourable

(*a*) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude *jagir* areas

Note.—The figures for 1910-11 are subject to revision

COTTON

The provinces and States dealt with in this table practically contain the whole of the reported area under cotton in India

[The figures of outturn represent cleaned cotton, *i.e.*, cotton with the seeds extracted]

Province	acres	bales of 400 lb	Character of season
Bombay (including Native States) (a)			
1896-97	5,033,549	827,819	Unfavourable on the whole, owing to drought
1897-98	4,751,103	948,514	Not very favourable owing to damage from blight and locusts
1898-99	5,098,145	1,232,861	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	3,095,206	(*b*)81,647	Extremely unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01	4,240,140	759,096	Not favourable owing to deficiency of late rains
1901-02	4,394,796	567,386	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rain
1902-03	4,786,657	943,327	Favourable, though crop affected by excessive rain and cold
1903-04	5,702,000	1,059,000	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	5,955,000	796,000	Unfavourable owing to deficiency of moisture
1905-06	6,665,000	1,198,000	Favourable at first, but not so afterwards
1906-07	7,383,000	1,762,000	Favourable
1907-08	7,101,000	1,039,000	Not favourable owing to early cessation of monsoon
1908-09	6,241,000	1,282,000	Not quite favourable owing to ill-distributed rain, cold, and frost
1909-10	6,469,000	1,661,000	Favourable on the whole
1910-11	7,125,000	1,412,000	Crop affected by easterly winds, cold, and frost
Berar (c)			
1896-97	2,306,870	335,576	Not favourable owing to failure of monsoon after August
1897-98	2,150,329	439,980	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	2,476,306	617,222	Outturn good, though late rains failed
1899-1900	1,983,602	104,693	Very unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01	2,521,651	730,962	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	2,689,201	612,344	Favourable, though crop injured by rats
1902-03	2,765,635	710,068	Favourable, though crop damaged by heavy rain in November
1903-04	2,851,000	486,000	Not favourable owing to heavy rain
1904-05	3,069,000	755,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	3,192,000	475,000	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1906-07	3,289,000	553,000	Crop injured by heavy and continuous rain
1907-08	3,168,000	371,000	Unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1908-09	3,018,000	540,000	Favourable, though crop affected by heavy rain
1909-10	3,029,000	663,000	Favourable
1910-11	3,193,000	521,000	Not favourable owing to excessive rain
Madras (d)			
1896-97	1,395,400	104,655	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1897-98	1,509,100	118,876	Crop injured by blight or drought in places
1898-99	1,321,700	127,670	Not very favourable
1899-1900	1,382,700	101,440	Unfavourable on the whole
1900-01	1,373,300	118,320	Not favourable on the whole
1901-02	1,351,200	130,130	Fair on the whole
1902-03	1,580,900	167,109	Favourable
1903-04	1,665,000	175,000	Favourable
1904-05	1,755,000	132,000	Not favourable owing to want of sufficient rain
1905-06	1,597,000	145,000	Not favourable owing to want of sufficient rain
1906-07	1,703,000	157,000	Favourable
1907-08	1,855,000	198,000	Favourable
1908-09	1,576,000	162,000	Rainfall defective, but crop fair to good
1909-10	1,569,000	180,000	Generally fair, though crop suffered for want of rain in places
1910-11	1,810,000	228,000	Rainfall timely and sufficient

(*a*) Includes the State of Baroda also

(*b*) The estimate for the year is too low, as the mill consumption for the year ending the 30th June and the net exports for the year ending the 30th September were 605,000 bales. For both the preceding and the following years the trade figures are however lower than the estimates, so that for the 3 years 1898—1901 the production would seem to be understated only by 109,000 bales. In this calculation the excess of the exports from the districts of the North and East Deccan over their reported production, which averages 208,000 bales in the twelve years 1891—1903, has been taken to represent imports by road into the Presidency from the neighbouring Native States

(*c*) The figures of production for Berar for the years previous to 1903-04 represent the mill consumption for the year ending the 30th June and the exports for the year ending the 30th September, as the provincial estimates of the outturn were extremely defective

(*d*) The estimates for Madras up to 1906-07 relate only to *raiyatwari* tracts; but since that year estimates for certain *zamindari* and whole *inam* villages and Native States have also been included

Note.—The figures for 1910-11 are subject to revision

COTTON—*continued*

[The figures of outturn represent cleaned cotton, *i.e.*, cotton with the seeds extracted]

Province	acres	bales of 400 lb	Character of season
Hyderabad State (a)			
1896-97	1,558,296	137,152	Not favourable
1897-98	1,653,669	163,449	
1898-99	1,738,379	222,302	Not very favourable
1899-1900	1,292,329	91,975	Very unfavourable owing to drought
1900-01	1,698,836	288,570	Not very favourable owing to sudden cessation of winter rains
1901-02	1,689,139	300,301	Favourable
1902-03	2,359,130	280,267	Not favourable owing to cloudy weather and untimely rain
1903-04	2,661,000	275,000	Not favourable owing to heavy rain and strong winds
1904-05	2,731,000	330,000	Favourable
1905-06	2,537,000	303,000	Crop suffered through failure of late rains
1906-07	3,480,000	449,000	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	3,100,000	293,000	Unfavourable for early crop, but better for late crop
1908-09	2,902,000	307,000	Rain excessive for early and deficient for late crop
1909-10	3,401,000	461,000	Favourable on the whole
1910-11	3,566,000	410,000	Favourable at first but not so afterwards
United Provinces (b)			
1896-97	1,150,069	260,521	Crop injured by drought and dry west winds
1897-98	919,671	225,478	Not unfavourable on the whole
1898-99	933,395	261,304	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	996,673	227,787	Unfavourable on the whole
1900-01	1,046,176	294,169	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	1,153,870	368,638	Favourable, though rains were late
1902-03	1,239,131	327,728	Crop suffered from deficient rain, high winds, and insects
1903-04	841,000	184,000	Not favourable owing to excessive rain and winds
1904-05	1,201,000	368,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	1,372,000	394,000	Crop suffered from deficient rainfall
1906-07	1,489,000	639,000	Very favourable
1907-08	1,461,000	268,000	Not favourable owing to early cessation of monsoon
1908-09	1,392,000	426,000	Favourable on the whole
1909-10	1,241,000	384,000	Not favourable owing to heavy rain and high winds
1910-11	1,343,000	347,000	Crop damaged by excessive rain
Punjab (b)			
1896-97	1,128,400	223,947	Monsoon ceased early and irrigation inadequate
1897-98	788,600	166,707	Not favourable owing to insufficient rain
1898-99	988,400	138,926	Unfavourable owing to scanty and irregular rainfall
1899-1900	1,215,400	205,203	Unfavourable owing to the holding off of rain
1900-01	1,080,200	219,646	Crop suffered from heavy rainfall and insects
1901-02	1,026,800	213,466	Not very favourable on the whole
1902-03	1,193,600	229,005	Rainfall deficient
1903-04	1,205,100	261,241	Fairly satisfactory on the whole
1904-05	1,698,000	408,000	Favourable
1905-06	2,020,000	192,000	Disastrous owing to injury by green fly, drought, and boll-worm
1906-07	1,413,000	357,000	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	1,474,000	356,000	Not very favourable owing to abrupt cessation of monsoon
1908-09	1,562,000	324,000	Favourable at first, but crop affected by heavy rain afterwards
1909-10	1,436,000	396,000	Favourable, though crop damaged by heavy rain in places
1910-11	1,385,000	314,000	Crop suffered from heavy rains and intense cold
N.-W. Frontier (c)			
1901-02	30,400	6,759	Not favourable on the whole
1902-03	27,400	7,420	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	35,900	8,424	
1904-05	49,000	10,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	59,000	13,000	
1906-07	61,000	13,000	
1907-08	48,000	9,000	Not favourable on the whole
1908-09	54,000	12,000	Generally good
1909-10	32,000	7,000	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rain
1910-11	33,000	8,000	Fairly satisfactory on the whole

(*a*) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude *jagir* areas
(*b*) Includes Native States from 1904-05
(*c*) Constituted in 1901 out of the Punjab
Note.—The figures for 1910-11 are subject to revision

COTTON—*continued*

[The figures of outturn represent cleaned cotton, *i.e.*, cotton with the seedsextracted]

Province	acres	bales of 400 lb	Character of season
Central Provinces			
1896-97(*a*)	718,186	86,950	Not favourable owing to scanty rainfall
1897-98	668,847	118,994	Crop injured by excessive rain
1898-99	668,522	(*b*) 165,169	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1899-1900	712,836	(*b*) 117,050	Very unfavourable owing to exceptional drought
1900-01	1,004,812	(*b*) 268,958	Not favourable owing to irregular rainfall
1901-02	981,342	(*b*) 267,737	Not favourable owing to irregular rainfall
1902-03	1,136,431	260,798	Not favourable on the whole
1903-04	1,293,000	274,000	Not favourable on the whole
1904-05	1,484,000	474,000	Favourable
1905-06	1,657,000	343,000	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rain
1906-07	1,389,600	328,000	Crop damaged by heavy rain and floods in places
1907-08	1,264,000	224,000	Unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1908-09	1,158,000	226,000	Favourable, though crop affected by heavy rain
1909-10	1,138,000	407,000	Favourable
1910-11	1,200,000	289,000	Not favourable; rain excessive
Central India States			
1896-97	522,683	45,900	(Not reported)
1897-98	417,456	60,600	(Not reported)
1898-99	471,408	46,800	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	479,565	23,100	Very unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01	542,673	63,900	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	529,094	72,200	Favourable on the whole
1902-03	591,006	115,878	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	772,000	125,000	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	846,000	136,000	Favourable
1905-06	979,000	130,000	Unfavourable except at sowing time
1906-07	1,132,000	222,000	Favourable
1907-08	993,000	55,000	Unfavourable
1908-09	978,000	144,000	Crop suffered through want of rain in many places
1909-10	1,068,000	221,000	Favourable
1910-11	1,349,000	237,000	Favourable on the whole
Rajputana States			
1896-97	549,236	145,492	(Not reported)
1897-98	542,435	137,669	(Not reported)
1898-99	478,604	117,743	Unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	325,033	44,161	Very unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01	369,384	104,390	(Not reported)
1901-02	281,934	87,858	(Not reported)
1902-03	456,503	164,142	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	395,000	113,000	Not favourable owing to high winds and locusts
1904-05	469,000	186,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	291,000	61,000	Unfavourable
1906-07	428,000	201,000	Favourable
1907-08	438,000	91,000	Not favourable
1908-09	389,000	80,000	Crop damaged by heavy rain in many places
1909-10	464,000	148,000	Fairly good
1910-11	465,000	143,000	Crop damaged by heavy rain and frost in places
Sind (including Native States)			
1896-97	123,706	56,694	Fairly good
1897-98	108,227	40,176	Not favourable
1898-99	92,312	39,712	Not favourable owing to frost
1899-1900	92,069	20,507	Unfavourable owing to deficient water-supply
1900-01	84,560	43,031	Not unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	129,409	72,553	Not unfavourable on the whole
1902-03	195,486	110,808	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	209,000	115,000	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	221,000	97,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	283,000	84,000	Favourable, but crop damaged by boll-worm
1906-07	250,000	155,000	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	259,000	135,000	Not favourable owing to deficient water-supply
1908-09	259,000	101,000	Inundation favourable, but crop suffered through frost
1909-10	214,000	104,000	Fairly favourable on the whole
1910-11	267,000	94,000	Crop damaged by frost in places

(*a*) Exclusive of zamindári area in Raipur, Biláspur, and Drug

(*b*) Represent exports and consumption of the years ending the 30th September as the reported estimates of the yield were imperfect

Note.—The figures for 1910-11 are subject to revision

COTTON—*continued*

[The figures of outturn represent cleaned cotton, *i.e.*, cotton with the seeds extracted]

Province	acres	bales of 400 lb	Character of season
Burma			
1898-99	167,821	—	
1899-1900	148,563	32,900	Not unfavourable, though crop damaged by heavy rain
1900-01	141,718	21,077	Heavy rain injured the crop
1901-02	130,610	13,125	Unfavourable owing to want of rain
1902-03	148,867	21,114	Fair on the whole
1903-04	165,000	27,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1904-05	189,000	39,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	183,000	35,000	
1906-07	187,000	36,000	Fairly favourable on the whole
1907-08	195,000	29,000	Unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall
1908-09	204,000	41,000	Unfavourable at first, but latterly favourable
1909-10	198,000	32,000	Crop damaged by excessive rain in places
1910-11	169,000	30,000	Not favourable
Bengal (a)			
1896-97	157,100	40,184	Unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall
1897-98	174,000	52,590	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	167,900	45,560	Unfavourable owing to uneven character of monsoon
1899-1900	160,600	39,705	Unfavourable owing to inadequate rain
1900-01	127,700	41,262	Unfavourable for early but fairly favourable for late crop
1901-02	118,500	32,094	Unfavourable owing to deficient rain
1902-03	100,300	29,366	
1903-04	96,000	28,000	Not very favourable on the whole
1904-05	78,000	20,000	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rain
1905-06	71,000	16,000	Crop suffered from excessive rain and floods
1906-07	75,000	16,000	
1907-08	70,000	14,000	Not favourable owing to floods and drought afterwards
1908-09	64,000	14,000	Favourable for early, but less so for late crop
1909-10	67,000	17,000	
1910-11	68,000	18,000	
Eastern Bengal and Assam (b)			
1903-04 (c)	31,000	12,000	Not very favourable on the whole
1904-05	50,000	17,000	Generally favourable
1905-06	61,000	17,000	Crop injured by excessive rain
1906-07	76,000	17,000	Not favourable on the whole
1907-08	79,000	24,000	Very favourable
1908-09	97,000	21,000	Favourable at first, but rain excessive afterwards
1909-10	99,000	18,000	Very unfavourable
1910-11	99,000	24,000	Favourable on the whole

(*a*) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1903-04
(*b*) Includes the Hill Tippera State from 1906-07
(*c*) Assam only

Note.—The figures for 1910-11 are subject to revision

COTTON—*concluded*

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Mysore State			
1903-04	70,000	13,000	(Not reported)
1904-05	71,000	5,000	
1905-06	76,000	5,000	
1906-07	89,000	10,000	Generally favourable
1907-08	84,000	6,000	
1908-09	65,000	3,000	Crop suffered through want of rain
1909-10	81,000	6,000	Generally favourable
1910-11	101,000	10,000	Crop damaged by rains in places
Ajmer-Merwara			
1903-04	33,000	5,000	Unfavourable owing to early cessation of rains
1904-05	52,000	18,000	Favourable
1905-06	29,000	5,000	Unfavourable owing to high winds
1906-07	40,000	19,000	Favourable
1907-08	41,000	10,000	Not favourable on the whole
1908-09	40,000	9,000	Heavy rain affected crop
1909-10	39,000	13,000	Favourable
1910-11	45,000	20,000	

Total

	Acres	Outturn as shown above (in bales of 400 lb)	Net exports and consumption (in bales of 400 lb) (*a*)	
1896-97	14,643,495	2,264,890	3,217,614	Unfavourable ; monsoon withdrew early
1897-98	13,683,437	2,473,033	3,238,755	Not very favourable on the whole
1898-99	14,602,892	3,015,269	3,707,758	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	11,884,576	1,090,168	2,405,877	Very unfavourable
1900-01	14,231,150	2,953,381	3,432,501	Favourable except in western and southern India
1901-02	14,506,295	2,744,591	3,866,296	Favourable except in western India
1902-03	16,581,046	3,367,030	4,349,672	Favourable
1903-04	18,025,000	3,160,665	4,089,268	Not favourable on the whole
1904-05	19,918,000	3,791,000	4,243,602	Favourable for early, but not for late crop
1905-06	21,072,000	3,416,000	4,468,451	Not favourable. Rainfall deficient
1906-07	22,484,000	4,934,000	5,154,579	Favourable
1907-08	21,630,000	3,122,000	4,082,401	Unfavourable. Rainfall short and ill-distributed
1908-09	19,999,000	3,692,000	4,500,150	Relatively satisfactory on the whole
1909-10	20,545,000	4,718,000	5,228,000	Fairly satisfactory on the whole
1910-11	22,218,000	4,105,000	4,630,000	Crop affected by heavy rain, cold, and frost

(*a*) For the years up to 1909-10 the exports as well as the mill consumption are for the year ending the 30th September. For 1910-11 they are for the year ending the 30th June. No reliable information exists as to the annual consumption outside the mills, but in 1907 it was settled in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association to adopt the conventional estimate of 750,000 bales. This figure has been included in the figure for each year shown in this column

LINSEED

The British provinces dealt with in this table ordinarily contain some 95 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India

Province		acres	tons	Character of season
United Provinces				
1896-97 (*a*)	Pure	235,166	40,036	Not favourable owing to drought
	Mixed	345,000	58,504	
1897-98	Pure	519,461	110,619	Favourable
	Mixed	425,000	90,976	
1898-99	Pure	438,728	87,854	Favourable on the whole
	Mixed	445,000	91,284	
1899-1900	Pure	357,880	73,267	Not unfavourable on the whole
	Mixed	409,000	89,464	
1900-01	Pure	448,206	75,780	Crop affected by cloudy weather and fungoid disease
	Mixed	466,000	79,000	
1901-02	Pure	373,092	75,876	Not very favourable owing to scanty winter rains
	Mixed	498,000	100,113	
1902-03	Pure	536,044	114,595	Favourable on the whole
	Mixed	621,000	122,000	
1903-04	Pure	782,302	144,736	Favourable
	Mixed	592,000	105,000	
1904-05	Pure	634,500	51,809	Unfavourable owing to frost and rust
	Mixed	647,000	49,000	
1905-06	Pure	210,900	32,800	Not favourable owing to insufficient moisture
	Mixed	567,000	88,000	
1906-07	Pure	315,000	56,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
	Mixed	633,000	113,000	
1907-08	Pure	57,500	6,500	Very unfavourable owing to prolonged drought
	Mixed	269,000	30,000	
1908-09	Pure	194,700	30,400	Not unfavourable on the whole
	Mixed	499,000	78,000	
1909-10	Pure	308,400	62,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
	Mixed	597,000	120,000	
1910-11	Pure	472,500	103,000	Very favourable
	Mixed	656,000	142,000	
Central Provinces				
1896-97		527,421	19,391	Very unfavourable owing to drought
1897-98		683,728	69,783	Generally not favourable
1898-99		838,255	58,955	Crop damaged by drought, frost, and cloudy weather
1899-1900		306,933	4,319	Very unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1900-01		495,165	20,652	Generally unfavourable
1901-02		609,596	32,786	Unfavourable owing to failure of winter rains
1902-03		494,137	42,352	Not favourable owing to drought, frost, and insects
1903-04		808,566	77,567	Not favourable owing to absence of winter rains
1904-05		825,700	67,300	Unfavourable owing to frost, cloudy weather, and storms
1905-06		815,400	69,600	Crop damaged by frost and hailstorms
1906-07		1,061,200	97,700	Crop suffered through cloudy weather, *frost, rust, and hail*
1907-08		491,500	21,700	Very unfavourable on the whole
1908-09		895,100	85,100	Fairly favourable in principal districts
1909-10		875,200	84,300	Generally favourable
1910-11		1,009,800	114,500	Favourable
Bengal (*b*)				
1896-97		587,800	84,900	Not favourable owing to drought
1897-98		662,800	125,400	Favourable
1898-99		677,900	144,700	
1899-1900		653,200	126,700	Rainfall ill-distributed
1900-01		806,700	133,400	Rainfall irregular and ill-distributed
1901-02		783,800	110,600	Unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall
1902-03		864,200	160,000	Rainfall ill-distributed
1903-04		922,800	168,800	Favourable on the whole
1904-05		730,400	96,600	Unfavourable owing to excessive rain, hail, and frost
1905-06		726,500	110,500	Crop suffered from untimely rain
1906-07		717,700	101,200	Not very favourable owing to excessive rain and hailstorms
1907-08		503,800	74,100	Unfavourable owing to failure of monsoon
1908-09		548,600	61,700	Unfavourable owing to want of timely rain
1909-10		588,300	108,900	Not very favourable
1910-11		621,000	119,100	Favourable though crop affected by hail
Eastern Bengal				
1904-05		99,000	17,500	Not unfavourable on the whole
1905-06		103,000	17,300	Rainfall ill-distributed
1906-07		87,900	13,400	Not unfavourable on the whole
1907-08		85,600	11,500	Not favourable on the whole owing to drought
1908-09		86,000	10,800	Crop suffered through long continued drought
1909-10		85,100	15,300	Crop suffered from deficiency of moisture
1910-11		86,100	13,400	Crop suffered from heavy rain, drought, and insects

(*a*) "Pure" means seed sown by itself; "mixed" means seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates of the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate

(*b*) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1903-04

Note.—The figures for 1910-11 are subject to revision

LINSEED—*continued*

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Hyderabad State (a)			
1896-97	324,455	11,355	Unfavourable on the whole
1897-98	438,030	15,141	Not favourable on the whole
1898-99	426,045	13,443	
1899-1900	171,970	1,506	Very unfavourable
1900-01	371,983	8,774	Unfavourable
1901-02	370,376	18,403	Not favourable on the whole
1902-03	378,559	22,343	Favourable
1903-04	529,214	25,290	Crop affected by severe cold and insects
1904-05	775,800	33,500	Favourable, though crop affected by failure of late rain
1905-06	604,500	24,700	Unfavourable
1906-07	664,300	28,600	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	484,800	13,600	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rainfall
1908-09	555,400	17,200	Rainfall excessive
1909-10	548,900	18,400	Crop suffered for want of timely rains
1910-11	631,300	30,400	Favourable on the whole
Berar (b)			
1896-97	188,142	4,576	Very unfavourable
1897-98	180,472	10,405	Not favourable on the whole
1898-99	171,085	7,683	Crop suffered through failure of late rains
1899-1900	21,564	—	Crop withered for want of moisture
1900-01	154,716	5,382	Unfavourable for want of sufficient rain
1901-02	185,738	9,606	Favourable, but crop injured by rats
1902-03	120,753	7,289	Fair on the whole
1903-04	184,823	18,617	Not favourable owing to absence of winter rains
1904-05	134,000	13,200	Not favourable owing to deficient winter rains and hail
1905-06	96,700	7,700	Unfavourable owing to frost and hailstorms
1906-07	97,000	8,500	Crop suffered through cloudy weather, frost, rust, and hail
1907-08	56,100	1,800	Very unfavourable
1908-09	59,600	5,800	Fairly favourable on the whole
1909-10	51,000	6,000	Generally favourable
1910-11	66,100	9,700	Favourable
Bombay (including Native States) (c)			
1896-97	157,763	2,221	Very unfavourable owing to drought
1897-98	223,396	23,646	Not favourable
1898-99	277,462	23,975	Unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	137,356	428	Disastrously bad owing to failure of rains
1900-01	141,221	3,036	Very unfavourable owing to scanty rain
1901-02	224,002	4,537	Very unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1902-03	198,544	12,989	Unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	381,374	31,822	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	548,000	18,500	Crop suffered from cold, frost, and deficient moisture
1905-06	154,800	2,600	Unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1906-07	167,100	6,800	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rain
1907-08	151,100	4,000	Unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1908-09	158,600	8,700	Not favourable owing to deficient moisture
1909-10	134,200	12,900	Crop suffered through absence of moisture
1910-11	178,100	25,700	Favourable though crop suffered from cold and frost
Total			
1896-97 Pure	2,020,747	162,479	Very unfavourable owing to drought
1896-97 Mixed	345,000	58,504	
1897-98 Pure	2,707,887	354,994	Favourable in northern India, but not in western and central India
1897-98 Mixed	425,000	90,976	
1898-99 Pure	2,829,475	336,610	
1898-99 Mixed	445,000	91,284	
1899-1900 Pure	1,648,903	206,220	Very unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900 Mixed	409,000	89,464	
1900-01 Pure	2,417,991	247,024	Unfavourable. Rainfall scanty
1900-01 Mixed	466,000	79,000	
1901-02 Pure	2,546,604	251,808	Unfavourable. Rainfall deficient
1901-02 Mixed	498,000	100,113	
1902-03 Pure	2,592,237	359,568	Not unfavourable on the whole
1902-03 Mixed	621,000	122,000	
1903-04 Pure	3,609,079	466,832	Favourable in northern and western India
1903-04 Mixed	592,000	105,000	
1904-05 Pure	3,747,400	298,400	Unfavourable owing to excessive rain, rust, and frost
1904-05 Mixed	647,000	49,000	
1905-06 Pure	2,711,800	265,200	Unfavourable. Rain ill-distributed and untimely
1905-06 Mixed	567,000	88,000	
1906-07 Pure	3,110,200	312,200	Not favourable on the whole
1906-07 Mixed	633,000	113,000	
1907-08 Pure	1,830,400	133,600	Very unfavourable owing to failure of the monsoon
1907-08 Mixed	269,000	30,000	
1908-09 Pure	2,498,000	219,700	Not favourable on the whole
1908-09 Mixed	499,000	78,000	
1909-10 Pure	2,591,100	307,800	Favourable on the whole
1909-10 Mixed	597,000	120,000	
1910-11 Pure	3,064,900	415,800	Favourable
1910-11 Mixed	656,000	142,000	

(*a*) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude *jagir* areas
(*b*) The estimates of yield for the years previous to 1903-04 are defective, being based on incorrect data
(*c*) Includes the State of Baroda also

Note.—The figures for 1910-11 are subject to revision

RAPE AND MUSTARD

The British provinces dealt with in this table ordinarily contain some 99 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Bengal (a)			
1896-97	2,003,900	312,300	Not unfavourable on the whole
1897-98	2,239,700	438,600	Favourable
1898-99	2,167,200	448,200	
1899-1900	2,032,900	371,900	Rainfall ill-distributed
1900-01	2,043,200	337,800	
1901-02	1,922,400	372,900	Rainfall generally deficient
1902-03	1,914,100	341,700	Rainfall ill-distributed
1903-04	1,973,900	365,500	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	782,700	125,900	Unfavourable on the whole owing to hail, frost, and rain
1905-06	767,200	118,400	Unfavourable owing to untimely rain
1906-07	818,100	138,800	Not very favourable
1907-08	611,100	88,900	Unfavourable on the whole
1908-09	659,600	74,100	Unfavourable on the whole
1909-10	1,043,100	193,100	Not very favourable
1910-11	1,128,400	213,900	Favourable though crop affected by hail
Eastern Bengal			
1904-05	1,194,800	234,400	Crop affected by hail and frost
1905-06	1,094,500	168,900	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1906-07	1,208,400	198,200	Not unfavourable on the whole
1907-08	1,278,000	186,700	Not very favourable on the whole
1908-09	1,195,300	157,800	Crop suffered through long continued drought
1909-10	1,235,200	247,000	Crop suffered from deficiency of moisture
1910-11	1,198,900	196,600	Crop suffered from heavy rain, drought, and insects
Assam			
1896-97	178,408	38,853	Not unfavourable on the whole
1897-98	167,268	31,878	Not very favourable owing to deficient winter rains
1898-99	134,856	21,891	Unfavourable owing to late subsidence of floods
1899-1900	119,110	21,789	Unfavourable at first, but favourable afterwards
1900-01	126,309	21,140	Unfavourable owing to absence of rain
1901-02	157,671	28,294	Favourable, though crop suffered from heavy rain
1902-03	174,719	27,905	Unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	172,039	29,098	Not quite favourable owing to want of late rain
1904-05	157,700	28,000	Not unfavourable
1905-06	164,400	30,200	Not favourable on the whole
1906-07	222,000	43,600	Generally favourable
1907-08	261,000	42,700	Not very favourable on the whole
1908-09	284,300	46,400	Crop suffered through drought
1909-10	320,100	60,500	Not quite favourable owing to defective late rain
1910-11	330,000	54,800	Crop damaged by rain, hail, and insects
Punjab			
1896-97	515,300	52,756	Not favourable owing to drought
1897-98	1,112,300	142,115	Favourable
1898-99	582,600	56,041	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rain and drought
1899-1900	397,500	26,761	Very unfavourable owing to early cessation of monsoon
1900-01	1,638,400	248,022	Most favourable
1901-02	665,800	64,361	Unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1902-03	936,100	91,857	Not favourable owing to failure of winter rains
1903-04	1,038,900	159,236	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	1,210,800	119,300	Not favourable owing to severe frosts
1905-06	1,614,200	183,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1906-07	1,402,400	172,300	Crop injured by excessive late rain
1907-08	842,800	110,000	Not favourable owing to drought
1908-09	1,158,900	183,900	Fairly favourable on the whole
1909-10	1,329,900	226,900	Most favourable
1910-11	1,079,200	155,100	Cold and rain damaged crop in places

(*a*) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1903-04

Note.—The figures for 1910-11 are subject to revision

RAPE AND MUSTARD—*continued*

Province		acres	tons	Character of season
United Provinces				
1896-97 (*a*)	Pure	83,372	18,524	Not unfavourable on the whole
	Mixed	1,526,000	340,602	
1897-98	Pure	88,822	28,417	Favourable
	Mixed	1,459,000	436,451	
1898-99	Pure	92,679	22,884	Favourable, though crop injured by frost in places
	Mixed	1,509,000	410,983	
1899-1900	Pure	76,180	21,186	Not very favourable on the whole
	Mixed	1,381,000	425,471	
1900-01	Pure	94,130	24,060	Crop affected by excessive rain and fungoid diseases
	Mixed	1,449,000	372,000	
1901-02	Pure	120,436	36,841	Favourable on the whole
	Mixed	1,461,000	430,617	
1902-03	Pure	140,296	31,320	
	Mixed	2,335,000	516,000	
1903-04	Pure	131,926	29,643	
	Mixed	2,429,000	542,000	
1904-05	Pure	140,100	18,800	Unfavourable owing to frost and rust
	Mixed	2,509,000	336,000	
1905-06	Pure	154,700	30,000	Crop suffered through insufficient moisture
	Mixed	2,026,000	398,000	
1906-07	Pure	153,400	30,000	Crop affected by cloudy weather and fungoid diseases
	Mixed	2,210,000	424,000	
1907-08	Pure	96,800	11,300	Very unfavourable owing to drought
	Mixed	1,870,000	217,000	
1908-09	Pure	136,800	26,900	Not unfavourable on the whole
	Mixed	2,153,000	423,000	
1909-10	Pure	176,900	36,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
	Mixed	2,269,000	466,000	
1910-11	Pure	146,100	34,000	Favourable though crop injured by insects
	Mixed	2,371,000	561,000	
Sind (including Native States)				
1896-97		72,093	11,101	Not favourable on the whole
1897-98		154,248	27,277	Favourable on the whole
1898-99		70,766	8,601	Unfavourable owing to low inundation and frost
1899-1900		64,637	6,193	Very unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01		119,596	12,304	Not unfavourable on the whole
1901-02		113,140	12,049	
1902-03		78,606	7,813	Not favourable owing to low inundation
1903-04		85,525	16,550	Favourable
1904-05		60,100	2,500	Very unfavourable owing to low inundation, cold, and frost
1905-06		64,200	11,500	Favourable on the whole
1906-07		87,900	12,400	
1907-08		63,100	6,400	Unfavourable owing to deficient moisture and frost
1908-09		120,400	23,400	Favourable
1909-10		69,700	10,100	Unfavourable owing to deficient water supply
1910-11		67,000	9,900	Favourable on the whole
N. W. Frontier (b)				
1901-02		73,700	8,723	Most unfavourable owing to failure of winter rains
1902-03		110,900	13,151	On the whole favourable
1903-04		130,231	17,127	Favourable
1904-05		55,700	8,300	Unfavourable at first, but favourable afterwards
1905-06		85,500	12,200	Favourable
1906-07		218,800	19,400	
1907-08		121,000	12,300	Favourable on the whole
1908-09		226,900	28,600	Generally favourable
1909-10		91,700	7,900	Not favourable
1910-11		85,100	9,500	Not favourable on the whole

(*a*) "Pure" means seed sown by itself; "mixed" means seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimate of the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate

(*b*) Constituted in 1901 out of the Punjab

RAPE AND MUSTARD—*concluded*

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Bombay (including Native States)			
1896-97	55,615	8,207	Unfavourable owing to drought
1897-98	56,830	14,380	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	53,091	9,795	Not favourable owing to insufficient rain
1899-1900	2,536	111	Disastrous owing to failure of rain
1900-01	39,134	6,613	Fair on the whole
1901-02	17,438	1,721	Very unfavourable owing to drought
1902-03	54,625	7,891	Fair on the whole
1903-04	36,007	5,786	Not favourable owing to deficient late rains
1904-05	25,100	3,000	Unfavourable owing to deficient water-supply
1905-06	43,800	9,300	Favourable
1906-07	61,460	14,300	
1907-08	46,900	12,500	Not unfavourable on the whole
1908-09	80,800	23,200	Favourable
1909-10	86,900	22,600	
1910-11	84,200	15,300	Crop affected by frost and deficient late rain
Hyderabad State (a)			
1896-97	1,994	73	Unfavourable
1897-98	3,828	140	
1898-99	8,796	286	Not unfavourable
1899-1900	905	6	Very unfavourable
1900-01	16,597	286	Not unfavourable
1901-02	12,077	146	Unfavourable
1902-03	12,537	289	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	14,917	266	
1904-05	13,000	200	Crop affected by failure of late rains
1905-06	14,300	100	Not favourable
1906-07	10,700	100	
1907-08	9,500	200	
1908-09	12,500	200	
1909-10	8,100	100	Unfavourable owing to want of late rains
1910-11	9,300	200	Favourable on the whole
Total			
1896-97 Pure	2,910,682	441,814	Unfavourable owing to drought
1896-97 Mixed	1,526,000	340,602	
1897-98 Pure	3,822,996	682,807	Favourable on the whole
1897-98 Mixed	1,459,000	436,451	
1898-99 Pure	3,109,988	567,698	Not favourable on the whole
1898-99 Mixed	1,509,000	410,983	
1899-1900 Pure	2,693,768	447,946	Unfavourable. Rainfall deficient
1899-1900 Mixed	1,381,000	425,471	
1900-01 Pure	4,077,366	650,225	Favourable in north-western India but not elsewhere
1900-01 Mixed	1,449,000	372,000	
1901-02 Pure	3,082,662	525,035	Not favourable on the whole. Rainfall deficient
1901-02 Mixed	1,461,000	430,617	
1902-03 Pure	3,421,883	521,926	Not favourable on the whole. Rainfall ill-distributed
1902-03 Mixed	2,335,000	516,000	
1903-04 Pure	3,583,445	623,206	Favourable
1903-04 Mixed	2,429,000	542,000	
1904-05 Pure	3,640,000	540,400	Not favourable owing to hail and frost
1904-05 Mixed	2,509,000	336,000	
1905-06 Pure	4,002,800	563,600	Not favourable on the whole
1905-06 Mixed	2,026,000	398,000	
1906-07 Pure	4,183,100	629,100	Fairly good on the whole
1906-07 Mixed	2,210,000	424,000	
1907-08 Pure	3,330,200	471,000	Unfavourable owing to drought
1907-08 Mixed	1,870,000	217,000	
1908-09 Pure	3,875,500	564,500	Generally favourable except in Bengal and Assam
1908-09 Mixed	2,153,000	428,000	
1909-10 Pure	4,361,600	804,200	Favourable on the whole
1909-10 Mixed	2,269,000	466,000	
1910-11 Pure	4,128,200	689,300	Not unfavourable on the whole
1910-11 Mixed	2,371,000	561,000	

(*a*) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude *jagir* areas

Note.—The figures for 1910-11 are subject to revision

SESAMUM (til or jinjili)

The British provinces dealt with in this table ordinarily contain some 79 per cent of the total area under sesamum in British India

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Bombay (including Native States) (a)			
1896-97	770,553	65,600	Crop suffered through early cessation of monsoon
1897-98	681,905	103,136	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	754,327	115,566	
1899-1900	303,148	6,186	Extremely unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01	719,642	105,167	Favourable
1901-02	862,935	64,421	Unfavourable. Late rains failed
1902-03	904,523	177,137	Favourable
1903-04	1,125,055	218,219	Satisfactory
1904-05	793,900	52,760	Unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall
1905-06	908,100	105,100	Not favourable on the whole
1906-07	1,049,500	186,000	Fairly satisfactory
1907-08	992,700	61,400	Unfavourable owing to deficient rain and disease
1908-09	979,500	99,500	Not favourable on the whole
1909-10	1,037,400	132,400	Not very favourable
1910-11	966,400	106,700	Not favourable on the whole
Madras (b)			
1896-97	562,800	48,100	Not favourable
1897-98	826,000	69,000	Not favourable on the whole
1898-99	690,700	68,100	Not very favourable on the whole
1899-1900	665,900	45,100	Unfavourable
1900-01	850,000	68,200	Not favourable on the whole
1901-02	727,700	66,400	
1902-03	782,700	71,700	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	855,700	78,600	
1904-05	674,200	55,100	Rainfall insufficient
1905-06	723,300	55,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1906-07	556,900	45,800	Early rainfall insufficient
1907-08	647,000	53,100	Not unfavourable on the whole
1908-09	685,900	57,200	Rainfall seasonable
1909-10	718,900	59,700	Rainfall defective
1910-11	562,600	48,000	Rainfall insufficient
Central Provinces			
1896-97	627,948	43,953	Not favourable on the whole
1897-98	749,491	67,770	Exceptionally favourable
1898-99	634,268	43,475	Unfavourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1899-1900	1,026,257	62,132	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1900-01	983,260	82,138	
1901-02	710,641	39,020	Unfavourable. Early rains excessive. Late rains failed
1902-03	1,075,057	96,610	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	962,296	73,551	Not very favourable owing to heavy rainfall
1904-05	779,600	58,900	Unfavourable. Rainfall irregular
1905-06	686,800	57,700	Crop injured by heavy rain and mist
1906-07	717,700	60,700	Crop damaged by heavy rain
1907-08	881,100	45,400	Unfavourable owing to early cessation of rains
1908-09	694,000	50,600	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1909-10	841,500	80,200	Favourable
1910-11	834,000	71,000	Favourable on the whole in most places

(*a*) Includes the State of Baroda also

(*b*) The estimates for Madras up to 1906-07 relate only to *raiyatwari* villages; but since that year estimates for certain *zamindari* and whole *inam* villages have also been included

Note.—The figures for 1910-11 are subject to revision

SESAMUM—*continued*

Province		acres	tons	Character of season
United Provinces				
1896-97 (*a*)	Pure	177,785	12,222	Crop affected by early withdrawal of monsoon
	Mixed	672,000	45,000	
1897-98	Pure	147,817	14,994	Favourable on the whole
	Mixed	584,000	60,000	
1898-99	Pure	155,178	15,159	Excessive late rain affected crop
	Mixed	713,000	70,000	
1899-1900	Pure	203,604	22,743	Favourable on the whole
	Mixed	517,000	60,000	
1900-01	Pure	238,154	28,431	Favourable on the whole
	Mixed	622,000	75,000	
1901-02	Pure	252,870	23,226	Crop suffered through deficient late rain
	Mixed	611,000	60,000	
1902-03	Pure	316,150	35,279	Favourable generally
	Mixed	717,000	80,000	
1903-04	Pure	374,559	34,345	Crop damaged by excessive rain and strong winds
	Mixed	747,000	70,000	
1904-05	Pure	304,100	13,900	Unfavourable owing to excessive rain at first and drought afterwards
	Mixed	600,000	35,000	
1905-06	Pure	278,200	17,500	Not favourable. Rainfall deficient
	Mixed	700,000	45,000	
1906-07	Pure	309,200	36,200	Favourable on the whole
	Mixed	775,000	90,000	
1907-08	Pure	329,800	10,000	Favourable at first, but not afterwards owing to drought
	Mixed	900,000	30,000	
1908-09	Pure	322,000	34,000	Favourable, though crop affected by heavy rain in parts
	Mixed	1,000,000	100,000	
1909-10	Pure	481,300	48,700	Favourable, though crop affected by rain and high winds
	Mixed	900,000	90,000	
1910-11	Pure	438,900	45,300	Favourable, though crop damaged by heavy rain in parts
	Mixed	900,000	90,000	
Bengal (*b*)				
1896-97		332,500	30,800	Not quite favourable
1897-98		367,500	49,900	Favourable on the whole
1898-99		367,200	52,100	
1899-1900		388,200	49,700	
1900-01		396,000	45,400	Not favourable. Rainfall capricious and irregular
1901-02		411,100	54,900	Crop suffered through drought
1902-03		384,800	45,000	Not favourable on the whole
1903-04		428,300	58,000	Favourable on the whole
1904-05		283,800	30,800	Crop damaged by hail, frost, and excessive rain
1905-06		283,200	33,400	Latterly favourable
1906-07		273,200	36,000	Rainfall ill-distributed
1907-08		195,800	14,100	Unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1908-09		186,400	21,100	Not favourable for early but favourable for late crop
1909-10		240,500	35,200	
1910-11		238,900	39,900	Favourable generally
Eastern Bengal				
1904-05		209,900	28,200	Crop damaged by hail and excessive rain
1905-06		231,800	28,300	Not favourable. Rain ill-distributed
1906-07		223,100	36,200	At first favourable, but drought affected crop later
1907-08		223,600	32,200	Crop affected by drought
1908-09		267,000	37,900	Favourable for early but not so for late crop
1909-10		254,300	53,400	Favourable
1910-11		249,400	39,800	Crop affected by drought and insects

(*a*) "Pure" means seed sown by itself; "mixed" means seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates of the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate

(*b*) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1903-04

Note.—The figures for 1910-11 are subject to revision

SESAMUM—*continued*

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Punjab and N.-W. Frontier (a)			
1896-97	223,400	21,379	Unfavourable
1897-98	195,400	22,984	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	252,600	25,350	Favourable, though rain ceased somewhat early
1899-1900	216,400	16,253	Favourable at first, but unfavourable later
1900-01	218,500	19,077	Unfavourable owing to heavy floods
1901-02	211,500	17,640	Unfavourable. Rainfall unevenly distributed
1902-03	244,000	20,819	Not unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	246,600	26,143	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	158,000	16,000	Unfavourable owing to insufficient moisture
1905-06	146,300	13,900	Unfavourable on the whole. Rainfall deficient
1906-07	95,500	8,800	Unfavourable. Rainfall irregular
1907-08	84,100	4,700	Very unfavourable. Rains ceased early
1908-09	164,700	23,700	Fairly favourable, though rainfall excessive
1909-10	175,600	18,500	Favourable on the whole
1910-11	152,500	15,100	Favourable on the whole
Sind (including Native States)			
1896-97	183,873	12,384	Inundation good
1897-98	154,812	8,260	Not favourable
1898-99	114,129	8,285	Inundation low
1899-1900	158,957	7,323	Unfavourable on the whole
1900-01	105,881	4,468	
1901-02	99,693	5,985	Water-supply deficient
1902-03	118,644	7,602	Not quite favourable
1903-04	122,496	5,665	Crop suffered from blight and insects
1904-05	83,700	5,300	Inundation low
1905-06	84,400	6,300	Favourable on the whole
1906-07	55,900	4,300	Crop damaged by insects
1907-08	55,600	4,200	Inundation low
1908-09	80,500	12,300	Inundation favourable and rainfall good
1909-10	67,000	6,500	Fairly favourable
1910-11	79,100	11,300	Rainfall good and inundation favourable
Berar (b)			
1896-97	103,298	3,515	Favourable at first, but drought affected crop later
1897-98	135,164	6,573	Favourable
1898-99	135,483	5,620	
1899-1900	116,089	1,436	Unfavourable owing to drought and excessive heat
1900-01	149,022	9,554	Very favourable
1901-02	118,249	2,958	Unfavourable. Rainfall excessive and continuous
1902-03	138,092	5,402	Favourable at first, but late rain untimely
1903-04	121,551	11,630	Crop damaged by heavy rain
1904-05	111,500	10,100	Unfavourable. Rainfall irregular
1905-06	106,100	9,200	At first favourable; but drought damaged crop
1906-07	90,200	9,700	Not unfavourable on the whole
1907-08	96,500	10,000	Crop suffered through want of moisture
1908-09	96,000	9,300	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1909-10	101,200	11,700	Favourable
1910-11	89,000	10,100	Not favourable on the whole

(*a*) The figures of both area and yield from 1904-05 relate to the Punjab only, the forecast of the sesamum crop of the North-West Frontier Province having been discontinued from that year

(*b*) The estimates of yield for the years previous to 1903-04 are defective, being based on incorrect data

Note.—The figures for 1910-11 are subject to revision

SESAMUM—*concluded*

Province		acres	tons	Character of season
Hyderabad State (a)				
1896-97		387,041	13,005	Not favourable
1897-98		404,020	13,200	
1898-99		426,740	14,463	
1899-1900		237,512	2,383	Rains failed
1900-01		392,032	10,421	Not favourable on the whole
1901-02		377,023	21,660	Late rains unfavourable
1902-03		472,282	34,038	Favourable
1903-04		601,607	33,325	Crop suffered from heavy rains
1904-05		780,000	29,400	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rainfall
1905-06		465,600	18,400	
1906-07		493,700	27,300	Favourable
1907-08		510,600	20,600	Not favourable
1908-09		511,900	18,700	
1909-10		597,300	24,500	Favourable
1910-11		677,700	34,400	Crop damaged by late rains
Total				
1896-97	Pure	3,369,198	250,958	Unfavourable. Short rainfall
	Mixed	672,000	45,000	
1897-98	Pure	3,662,109	355,817	Favourable on the whole
	Mixed	594,000	60,000	
1898-99	Pure	3,530,625	348,118	Generally favourable
	Mixed	713,000	70,000	
1899-1900	Pure	3,316,067	213,256	Very unfavourable owing to drought
	Mixed	517,000	60,000	
1900-01	Pure	4,052,491	372,856	Favourable
	Mixed	622,000	75,000	
1901-02	Pure	3,711,711	296,210	Unfavourable owing to deficient and ill-distributed rain
	Mixed	611,000	60,000	
1902-03	Pure	4,435,648	493,587	Generally favourable
	Mixed	717,000	80,000	
1903-04	Pure	4,838,164	539,478	Favourable
	Mixed	747,000	70,000	
1904-05	Pure	4,178,700	300,400	Unfavourable. Rainfall irregular followed by drought
	Mixed	600,000	35,000	
1905-06	Pure	3,913,800	344,800	Not favourable on the whole
	Mixed	700,000	45,000	
1906-07	Pure	3,864,900	451,000	Favourable on the whole
	Mixed	775,000	90,000	
1907-08	Pure	4,016,800	255,700	Unfavourable owing to protracted drought
	Mixed	900,000	30,000	
1908-09	Pure	3,987,900	364,300	Not unfavourable on the whole
	Mixed	1,000,000	100,000	
1909-10	Pure	4,515,000	470,800	Favourable on the whole
	Mixed	900,000	90,000	
1910-11	Pure	4,288,500	421,600	Fairly favourable
	Mixed	900,000	90,000	

(*a*) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude *jagir* areas

Note.—The figures for 1910-11 are subject to revision

GROUNDNUT

[The figures of outturn represent nuts in shell]

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Madras (a)			
1896-97	157,300		
1897-98	94,500		
1898-99	116,200		
1899-1900	102,000		
1900-01	229,997	(b)	
1901-02	337,600		
1902-03	421,300		
1903-04	384,400		
1904-05	366,400	151,700	Rainfall insufficient
1905-06	393,100	174,500	Favourable
1906-07	511,000	189,000	
1907-08	601,800	202,000	Rainfall seasonable
1908-09	718,700	246,500	
1909-10	740,100	221,900	Fairly good
1910-11	705,000	254,200	Rains deficient at sowing time
Bombay (including Native States)			
1896-97	148,726	(b)	
1897-98	120,303	(c) 55,962	Rainfall insufficient
1898-99	101,614	70,561	Not unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	71,946	9,250	Disastrous owing to drought
1900-01	64,411	28,631	Unfavourable. Rainfall deficient
1901-02	96,622	63,298	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1902-03	69,855	61,854	Rainfall deficient. Water-supply short
1903-04	89,793	94,409	Favourable
1904-05	93,300	63,200	Not favourable on the whole. Rainfall deficient
1905-06	92,800	36,700	Unfavourable. Late rains deficient
1906-07	111,000	84,700	Favourable, though moisture deficient in places
1907-08	129,800	82,500	Crop suffered from deficient water-supply and disease
1908-09	133,700	129,500	Rainfall deficient, but crop good
1909-10	162,300	172,700	Fairly satisfactory
1910-11	160,100	178,400	Favourable, but crop affected by heavy rains in places.
Burma			
1907-08	137,000	67,700	(Not reported)
1908-09	258,600	119,700	Fairly good
1909-10	146,300	64,700	Rainfall unfavourable in places
1910-11	95,800	47,300	Fairly favourable
Total			
1896-97	306,026	(b)	
1897-98	214,803	55,962	
1898-99	217,814	70,561	
1899-1900	173,946	9,250	
1900-01	294,408	(d) 28,631	
1901-02	434,222	63,298	
1902-03	491,155	61,854	
1903-04	474,193	94,419	
1904-05	459,700	214,900	Not favourable on the whole
1905-06	485,900	211,200	
1906-07	622,000	273,700	Favourable
1907-08	868,600	352,500	Not unfavourable on the whole
1908-09	1,111,000	495,700	Favourable on the whole
1909-10	1,048,700	459,300	
1910-11	960,900	479,900	Fairly favourable

(a) The estimates for Madras up to 1906-07 relate only to *raiyatwari* villages ; but since that year estimates for certain *zamindari* and whole *inam* villages have also been included

(b) No information

(c) Excluding Native States

(d) Bombay only

Note.—The figures for 1910-11 are subject to revision

JUTE

The provinces dealt with in this table practically contain the whole area under jute in India

Province	acres	bales of 400 lb	Character of season
Bengal (a)			
1896	2,196,600	5,717,000	Rainfall deficient on the whole
1897	2,151,600	6,839,000	Favourable on the whole
1898	1,624,400	5,334,000	Unfavourable on the whole
1899	1,961,800	5,412,000	
1900	2,093,400	6,526,000	Rainfall somewhat irregular
1901	2,263,800	(b) 7,438,000	Unfavourable at first, but favourable afterwards
1902	2,108,300	6,577,000	Abnormal. Rainfall irregular
1903	2,213,600	7,241,000	Favourable generally
1904	2,850,000	7,400,000	Crop damaged by excessive rain
1905	569,300	1,485,900	Moderately favourable
1906	780,400	1,911,700	Favourable, though crop damaged by floods
1907	931,200	2,057,900	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1908	548,700	1,026,300	Unfavourable. Rain ill-distributed
1909	555,400	1,295,800	Rainfall unfavourable
1910	573,800	1,427,100	Rainfall unfavourable
Eastern Bengal and Assam (c)			
1902	34,400	(d) 48,000	Unfavourable. Rain excessive
1903	38,250	(d) 90,000	Favourable generally
1904	29,700	(d) 46,000	Very unfavourable owing to heavy rain and floods
1905	2,559,000	6,602,200	Moderately favourable
1906	2,702,500	7,215,700	Favourable, though crop affected by floods
1907	3,011,100	7,678,300	Favourable on the whole
1908	2,286,000	5,244,900	Unfavourable on the whole
1909	2,301,200	5,877,200	Crop damaged by heavy floods in places
1910	2,350,000	6,486,000	Not very favourable on the whole
Cooch Bihar State			
1903	23,200	(d) 50,000	
1904	20,000	(d) 36,000	
1905	(e)	52,800	(Not reported)
1906	(e)	79,000	
1907	32,000	81,600	
1908	22,000	39,600	Unfavourable throughout
1909	20,000	33,600	Crop suffered from excessive rain
1910	14,000	18,900	Not reported
Total			
1896	2,196,600	See under Bengal	
1897	2,151,600		
1898	1,624,400		
1899	1,961,800		
1900	2,093,400		
1901	2,263,800		
1902	2,142,700		
1903	2,275,050		
1904	2,899,700		
1905	3,128,300	8,140,900	Moderately favourable
1906	3,482,900	9,206,400	Favourable, though crop affected by floods
1907	3,974,300	(f) 9,817,800	Moderately favourable
1908	2,856,700	6,310,800	Unfavourable
1909	2,776,600	7,206,600	Not favourable on the whole
1910	2,937,800	7,932,000	Not very favourable

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

(a) Including Eastern Bengal up to 1904. The estimates of area previous to 1904 were based on very uncertain data

(b) Revised according to the statistics of trade and consumption, and including the production of Assam, Cooch Bihar, and Nepal

(c) The figures up to 1904 relate to Assam only, the figures for Eastern Bengal for those years being included under Bengal

(d) Included in the figures shown under Bengal for these years

(e) Not reported

(f) Excluding the figures for Nepal, Upper India, and Madras, which are stated below (bales):—

	Nepal	Upper India (*vid* E. I. Ry.)	Madras (*vid* B. N. Ry.)
1905	64,300	26,269	4,257
1906	50,018	10,520	1,057
1907	77,600	5,500	7,800
1908	81,800	6,100	900
1909	69,884	11,264	154

Note—The figures for 1910 are subject to revision

INDIGO

The provinces dealt with in this table ordinarily contain some 98 per cent of the total area under indigo in British India

Province	acres	cwts	Character of season
Bengal			
1896-97	582,200	56,671	Not unfavourable on the whole
1897-98	529,500	50,415	Rainfall insufficient and ill-distributed
1898-99	512,100	74,321	Favourable for the most part
1899-1900	449,200	44,996	Crop injured by excessive rain and floods
1900-01	360,600	47,707	Not unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	311,200	41,820	Rainfall deficient
1902-03	255,500	21,924	Very unfavourable, rainfall irregular and ill-distributed
1903-04	249,700	31,895	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	223,100	24,300	Very unfavourable. Rainfall irregular
1905-06	161,500	15,800	
1906-07	137,800	17,300	Crop injured by excessive rain and high floods
1907-08	146,800	17,700	Favourable for the most part
1908-09	135,300	17,000	Unfavourable at first, but fairly good afterwards
1909-10	107,400	11,400	Unfavourable
1910-11	114,900	13,600	Crop damaged by excessive rain and floods
Madras			
1896-97	454,700	50,740	Not favourable on the whole. Rainfall deficient
1897-98	323,900	61,460	Not unfavourable on the whole
1898-99	210,600	30,320	Unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	249,000	33,340	
1900-01	251,900	46,100	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	239,400	38,480	Not favourable on the whole
1902-03	212,200	40,260	Generally favourable
1903-04	241,900	45,900	Favourable
1904-05	126,300	16,760	Unfavourable owing to scanty rainfall
1905-06	113,900	17,300	Not unfavourable on the whole
1906-07	180,700	32,300	Favourable
1907-08	141,900	20,000	Not favourable owing to want of seasonable rainfall
1908-09	81,800	12,400	Not favourable owing to want of timely rain
1909-10	96,400	14,400	Rainfall seasonable
1910-11	72,200	12,600	Favourable
Punjab			
1896-97	135,400	20,549	Crop suffered through deficient rain
1897-98	108,800	17,392	Generally good
1898-99	47,200	8,263	Unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	97,300	15,577	Crop suffered from absence of rain
1900-01	115,700	22,693	Favourable
1901-02	71,600	13,533	Crop suffered from insufficient rain and locusts
1902-03	42,000	7,016	Unfavourable
1903-04	74,200	12,184	Favourable. Rainfall seasonable
1904-05	53,000	9,900	Not unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	67,500	10,800	
1906-07	62,300	11,000	Favourable, though crop damaged by insects
1907-08	57,900	9,000	Unfavourable throughout
1908-09	36,200	5,600	On the whole fair
1909-10	43,400	8,300	Favourable
1910-11	45,400	8,500	Favourable
United Provinces			
1896-97	436,601	40,713	Favourable, though crop suffered from scanty rainfall
1897-98	376,899	37,545	Crop injured by heavy rain
1898-99	240,418	26,416	Not favourable. Crop injured by insects and heavy rain
1899-1900	231,400	17,977	Crop injured at first by excessive rain and then by drought
1900-01	262,175	31,529	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	168,990	18,986	Unsatisfactory until the end of the season
1902-03	135,811	10,007	Unfavourable at first but favourable afterwards
1903-04	140,834	12,823	Not unfavourable on the whole
1904-05	74,500	8,000	Crop injured by heavy and continuous rain
1905-06	40,700	4,300	Not favourable on the whole
1906-07	40,400	5,100	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	47,300	5,600	
1908-09	30,600	3,800	Latterly favourable
1909-10	41,900	5,200	Fairly favourable on the whole
1910-11	31,200	3,400	Crop damaged by excessive rain and floods
Total			
1896-97	1,608,901	168,673	Not unfavourable on the whole
1897-98	1,339,099	166,812	
1898-99	1,010,318	139,320	Not favourable on the whole
1899-1900	1,026,900	111,890	Unfavourable. Rain irregular and ill-distributed
1900-01	990,375	148,029	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	791,190	112,819	Unfavourable. Rainfall deficient
1902-03	645,511	79,207	Unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	706,634	102,802	Favourable
1904-05	476,900	58,900	Not favourable on the whole
1905-06	383,600	48,200	
1906-07	421,200	65,700	Not unfavourable on the whole
1907-08	393,900	52,300	Crop injured by lack of timely rain except in Bengal (Bihar)
1908-09	283,900	38,800	Not unfavourable on the whole
1909-10	289,100	39,300	Fairly favourable except in Bengal
1910-11	263,700	38,100	Favourable except in Bengal and the United Provinces

Note.—The figures for 1910-11 are subject to revision

SUGARCANE

The provinces dealt with in this table ordinarily contain some 98 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India

[The figures of outturn represent raw sugar (*gúr*)]

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
United Provinces			
1898-99	1,227,881	1,204,799	Favourable
1899-1900	1,259,070	838,885	Rainfall irregular and ill-distributed
1900-01	1,212,456	1,193,214	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	1,228,691	976,222	Not favourable on the whole
1902-03	1,151,777	904,132	Not favourable owing to insufficient rain and frost
1903-04	1,089,602	877,102	Not favourable owing to heavy and continuous rain
1904-05	1,212,600	1,183,400	Very favourable throughout
1905-06	1,228,900	884,000	Unfavourable owing to deficient rain and drought
1906-07	1,386,700	1,264,600	Very favourable on the whole
1907-08	1,481,700	916,700	Not favourable owing to continued drought
1908-09	1,120,100	844,200	Not favourable. Crop damaged by drought and insects
1909-10	1,037,600	955,200	Favourable, though crop suffered from heavy rain in places
1910-11	1,059,500	1,054,900	Rainy season highly beneficial to crop
Bengal (*a*)			
1898-99	861,100	871,435	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	884,400	817,185	Favourable at first, but not so afterwards
1900-01	801,800	811,420	Not very favourable on the whole
1901-02	661,200	676,410	Not unfavourable on the whole
1902-03	673,500	681,580	
1903-04	632,400	653,900	Unfavourable at first, but favourable afterwards
1904-05	633,000	634,700	Favourable at first, but drought later
1905-06	421,600	426,700	Not unfavourable on the whole
1906-07	424,500	420,300	
1907-08	436,200	407,800	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1908-09	375,200	255,900	Unfavourable on the whole owing to drought
1909-10	337,500	297,000	Favourable in the important tracts
1910-11	346,600	381,300	Generally favourable
Eastern Bengal and Assam			
1905-06	201,500	188,500	Crop suffered from excessive rain and floods
1906-07	182,200	174,400	Not unfavourable on the whole
1907-08	171,800	175,000	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1908-09	177,800	174,900	Not unfavourable on the whole
1909-10	170,300	198,800	Crop suffered from excessive rain
1910-11	177,400	191,600	Crop suffered from floods and red rot disease
Punjab			
1898-99	351,200	(*b*)	
1899-1900	343,600	203,935	Unfavourable
1900-01	334,500	272,114	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	351,500	239,105	Not favourable owing to drought and frosts
1902-03	309,400	204,012	Not favourable owing to failure of winter rains
1903-04	321,200	232,664	Not unfavourable, though crop injured by heavy rain and frost
1904-05	325,500	238,300	Not unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	172,700	89,000	Distinctly unfavourable owing to drought
1906-07	277,700	212,800	Favourable
1907-08	391,800	238,700	Crop suffered somewhat from short supply of water
1908-09	365,700	265,600	Fairly favourable on the whole
1909-10	403,800	328,700	Very favourable
1910-11	388,000	258,200	Crop injured by hard frost in places

(*a*) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1904-05 (*b*) No information

Note.—The figures for 1910-11 are subject to revision

SUGARCANE—*continued*

[The figures of outturn represent raw sugar (*gúr*)]

Province	acres	ons	Character of season
Bombay (including Native States)			
1907-08	74,300	184,200	Crop affected by excessive rain at first and by drought later
1908-09	92,800	221,200	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1909-10	89,200	232,300	Not very favourable
1910-11	80,100	217,600	Water supply deficient
Madras (a)			
1898-99	45,500		
1899-1900	54,400	(*b*)	
1900-01	55,400		
1901-02	51,100	109,400	Favourable, though rainfall deficient in places
1902-03	46,500	93,400	Water-supply deficient
1903-04	44,300	83,700	Rainfall heavy at sowing time
1904-05	47,800	90,000	On the whole fair
1905-06	60,700	114,500	Favourable
1906-07	52,100	100,400	Rainfall not seasonable
1907-08	49,600	92,000	Rainfall not seasonable in places
1908-09	43,700	81,000	Rainfall not timely
1909-10	43,800	82,000	
1910-11	47,200	87,100	Favourable
N. W. Frontier			
1901-02	23,900	21,339	Not unfavourable on the whole
1902-03	26,652	23,660	Favourable
1903-04	27,090	24,620	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	25,900	22,660	Favourable, though intense cold interfered with harvesting
1905-06	25,600	22,800	Favourable, though crop injured slightly by frost
1906-07	28,600	32,800	Favourable
1907-08	35,200	32,200	
1908-09	27,500	30,100	Generally good
1909-10	30,600	33,100	Favourable though crop suffered from insects and disease
1910-11	32,700	35,700	Generally favourable
Total			
1898-99	2,485,681	2,076,234	Not unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	2,541,470	1,860,005	Unfavourable
1900-01	2,404,156	2,276,748	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	2,316,391	2,022,476	Not favourable on the whole
1902-03	2,207,829	1,906,784	Not favourable. Water-supply deficient
1903-04	2,114,592	1,871,986	Not favourable. Rainfall heavy
1904-05	2,244,800	2,169,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	2,111,000	1,725,500	Not favourable owing to drought
1906-07	2,351,800	2,205,300	Generally favourable
1907-08	2,639,200	2,046,900	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1908-09	2,202,800	1,872,900	Not favourable on the whole
1909-10	2,112,800	2,127,100	Favourable on the whole
1910-11	2,131,500	2,226,400	Fairly favourable on the whole

(*a*) The estimates for Madras up to 1906-07 relate only to *raiyatwari* villages; but since that year estimates for certain *zamindari* and whole *inam* villages have also been included

(*b*) No information

Note—The figures for 1910-11 are subject to revision

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Fourteenth Issue]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT
INDIA

AREA AND YIELD

OF CERTAIN

PRINCIPAL CROPS IN INDIA

RICE — OILSEEDS
WHEAT — JUTE
COTTON — INDIGO
SUGARCANE

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AREA AND YIELD

OF CERTAIN

PRINCIPAL CROPS IN INDIA

GENERAL NOTES

In the course of each year periodical estimates of the area and yield of certain crops are compiled from local returns and issued by the Commercial Intelligence Department.

The general practice is to issue a preliminary forecast, a second estimate, and a third (and final) estimate, fuller and more precise than the first two. The figures in these tables are abstracted from those appended to the final estimates and they show the area sown and the estimated yield of the crops.

The estimates state the area actually sown, whether the crop comes to maturity or not, but fields which have been sown with other crops, owing to the failure of the first sowings, are not entered.

The areas covered by the several crops in a mixed field are estimated in various ways in the different provinces, and the estimates are based on formulæ prescribed by the provincial authorities.

The estimates are not generally made for the whole of India, and they are necessarily, in the most favourable circumstances, only approximations to the truth. The very complete agricultural records in most of the provinces in connection with the assessment of the land revenue render it possible in many cases to state with great exactness the area sown with each crop; but an equally important factor in determining the outturn, namely, the average yield per acre, has to be estimated, and exactness can be obtained only by the most careful consideration of the classes of soil, the methods of cultivation, and the climatic conditions which depend mainly on the quantity and timeliness of the rainfall in every part of the reporting areas. The quantitative estimates are thus often imperfect and they have generally been too low. The attention recently paid to the estimates of the cotton and wheat crops showed that some of the estimates relating to past years were extremely defective, but measures have been taken, which appear already to have effected a substantial improvement. The revision of the estimates which was attempted has not, however, been entirely successful, for the reason that there are large unregistered movements of cotton across provincial boundaries by road, while the information from some of the Native States is defective and the internal consumption other than that in mills defies accurate computation. A conventional estimate of consumption outside mills has, however, been made in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and included in the figures of net exports and consumption shown at the end of the table relating to cotton. In view of the carrying over of stocks from one year to another, it is interesting to calculate the averages on these figures. Estimates of area and production are now received from various areas which were formerly unreported; but the fact that the total estimated outturn continues to fall short of the total of net exports and consumption shows that there is still much room for improvement in the estimates of production.

Attention has also been paid to the improvement of the jute forecast, and the yield for past years, from 1896 to 1904, has been corrected by the statistics of exports and consumption, but the estimates of the area cultivated are based on data, which are still uncertain, although they have recently been improved. Next to those for cotton and jute, the estimates of acreage are most complete in respect of wheat. For the other crops, however, the estimates of area apply only to the specified regions where those crops are largely grown, and not to the whole of India. Thus, the rice estimates relate only to Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Lower Burma, and Madras, and those for sugarcane to Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Madras, the United Provinces, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier, and Bombay. Again, for the reporting territories the estimates are sometimes imperfect, for, with some exceptions, those tracts have been excluded, which have not been accurately surveyed or are held under privileged tenures, and hence do not possess the regular establishments maintained elsewhere for reporting the area placed under each crop. The most serious defect from this cause is in the figures for Madras, which is a large producer of rice, cotton, sesamum, and indigo, but which up to 1906-07 made forecasts only for the raiyatwari villages or about two-thirds of the area of the British districts. The Feudatory States within provincial boundaries are also generally omitted from the forecasts of all the provinces except Bombay and Sind. But for these omissions and a certain element of uncertainty in regard to crops which are grown conjointly or interspersed in the same field, the estimates of area relating to the Punjab, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, and Berar, and Madras may be regarded as fairly exact. The statistics for the British districts of Bombay are also very correct, but in this publication they are combined with the more conjectural figures of the provincial Feudatory States in which a large proportion of the cotton, oilseeds, and wheat is grown.

The statistics of area for Bengal and Eastern Bengal which relate to nearly the whole of the cultivated portion of the province, omitting unimportant Feudatory States, are also conjectural since they consist of estimates which are founded on information of varying degrees of accuracy and which have been verified by cadastral survey in respect of only about 54 per cent for Bengal and 19 per cent for Eastern Bengal.

The statistics for the States of Hyderabad and Mysore and the numerous States in the Central India and Rajputana Agencies rest on data similar to those of British India, and like them mostly refer to tracts in which there exists a reporting agency not equal in efficiency to that of the neighbouring British Provinces. Estimates are also included for some of the revenue-free lands held on privileged tenures.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

Burma

Estimates are made for rice, cotton, and groundnut.

The figures for area are obtained from the assessment rolls prepared by revenue surveyors.

The original information about the yield is obtained from township officers, inspectors of land records, and from the more important of the Land Revenue subordinate officers. In this way the estimate of each district is based on the information furnished by some thirty or more persons.

The figures for both area and yield are tabulated by the Superintendent of Land Records and checked by the Deputy Commissioner. The Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records compares the estimated yield with a standard representing the normal yield which was fixed after an extensive series of experimental crop cuttings by settlement officers.

(Rice) Estimates are made for the fifteen chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma, namely, Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Hanthawaddy, Pegu, Tharrawaddy, Prome, Ma-ubin, Pyapôn, Bassein, Henzada, Myaungmya, Amherst, Tavoy, Toungoo, and Thatôn. The standard is 32 baskets (of 48lb each) = 1,536lb of unhusked rice to the acre.

(Cotton) Until 1902-03 the estimates for cotton related to the five principal cotton-growing districts, namely, Sagaing, Lower Chindwin, Meiktila, Myingyan, and Thayetmyo. Since that year all the cotton-producing districts have been reported on. From 1909-10, however, regular reports have been furnished by the eleven districts in which more than a thousand acres are under cotton, while a rough estimate of the production in other districts has been made and included. Except in districts, where a settlement officer has conducted experiments in crop cutting, it is not possible to estimate accurately the average yield per acre.

(Groundnut) Estimates were made for the first time in 1908-09. Reports are furnished only by the six principal groundnut growing districts, and a rough estimate is made of the outturn in other districts.

Assam

Estimates are framed for rice, cotton, oilseeds, jute, and sugarcane. The information is received from district officers, who in their turn obtain figures from mandals in the case of the temporarily-settled areas and from zamindars in the case of the permanently-settled portion of Goalpara. These figures are said to be checked by sub-divisional and district officers, but, except where the district or the sub-divisional officer is himself able to do it, there is no valid check at all, and sometimes figures returned by district officers are more or less inaccurate and inconsistent.

(Rice) The estimates for rice relate to all districts (except the Nágá Hills). The crop includes the *bhadoi*, *aús*, or autumn rice, and the *áman*, *bao*, or winter rice. The yield of a normal crop is taken to be 6 cwts per acre for autumn rice and 9 cwts per acre for winter rice.

(Cotton) Cotton is grown in the Garo, the Khasi and Jaintiá and the Lushai Hills, in Cachar, Sylhet, Goalpara, Nowgong, and Sibsagar. It is also believed to be grown in the Naga Hills, but it is not possible to make any estimate of the crop there. The crop is sown in March and April. The normal rate of outturn is taken to be 153lb of cleaned cotton per acre.

(Oilseeds) The oilseeds are linseed, rape and mustard, and sesamum. They are generally grown in all the plains districts of Assam. Sesamum is grown also in the Garo, Khasi and Jaintia and the Lushai Hills. The average yield of rape and mustard has been taken to be 4½ cwt. per acre and that of linseed and sesamum to be 4 cwt. per acre.

(Jute) The estimates for jute relate to all the districts of the province except the Naga Hills, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and the Lushai Hills. The Bengal rate of 1,200lb (= 3 bales) per acre for a normal crop is taken to estimate the yield of the crop.

(Sugarcane) The estimates for sugarcane relate to all the plains districts. The average yield of raw sugar (*gúr*) is taken to be 17 cwts per acre.

Eastern Bengal

Estimates are made for rice, wheat, cotton, oilseeds, jute, and sugarcane. The figures are more or less conjectural, being based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by district officers, who obtain their information from *thana* (police) officers. The system of making crop cuttings, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield has been in force in Eastern Bengal for the last sixteen years, but sufficiently trustworthy figures of yield have not yet been obtained from these cuttings to enable Government to accept them as standards.

The rice crop includes the *bhadoi, aús* or autumn rice (sown in May and mostly reaped by the middle of September), the *áman* or winter rice (sown in May and June, transplanted in August and September, and reaped in November to January), and the *boro* or summer rice (sown towards the close of the cold weather and reaped in April to June). The yield of a normal or 100 per cent crop is taken to be 9½ cwts per acre for winter rice, 6 cwts per acre for autumn, and 10 cwts per acre for summer rice. These rates have been assumed to represent the average yield of cleaned rice. (Rice)

The only districts in which wheat is grown to any considerable extent are Faridpur, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Malda and Pabna. The normal yield of the crop has been determined to be 7 cwts per acre. (Wheat)

For cotton four reports are prepared during the season. The crop is sown before the monsoon rains commence and harvested in winter, and is grown in the Chittagong Hill Tracts district and the Hill Tippera State. The average yield is taken to be 126lb of cleaned cotton per acre. (Cotton)

The oilseeds are linseed, rape and mustard, and sesamum. The first three are grown in all districts (excepting Jalpaiguri and Rangpur in the case of linseed), and are sown generally in October and reaped early in winter. The average yield is assumed to be 4 cwts per acre. (Oilseeds)

Sesamum is grown in all districts; it is sown generally in October and reaped early in winter. A late variety is sown in the cold weather and reaped in May. The average yield is assumed to be 4 cwts per acre.

The estimate of the jute crop covers all the districts of the province where jute is grown. A general rate of 1,200lb, or three bales, is assumed to represent the average production per acre for every jute-growing district in the province. (Jute)

The report on sugarcane relates to all the districts of the province; it is sown during the winter season and harvested after a year. The average yield of raw sugar (*gúr*) is estimated at 24 cwts per acre. (Sugarcane)

Bengal

Estimates are made for rice, wheat, cotton, oilseeds, jute, indigo, and sugarcane. In the absence of any Revenue Agency the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by district officers, and are more or less conjectural. The district officers obtain information from the sub-divisional officers through the agency of the police. The system of making crop cuttings, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield has been in force in Bengal for the last seventeen years, but sufficiently trustworthy figures of yield have not yet been obtained from these cuttings to enable Government to accept them as standards.

The rice crop includes the *bhadoi, aús* or autumn rice (sown in May and mostly reaped by the middle of September), the *áman* or winter rice (sown in May and June, transplanted in August and September, and reaped in November and December), and the *boro* or summer rice (sown towards the close of the cold weather and reaped in April to June). The yield of a normal or 100 per cent crop is taken to be 15 maunds per acre for winter rice and 10 maunds per acre for autumn and summer rice (the maund in each case being equal to 82⅔lb). These rates have been assumed to represent the average yield of cleaned rice. (Rice)

Wheat is grown in all the districts, excepting Howrah, the 24-Parganas, Khulna, and Puri. Of the total area under the crop the districts of the Patna and Tirhut Divisions contain more than one-half and those of the Bhágalpur division about one-third. The average yield has been fixed provisionally at 12 maunds or 984lb per acre for the Bihar districts, 10½ maunds or 861lb per acre for the Bengal districts, and 451lb per acre for the districts of the Chota Nagpur Division. (Wheat)

For cotton two reports were prepared up to 1904-05, one on the early and the other on the late crop; but from 1905-06 four reports are prepared during the season. The early crop, which is sown before the monsoon rains commence and harvested in winter, is grown in the districts of Bankura, Midnapur, Saran, Monghyr, Bhágalpur, the Santhal Parganas, and in the Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions, and also to a limited extent in Shahabad, Champaran, and Darbhanga. The late crop, which is usually sown at the close of the rainy season and harvested in May and June, is grown in the districts of Bankura, Midnapur, Manbhum, Singhbhum, and in the Patna, Tirhut, Bhágalpur, and Orissa Divisions, excepting the districts of Gaya, Purnea, the Santhal Parganas, and Sambalpur. Separate rates of standard outturn for the early and the late crops have been adopted for each district; the rates vary from 70 to 280 lb per acre. (Cotton)

The oilseeds are linseed, rape and mustard, and sesamum. The first three are grown in all districts (excepting Darjeeling and Angul, in the case of linseed), and are sown generally in October and reaped early in winter. The average yield is assumed to be 6 maunds (494lb) per acre. (Oilseeds)

Sesamum is grown in all districts except Darjeeling; it is sown generally in October and reaped early in winter. A late variety is sown in the cold weather and reaped in May. The average yield is assumed to be 4½ maunds (350lb) per acre.

The estimate of the jute crop covers seventeen districts in which jute is grown, namely, Bardwan, Midnapur, Hooghly, Howrah, all the districts of the Presidency Division, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Bhágalpur, Purnea, Darjeeling, the Santhal Parganas, Cuttack, and Balasore. A general rate of 1,200lb, or three bales, is assumed to represent the average production per acre for every jute-growing district in the province. (Jute)

(Indigo) The report on indigo relates to districts in which the crop is still grown, namely, Nadia, all the districts of the Patna and Tirhut Divisions except Patna, and all the districts of the Bhagalpur Division except Darjeeling and the Santhal Parganas. The average yield is assumed to be 20lb an acre for the Bihar districts and 12lb for other districts. These rates serve as multipliers of the acreage under cultivation in each district in a year of normal, that is, 100 per cent, outturn.

(Sugarcane) The report on sugarcane relates to all the districts of the province; it is sown during the winter season and harvested after a year. The average yield of raw sugar (*gúr*) is estimated at 22 cwts per acre.

United Provinces Estimates are made for wheat, cotton, linseed, rapeseed, sesamum, indigo, and sugarcane.

The area is taken from the crop statements based on field-to-field inspections, which are furnished by patwaris and checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based on the results ascertained from crop cutting experiments conducted in selected districts. The standards, which are separate for irrigated and unirrigated crops, are revised every five years on a consideration of the results of crop experiments, and are applied to the condition of the crops reported by district officers and selected land-holders whose number exceeds five hundred.

(Wheat) (Cotton) The estimates of the wheat and cotton crops relate to all the districts of the province except Almora and Garhwal. The rates of standard outturn are different in the various districts, the average for the province being in the case of wheat irrigated 1,250lb and unirrigated 850lb, and in the case of cotton irrigated 220lb and unirrigated 130lb.

The Native State of Rampur, which is the only cotton-growing State in the province, is included in the estimates for that crop from 1905-06. The estimates of both area and yield are based on the figures furnished by the six tahsils of the State.

(Oilseeds) The estimates for all oilseeds show separately the mixed crop, that is, crop grown in the same field with other crops, which is gathered in small quantities over a wide area mostly for home consumption. The estimates of the mixed crop are, however, highly conjectural.

Linseed, unmixed with any other crop, is chiefly grown in the districts of the Rohilkhand, Allahabad, Jhansi, Benares, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, and Fyzabad Divisions, and in Naini Tal; and rapeseed in the districts of the Meerut, Rohilkhand, Benares, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, and Fyzabad Divisions, and in Naini Tal. The average yield is estimated at 500lb per acre for linseed and 600lb for rapeseed.

The only districts in which til (sesamum), unmixed with any other crop, is cultivated to any considerable extent are Dehra Dun, Shahjahanpur, Bánda, Hamírpur, Allahabad, Jhánsi, Jalaun, Mirzapur, Gorakhpur, Sitapur, Kheri, Gonda, and Bahraich. The average outturn is estimated at 280 lb per acre.

(Indigo) In estimating the yield of indigo (dye), it is assumed that one-tenth of the total area is annually set aside for seed, and that one-fourth of a factory maund (about 75 lb) of dye represents the full average yield in an average year.

(Sugarcane) The estimates for sugarcane relate to all the districts of the province where sugarcane is grown. The crop is planted in February and March and reaped in December and January, and is wholly an irrigated crop. Separate rates of normal outturn have been adopted for the different districts varying between 1,500lb and 3,200lb.

Punjab Estimates are prepared for wheat, cotton, rapeseed, sesamum, indigo, and sugarcane.

The figures of area are based on actual measurements by the revenue staff. Estimates of yield are recorded by Collectors after personal enquiry from tahsildars and leading agriculturists. The total number of agriculturists consulted by the Collectors and tahsildars must amount to several thousands.

(Wheat) The estimates of the wheat crop relate to all the districts of the province, and include the following Native States from 1907-08:—Patiala, Kapurthala, Nabha, Jind, Bahawalpur, Faridkot, Maler Kotla, Mandi, and Suket. Separate rates of normal outturn have been adopted for the different districts varying between 480lb and 1,400lb for irrigated and between 460lb and 960lb for unirrigated wheat.

(Cotton) The estimates of the cotton crop relate to all the districts except Simla, and include the following Native States from 1904-05:—Patiala, Kapurthala, Bahawalpur, Nabha, and Jind. The rates of normal outturn vary between 48lb and 200lb for irrigated and between 48 and 140lb for unirrigated cotton.

(Oilseeds) The estimates for rapeseed relate to all but four districts, the exceptions being Simla, Jalandhar, Kangra, and Gurdaspur.

The estimates for sesamum relate to twenty-two districts: Hissar, Gurgaon, Karnál, Ambala, Ferozpur, Kángra, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Multan, Jhang, Montgomery, Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Gujrát, Gujránwála, Ráwalpindi, Attock, Mianwali, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Muzaffargarh.

(Indigo) Until 1904-05 the estimates for indigo related to seven districts: Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnál, Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Muzaffargarh; in two of these (Hissar and Rohtak) the crop was grown only for seed, and in the remaining five partly for seed and partly for dye. From that year the estimates relate to four districts only: Rohtak, Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Muzaffargarh.

(Sugarcane) The estimates for sugarcane include all but eleven districts, the districts omitted being Hissar, Simla, Ferozpur, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Attock, Mianwali, Montgomery, Jhang, Multan, and Dera Ghazi Khan. The crop is sown in March and April.

N.-W. Frontier

Estimates are prepared for wheat, cotton, rapeseed, and sugarcane. Until 1903-04 an estimate was made for the sesamum crop also, but as the area never exceeded 10,000 acres it has been discontinued.

The figures of area are based on actual measurements made by the patwaris in their field-to-field inspection in each harvest. They are further checked by higher revenue officers.

The estimates of the standard yield are based principally on data derived from a large number of tests made during the progress of settlement operations in which crops were cut and weighed. They were framed for each assessment circle which is the unit of area, and separately for lands irrigated by canals, by wells, for alluvial (*sailab*) lands, and for lands entirely dependent on rain. The standards are applied to the estimates received from the district officers who frame their estimates in consultation with local agriculturists. The exact number of agriculturists consulted by the district officers is not available, but it must amount to several hundreds.

(Wheat) The estimates for wheat relate to all the districts of the province, and include the Tochi Agency from 1904-05, and the Kurram Agency from 1906-07. For irrigated wheat the rate of normal outturn is taken to be 741 lb for four districts and 823 lb for three districts; the rates for unirrigated wheat vary between 329 lb and 535 lb.

(Cotton) The estimates of the cotton crop include all the districts of the province.

(Oilseeds) The estimates for rapeseed up to 1905-06 relate to all districts except Kohat. From 1906-07 Kohat has been included.

(Sugarcane) The sugarcane crop is sown in March and April. The estimate relates to three selected districts, namely, Hazara, Peshawar, and Bannu.

Bombay and Sind

Estimates are framed for wheat, cotton, linseed, rapeseed, sesamum, groundnut, and sugarcane.

The estimates include British districts as well as Native States.

In the British districts of the Presidency the area under different crops is ascertained in the first instance by village officers and recorded in village returns which are checked by circle inspectors and other revenue officers, and compiled by the former for their circle, and then for the taluka. The taluka figures are totalled up for each district in the Director's office. For Sind this work is done by local officers, and the Director receives district-by-district figures. The information received is for villages for which regular statistics are available, the proportion of reporting area being 91·2 per cent in the Presidency proper and 99·6 per cent in Sind. From 1909-10, however, estimates for the non-reporting areas have been made so far as possible and included in the table. In the case of Native States the acreage is estimated on the best local data available. The approximate numerical strength of the reporting agency is 175 in the Presidency proper, 57 in Sind, and 33 in the Native States.

No standard of yield has yet been adopted. Local estimates are converted to quantitative figures on the basis of a formula showing the average yield of crops which has been adopted provisionally. This formula is now to be revised quinquennially, the revision being based on the ascertainment of actual yield in different parts of the Presidency by careful local enquiry by officers of the Provincial Agricultural Department who are tabulating the results and comparing them for the purpose. The unit of area in the formula is the district and dry and irrigated crops are separately dealt with.

Each year's estimate is prepared by the mamlatdars (or mahalkaris where the taluk is sub-divided) from notes which they make and from reports from village accountants and circle inspectors. The estimate is sent direct to the Director of Agriculture, who, in the light of the general prospects of the season, makes the quantitative calculations. A copy of the estimate is at the same time sent to the Collector through the sub-divisional officer, who sends his remarks, if any, to the Collector, forwarding a copy of the same to the Director. The Collector on receipt of these remarks forwards to the Director his opinion as regards the general condition of the whole district.

For Sind there are no formulæ, and all the necessary information is obtained by the District Collectors in the form of estimates on the basis of twelve annas for a normal crop, together with quantitative equivalents gathered from general experience.

For the Native States estimates are obtained, and the formula for adjoining British districts is applied.

(Wheat) The estimates for wheat include the British districts and Native States in Gujarát, Deccan, Karnátak, and Sind.

(Cotton) The figures for cotton relate to the whole area under that crop in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), and include both the early crop of the Deccan sown in July to August and harvested in December, and the late crop of Gujarát, Karnátak, and Sind sown in September to October and reaped in February to March.

(Oilseeds) The estimates for linseed include the British districts and the Native States in Gujarát, Deccan, and Karnátak.

Those for rapeseed include the British districts and the Native States in Gujarát and Sind.

The estimates for sesamum include the British districts and the Native States in Gujarát, Deccan, Karnátak, Konkan (excluding Kanara), and Sind.

(Groundnut) The estimates for groundnut include the British districts and Native States in the Deccan and the Belgaum district in Karnátak.

(Sugarcane) The estimates for sugarcane include the British districts and Native States in Gujarat (except Panch Mahals and Broach), Deccan, Karnatak, and Konkan (except Kolaba and Ratnagiri).

Central Provinces

Estimates are framed for wheat, cotton, linseed, and sesamum.

As regards acreage, the figures for cotton and sesamum are estimates based on reports furnished by the local officials of the Land Records staff. The figures for wheat and linseed represent the actual areas sown with those crops as disclosed by the field-to-field inspection by patwaris. The reporting agency consists of 217 revenue inspectors with, on an average, 24 patwaris working under each inspector. Each tahsil has usually 4 revenue inspectors.

Standards of outturn were framed for each crop from the results of crop-cutting experiments on selected fields under the supervision of responsible and selected officials during the years 1884-85 to 1887-88. For wheat the standard was framed separately for first and second class lands, and the proportion in which the area of each class was cropped was taken into account; irrigation also was taken into account, but in a less degree, as it is of importance only in the case of the rice crop for which no estimates are made. These standards have been revised from time to time on the basis of the results of crop-cutting experiments since made, the last revision having been made in 1908. The yield expressed by the people in terms of annas in the rupee is converted into percentages, 13·3 annas, or a normal crop, being taken to be equal to 100. A full crop or 16 annas is denoted by 120, and a bumper crop or 20 annas by 150. All deductions based on the standards are made by the Director of Land Records and Settlements from the year's figures furnished by district officers, who are supposed to bear in mind the standards when estimating the yield of the season.

Until 1897-98 the figures did not take into account the zamindari areas in Raipur, Bilaspur, and Drug, for which no statistics were available, the survey being in progress. Since that year the surveyed portions of these zamindari areas have been included.

(Wheat) The estimates of the wheat crop relate to all the districts of the province, and include the Native States of Khairagarh and Nandgaon from 1907-08. The standard rates of outturn vary between 450 lb and 660 lb per acre.

The area sown with wheat as a mixed crop with gram is reduced for the purpose of excluding gram by 15 per cent in the districts of the Nagpur and Chattisgarh Divisions, and by from 25 to 40 per cent in the rest of the province.

(Cotton) The cotton crop is grown in all the districts of the province. The rate of standard outturn is taken to be 106 lb per acre in two districts, 99 lb in two, 89 lb in one, 79 lb in three, 66 lb in one, 59 lb in four, and 49 lb in five.

The area on which cotton is grown mixed with other crops is reduced by deductions varying in the different districts from 7 to 16 per cent.

(Oilseeds) The estimates for oilseeds (linseed and sesamum) also relate to all the districts of the province. The standards vary between 200 lb and 300 lb in the case of linseed and between 150 lb and 350 lb in the case of sesamum.

In the case of linseed sown with gram the area is reduced by 20 per cent for the purpose of excluding gram.

Berar

Estimates are framed for wheat, cotton, linseed, and sesamum.

The system by which areas are returned is similar to that in the Central Provinces.

No standard yield was fixed until 1903-04 and there was no specific system for estimating the yield of the harvests for the purposes of the forecasts. The estimates from 1903-04 have been calculated on the lines followed in the Central Provinces. The standards of normal outturn adopted in 1903-04 were revised in 1908. The standards are 580 lb per acre for wheat, 99 lb for cotton, and 330 lb for linseed and 300 lb for sesamum.

Madras

Estimates are framed for rice, cotton, sesamum, groundnut, indigo, sugarcane, and castor seed. [Figures for castor seed are not included in these tables].

The estimates of the rate of yield are those reported by tahsildars or deputy tahsildars, which have hitherto been tabulated in the office of the Board of Revenue. In future the tahsildars' reports will be scrutinised and tabulated by the Director of Agriculture.

(Rice) For rice the standard rates are based on the results of crop cutting experiments either conducted by Collectors or made in Government Agricultural Farms.

(Cotton) For cotton the standard rates have been determined on a full consideration of all available data. The rates for indigenous cotton are 90 lb per acre for *Tinnevellies*, 75 lb for *Cocanadas*, 55 lb for *Salems*, and 50 lb for *Northerns*, *Westerns*, and others; the rates for Combodia cotton are 150 lbs. per acre for the variety grown in the Bellary district and 400 lb in the case of other districts. The sowings of cotton continue from July to October in the central and Deccan districts, and in the southern districts until the end of December. The harvesting of the crop begins in February and continues until July or August.

(Sesamum) For sesamum the standard of yield has been fixed with reference to the latest crop-cutting experiments at 336 lb per acre for the Vizagapatam, Godavari, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly districts, 224 lb for Malabar and the Deccan districts, and 280 lb for the remaining districts. c

The groundnut crop is chiefly grown in Anantapur, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, and Madura, more than one-third of the area being cultivated in South Arcot. The rate of outturn has been fixed at 10 cwts of nuts in shell per acre. (Groundnut)

The estimates for indigo comprise the districts in which it is mainly grown: Guntur, Nellore, Karnul, Cuddapah, Chingleput, and North and South Arcot. The standard of yield has been taken, on the best information on record, at 35lb of dye to the acre. (Indigo)

The sugarcane crop is grown chiefly in South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Godavari, Bellary, Anantapur, Coimbatore, and Chittoor. The standard of yield has been fixed at 45 cwts of manufactured jaggery (*gúr*) to the acre. (Sugarcane)

Ajmer-Merwara

Estimates are made for cotton only. As regards area, the information is taken from the field book (*khasra girdawari*) prepared by the patwaris in November each year and checked by the higher revenue officers. The estimates of yield are based on the average of the results obtained by crop-cutting experiments conducted each year. The Ajmer-Merwara district is divided into 12 girdawars' circles and in each circle the girdawar carries out crop experiments every harvest. The Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner does the same in the Ajmer tahsil, and the tahsildars of Beawar and Todgarh in the two tahsils in Merwara. At each harvest a piece of land under a particular crop is selected and its yield weighed. The results of all the experiments are sent to the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, in whose office a combined return is prepared and included in the annual report.

The figures include khalsa as well as jagir areas.

Rajputana and Central India

Estimates are framed for wheat and cotton. They are generally defective in consequence of the absence of figures for unsurveyed areas and privileged tenures in many cases.

Hyderabad

Estimates are framed for wheat, cotton, and oilseeds. Until 1902-03 the figures excluded *jagir* and such other revenue-free lands or privileged tenures; since then statistics for these areas have been obtained as far as possible and included in the statement.

Mysore

Estimates are framed for wheat and cotton.

As regards area the information is based on the entry made by the Shanbog (village accountant) in his crop inspection book, which is checked by the *Shekdar* (taluk officer) and the *Amildar* (collector). The outturn is also noted by the Shanbog in his book in terms of annas (16 annas being taken for a normal or 100 per cent crop) and this is converted into tons in the case of wheat and bales in the case of cotton by reference to the standard normal outturn per acre fixed for each taluk. The figures are finally scrutinised and consolidated in the Revenue Commissioner's Office.

No information is at present available for inam villages in certain districts, but instructions have been issued to obtain this information so far as possible.

Tables of Area and Yield

ABSTRACT TABLE OF AREA AND YIELD

			1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05
Rice	acres		52,205,466	52,682,050	51,969,635	48,932,493	48,511,190	51,842,390	49,461,465	51,586,900
	cwts		498,350,700	505,640,600	451,553,460	413,506,700	384,294,100	469,484,800	439,280,700	446,461,100
Wheat	acres		24,537,775	25,370,078	18,687,782	23,864,550	23,446,161	23,395,277	28,413,743	28,470,200
	tons		7,208,384	6,837,674	5,357,142	7,093,529	6,090,524	7,971,446	9,641,145	7,582,040
Cotton	acres		13,683,437	14,602,892	11,884,576	14,231,150	14,506,295	16,581,046	18,025,000	19,918,000
	bales (*a*)		2,938,755	3,407,758	2,105,877	3,132,501	3,566,296	4,049,672	3,739,268	3,943,602
Linseed	acres	pure	2,707,887	2,829,475	1,648,903	2,417,991	2,546,604	2,592,237	3,609,079	3,747,460
		mixed	425,000	445,000	409,000	466,000	498,000	621,000	592,000	647,000
	tons	pure	354,994	336,610	206,220	247,024	251,808	359,568	466,832	298,400
		mixed	90,976	91,284	89,464	79,000	100,113	122,000	105,000	49,000
Rape and mustard	acres	pure	3,822,996	3,109,988	2,693,768	4,077,366	3,082,662	3,421,883	3,583,445	3,640,000
		mixed	1,459,000	1,509,000	1,381,000	1,449,000	1,461,000	2,335,000	2,429,000	2,509,000
	tons	pure	682,807	567,698	447,946	650,225	525,035	521,926	623,206	540,400
		mixed	436,451	410,983	425,471	372,000	430,617	516,000	542,000	336,000
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	acres	pure	3,662,109	3,530,625	3,316,067	4,052,491	3,711,711	4,435,648	4,838,164	4,178,700
		mixed	584,000	713,000	517,000	622,000	611,000	717,000	747,000	600,000
	tons	pure	355,817	348,118	213,256	72,856	96,210	13,587	539,478	300,400
		mixed	60,000	70,000	60,000	75,000	60,000	80,000	70,000	35,000
Groundnut	acres		214,803	217,814	173,946	294,408	434,222	491,155	474,193	459,700
	tons		55,962	70,561	9,250	28,631	63,298	61,854	94,419	214,900
Jute (*b*)	acres		2,151,600	1,624,400	1,961,800	2,093,400	2,263,800	2,142,700	2,275,050	2,899,700
	bales		6,839,000	5,334,000	5,412,000	6,526,000	7,438,000	6,577,000	7,241,000	7,400,000
Indigo	acres		1,339,099	1,010,318	1,026,900	990,375	791,190	645,511	706,634	476,900
	cwts		166,812	139,320	111,890	148,029	112,819	79,207	102,802	58,900
Sugarcane	acres		...	2,485,681	2,541,470	2,404,156	2,316,391	2,207,829	2,114,592	2,244,800
	tons		...	2,076,234	1,860,005	2,276,748	2,022,476	1,906,784	1,871,986	2,169,000

(*a*) The yield in bales for all the years (except 1906-07) represents the quantities exported from India and consumed in the country in and outside mills, as the reported estimates of yield fall short of the total of net exports and consumption (See page 22)

(*b*) See foot notes on page 33 regarding the acreage and yield of jute

IN EACH YEAR FROM 1897-98 TO 1911-12

1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12		
54,428,600	54,157,600	54,677,300	53,083,300	58,119,000	58,029,000	56,443,000	acres	Rice
433,138,300	427,743,800	379,211,300	390,979,900	557,136,000	557,938,000	521,992,000	cwt	
26,357,400	29,212,500	22,911,300	26,235,900	28,106,500	30,561,800	30,517,800	acres	Wheat
8,570,140	8,491,700	6,125,100	7,639,000	9,633,600	10,061,500	9,858,500	tons	
21,072,000	22,434,000	21,630,000	19,999,000	20,545,000	22,596,000	20,333,000	acres	Cotton
4,168,451	4,934,000	3,782,401	4,200,150	4,928,000	4,303,000	3,925,000	bales (*a*)	
2,711,800	3,110,200	1,830,400	2,498,000	2,591,100	3,101,300	4,199,400	pure acres	Linseed
567,000	633,000	269,000	499,000	597,000	656,000	747,000	mixed acres	
265,200	312,200	133,200	219,700	307,800	421,600	501,200	pure tons	
88,000	113,000	30,000	78,000	120,000	142,000	140,000	mixed tons	
4,002,800	4,183,100	3,330,200	3,875,500	4,361,600	3,944,900	3,877,400	pure acres	Rape and mustard
2,026,000	2,210,000	1,870,000	2,153,000	2,269,000	2,371,000	2,872,000	mixed acres	
563,600	629,100	471,000	564,500	752,400	672,200	673,900	pure tons	
398,000	424,000	217,000	423,000	466,000	561,000	609,000	mixed tons	
3,913,800	3,864,900	4,016,800	3,987,900	4,515,000	4,306,000	3,726,200	pure acres	Sesamum (til or jinjili)
700,000	775,000	900,000	1,000,000	900,000	900,000	800,000	mixed acres	
344,800	451,000	255,700	364,300	470,800	421,800	301,400	pure tons	
45,000	90,000	30,000	100,000	90,000	90,000	70,000	mixed tons	
485,900	622,000	868,600	1,111,000	1,048,700	951,900	1,200,900	acres	Groundnut (*c*)
211,200	273,700	352,500	495,700	459,300	503,200	542,200	tons	
3,128,300	3,482,900	3,974,300	2,856,700	2,776,600	2,937,800	3,103,400	acres	Jute (*b*)
8,140,900	9,206,400	9,817,800	6,310,800	7,206,600	7,932,000	8,234,700	bales	
383,600	421,200	393,900	283,900	289,100	276,400	271,100	acres	Indigo
48,200	65,700	52,300	38,800	39,300	46,000	43,700	cwt	
2,111,000	2,351,800	2,639,200	2,203,800	2,112,800	2,114,600	2,331,700	acres	Sugarcane
1,725,500	2,205,300	2,046,900	1,872,900	2,127,100	2,217,800	2,390,400	tons	

(*c*) The figures of yield for years previous to 1904-05 relate to Bombay only

Note.—The figures for 1911-12 are subject to revision

RICE

The provinces dealt with in this table ordinarily contain some 78 per cent of the total rice area of British India

[The figures of outturn represent cleaned rice]

Province	acres	cwts	Character of season
Bengal (a)			
1897-98	39,549,500	398,142,000	Favourable
1898-99	39,605,400	405,842,900	Favourable
1899-1900	39,490,500	357,956,360	Unfavourable for autumn, but better for winter rice
1900-01	36,013,900	311,508,600	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1901-02	35,094,800	272,201,900	Unfavourable particularly for the winter crop
1902-03	37,553,700	358,977,300	Not unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	34,931,500	316,669,700	Not favourable owing to deficient rainfall
1904-05	38,355,200	347,229,100	Rainfall unseasonable and ill-distributed
1905-06	25,150,600	227,967,500	Crop damaged by heavy rain and floods in places
1906-07	24,516,000	195,545,800	Unfavourable owing to unseasonable rainfall and floods
1907-08	24,452,100	140,330,300	Unfavourable. Rainfall unseasonable and ill-distributed
1908-09	22,449,500	164,843,600	Not favourable for autumn, but partially good for winter crop
1909-10	26,134,000	293,117,000	Favourable
1910-11	25,793,000	290,596,000	Favourable
1911-12	24,969,000	251,413,000	Rainfall ill-distributed and defective
Eastern Bengal and Assam			
1905-06	15,960,200	101,397,600	Crop damaged by heavy rain and consequent floods
1906-07	15,723,500	119,835,800	Unfavourable for autumn but favourable for winter crop
1907-08	15,758,100	126,231,500	Very favourable for autumn but less so for winter crop
1908-09	15,708,200	117,778,100	Favourable on the whole except in parts
1909-10	16,843,000	142,488,000	Favourable
1910-11	17,000,000	146,378,000	Favourable, though crop damaged by floods and insects
1911-12	16,985,000	153,337,000	Favourable
Madras (b)			
1897-98	6,935,200	47,991,700	Crop affected by failure of north-east monsoon
1898-99	7,166,000	54,946,700	Rain deficient in northern and excessive in southern districts
1899-1900	6,429,000	39,437,100	Favourable at first, but latterly unfavourable in most districts
1900-01	6,591,600	49,023,100	Not unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	6,858,200	51,490,200	Favourable
1902-03	7,734,800	57,485,500	Favourable
1903-04	7,768,300	58,200,000	Favourable
1904-05	6,322,700	40,497,000	Unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1905-06	6,604,400	45,833,200	Not unfavourable
1906-07	6,944,400	50,438,200	Rainfall seasonable
1907-08	7,215,100	49,501,500	Water-supply not quite sufficient, but crop fair
1908-09	7,361,500	43,699,200	Water-supply insufficient, but crop fair to good
1909-10	7,675,000	57,356,000	Generally fair
1910-11	7,787,000	63,471,000	Rainfall timely and sufficient
1911-12	7,151,000	57,921,000	Rain deficient, but crop fair

(*a*) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1904-05

(*b*) The estimates for Madras up to 1906-07 relate only to raiyatwari villages; but since that year estimates for certain *zamindari* and whole *inam* villages have also been included

Note.—The figures for 1911-12 are subject to revision

RICE—*continued*

[The figures of outturn represent cleaned rice]

Province	acres	cwts	Character of season
Lower Burma			
1897-98	5,720,766	52,217,000	Uniformly favourable
1898-99	5,910,650	44,851,000	Rain failed towards end of season, causing some injury
1899-1900	6,050,135	54,160,000	Good
1900-01	6,326,993	52,975,000	Not unfavourable
1901-02	6,558,190	60,602,000	Favourable
1902-03	6,553,890	53,022,000	Favourable, though floods caused damage in places
1903-04	6,761,665	64,411,000	Very favourable
1904-05	6,909,000	60,735,000	Rainfall seasonable, but crop affected by floods and high winds
1905-06	6,713,400	57,940,000	Generally favourable except for damage by floods in places
1906-07	6,973,700	61,924,000	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	7,252,000	63,148,000	Rainfall late but ample and well distributed
1908-09	7,569,100	64,659,000	Good, though heavy rain and storm affected crop in places
1909-10	7,467,000	64,175,000	Generally favourable
1910-11	7,449,000	57,493,000	Favourable, though floods affected crop in places
1911-12	7,338,000	59,321,000	Crop affected by untimely rains
Total			
1897-98	52,205,466	498,350,700	Favourable generally
1898-99	52,682,050	505,640,600	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	51,969,635	451,553,460	Not very favourable
1900-01	48,932,493	413,506,700	Not favourable
1901-02	48,511,190	384,294,100	Unfavourable except in Madras and Burma
1902-03	51,842,390	469,484,800	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	49,461,465	439,280,700	On the whole not unfavourable
1904-05	51,586,900	448,461,100	Not very favourable
1905-06	54,428,600	433,138,300	Crop damaged by heavy rain and floods in many places
1906-07	54,157,600	427,743,800	Not very favourable
1907-08	54,677,300	379,211,300	Not favourable
1908-09	53,088,300	390,979,900	Not very favourable on the whole
1909-10	58,119,000	557,136,000	Favourable
1910-11	58,029,000	557,938,000	Favourable on the whole
1911-12	56,443,000	521,992,000	Fairly favourable

Note.—The figures for 1911-12 are subject to revision

WHEAT

The provinces and States dealt with in this table practically contain the whole of the reported area under wheat in India

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Punjab (a)			
1897-98	8,013,800	2,358,975	Favourable, but late crop damaged at harvest time
1898-99	7,729,200	1,977,777	Not favourable. Crop injured by deficient rain, rust, and insects
1899-1900	6,366,500	1,823,182	Monsoon rains scanty, but winter rains beneficial
1900-01	8,766,400	2,940,602	Very favourable, except for damage by rust and excessive rain
1901-02	7,227,100	1,846,332	Monsoon ceased early. Winter rains failed
1902-03	6,995,200	2,314,714	Favourable, except for damage by drought in mid-season
1903-04	7,765,700	3,075,161	Distinctly favourable
1904-05	7,712,100	2,855,300	Favourable
1905-06	8,572,100	3,510,300	Very favourable
1906-07	9,100,100	3,266,900	Favourable, except for local damage by excessive rain, rust, and hail
1907-08	8,271,800	2,488,500	Monsoon ceased early. Winter rains late and scanty
1908-09	9,002,100	3,062,200	Favourable at first, but not so afterwards
1909-10	9,142,000	3,434,000	Very favourable
1910-11	9,981,000	3,709,000	Favourable except for damage by rust
1911-12	10,542,000	3,713,000	Crop affected by drought latterly
N.-W. Frontier (b)			
1901-02	796,500	159,279	Unusual drought throughout season
1902-03	822,900	234,594	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	994,062	302,094	Very favourable
1904-05	882,200	267,600	Favourable
1905-06	1,024,600	279,700	Favourable on the whole
1906-07	1,146,400	305,200	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	977,700	213,200	Restricted sowings; but late rains beneficial
1908-09	1,019,500	213,300	Fairly good, though crop affected by hailstorms in places
1909-10	1,008,000	235,000	Favourable
1910-11	1,033,000	266,000	Favourable on the whole
1911-12	1,203,000	280,000	Favourable though crop affected by cold winds
United Provinces			
1897-98	5,985,146		
1898-99	6,348,688	2,249,633	Favourable generally
1899-1900	6,202,826	2,277,414	Favourable on the whole
1900-01	6,790,440	2,410,052	Rainfall deficient at first but favourable later
1901-02	6,461,729	2,384,605	Favourable, except for damage by cloudy weather and rust
1902-03	6,909,549	2,401,940	Rainfall late and deficient
1903-04	7,788,753	2,972,497	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	7,706,500	3,230,018	Remarkably good
1905-06	6,478,900	1,897,000	Favourable at the beginning but disastrous afterwards
1906-07	7,044,000	2,428,700	Favourable for irrigated crop
1907-08	4,405,700	2,164,500	Favourable at first, but unfavourable afterwards
1908-09	5,694,700	1,674,700	Unfavourable on the whole
1909-10	6,491,000	2,124,000	Rainfall scanty and moisture insufficient for growth of crop
1910-11	7,342,000	2,975,000	Favourable, except for damage by rats and winds in places
1911-12	7,578,000	2,919,000	Favourable except for damage by rust and strong winds
		3,031,000	Very favourable
Central Provinces and Berar (c)			
1897-98	2,562,092	585,078	Crop suffered somewhat from insufficient moisture
1898-99	2,941,661	509,740	Not favourable
1899-1900	1,650,980	202,217	Very unfavourable
1900-01	2,299,290	470,809	Favourable, except for damage by rust
1901-02	2,900,223	605,425	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rainfall and damage by rats
1902-03	2,501,863	701,214	Favourable, except for damage by frost and insects
1903-04	3,373,824	821,440	Favourable, except at the end of the season
1904-05	3,497,100	831,900	Favourable, except for damage by frost and rust in places
1905-06	3,443,800	834,400	Favourable on the whole
1906-07	3,714,400	904,100	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	2,801,600	507,000	Unfavourable owing to deficiency of moisture
1908-09	2,859,600	720,900	Favourable, though crop affected by frost and hail in places
1909-10	3,176,000	992,000	Generally good, except for damage from hail, wind, and rats
1910-11	3,585,000	973,000	Favourable on the whole
1911-12	3,559,000	864,000	Favourable except for abnormal weather towards the close

(*a*) Includes Native States from 1907-08
(*b*) Constituted in 1901 out of the Punjab
(*c*) Includes the Native States of Khairagarh and Nandgaon from 1907-08
Note.—The figures for 1911-12 are subject to revision

WHEAT—*continued*

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Central India States			
1897-98	1,501,013	279,492	
1898-99	1,613,851	287,749	
1899-1900	692,950	100,276	
1900-01	1,244,330	220,116	
1901-02	1,459,116	255,027	
1902-03	1,182,298	408,843	(Not reported)
1903-04	1,956,069	523,855	
1904-05	2,227,400	473,200	
1905-06	1,852,100	420,600	
1906-07	2,447,500	614,600	
1907-08	1,694,100	271,300	
1908-09	2,046,400	597,400	Favourable for irrigated, but not for unirrigated crop
1909-10	2,313,000	514,000	Rainfall favourable
1910-11	2,460,000	582,000	Favourable
1911-12	2,850,000	778,000	
Bombay (including Native States) (a)			
1897-98	2,004,832	627,914	Rain continuous and excessive
1898-99	2,470,998	737,385	Not favourable on unirrigated but good on irrigated land
1899-1900	1,157,077	99,408	Very unfavourable. Rains failed
1900-01	1,433,810	298,479	Unfavourable owing to want of rain
1901-02	1,510,459	179,034	Unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall. Damage by rats
1902-03	1,797,245	532,601	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	2,174,076	560,279	Fairly good on the whole
1904-05	2,200,900	356,600	Not favourable owing to deficient rain, cold, and frost
1905-06	1,347,200	275,100	Unfavourable owing to insufficiency of moisture
1906-07	1,662,900	338,200	Not favourable on the whole
1907-08	1,677,700	336,200	Generally unfavourable owing to deficient water-supply
1908-09	1,745,700	383,200	Not very favourable owing to deficient rain and frost
1909-10	1,820,000	451,000	Crop affected by deficient moisture, frost, and rust
1910-11	1,855,000	506,000	Crop affected by cold, frost, and rust
1911-12	1,040,000	212,000	Unfavourable owing to want of rain
Bengal (b)			
1897-98	1,569,500	592,600	Favourable
1898-99	1,582,500	656,400	Uniformly favourable
1899-1900	1,550,300	572,700	Not favourable on the whole
1900-01	1,498,700	472,600	Unfavourable
1901-02	1,408,300	391,500	Unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1902-03	1,417,000	485,900	Unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	1,508,600	527,800	Generally favourable
1904-05	1,505,600	495,200	Unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	1,408,100	446,600	Crop seriously damaged by continuous rain and hailstorms
1906-07	1,538,500	420,600	Unfavourable
1907-08	1,095,900	320,500	Very unfavourable
1908-09	1,332,000	334,000	Not favourable owing to drought
1909-10	1,500,300	566,300	Favourable on the whole
1910-11	143,000	38,000	Rainfall deficient ; crop damaged by hail in places
1911-12	140,000	42,000	Crop suffered through defective rain and strong west winds

(*a*) Includes the State of Baroda also
(*b*) Includes Bihar and Orissa up to 1909-10
Note.—The figures for 1911-12 are subject to revision

WHEAT—*continued*

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Bihar and Orissa			
1910-11	1,312,000	570,000	Favourable
1911-12	1,285,000	557,000	Favourable, though crop affected by insect pest
Rajputana States			
1897-98	1,302,233	307,062	(Not reported)
1898-99	1,196,014	276,388	
1899-1900	360,733	79,289	
1900-01	713,290	170,682	Not favourable
1901-02	541,834	103,869	Unfavourable
1902-03	818,399	190,841	Fairly good
1903-04	1,125,277	297,162	Favourable
1904-05	1,023,800	189,000	Not favourable
1905-06	665,600	136,600	Not very favourable
1906-07	842,400	181,600	Favourable
1907-08	603,800	132,600	Unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1908-09	887,800	198,400	Fairly good on the whole
1909-10	1,085,000	266,000	Favourable
1910-11	1,187,000	265,000	Favourable in most places
1911-12	963,000	213,000	Fairly favourable
Sind (including Native States)			
1897-98	591,621	177,160	Inundation seasonable and sufficient
1898-99	369,706	81,231	Decidedly bad owing to insufficient inundation
1899-1900	364,522	68,226	Unfavourable
1900-01	479,487	123,160	Generally good
1901-02	534,004	109,009	Fairly good
1902-03	331,608	75,987	Unfavourable owing to poor inundation
1903-04	586,895	202,171	Favourable
1904-05	522,700	126,100	Not very favourable owing to low inundation and frost
1905-06	628,100	196,200	Favourable on the whole
1906-07	672,300	186,300	Favourable, but crop suffered in places from rain and hail
1907-08	447,500	113,300	Not favourable owing to low inundation and frost
1908-09	548,200	133,800	Favourable, but crop suffered from frost
1909-10	471,000	132,000	Not favourable owing to deficient water-supply
1910-11	560,000	136,000	Inundation favourable and rainfall good
1911-12	384,000	95,000	Unfavourable owing to deficient water-supply

Note.—The figures for 1911-12 are subject to revision

WHEAT—*concluded*

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Hyderabad State (a)			
1897-98	1,003,175	30,139	Not very unfavourable
1898-99	1,113,431	33,098	Favourable, but crop damaged by rats
1899-1900	339,136	1,538	Disastrously bad owing to failure of rain
1900-01	636,247	12,279	Unfavourable owing to holding off of rain
1901-02	603,182	38,853	Not favourable, crop damaged by rats
1902-03	614,092	53,724	Favourable, but sowings restricted
1903-04	1,134,769	100,535	Favourable
1904-05	1,126,600	89,700	Not favourable owing to deficient winter rains
1905-06	934,500	41,800	Unfavourable owing to want of late rains
1906-07	1,039,500	109,000	Favourable
1907-08	932,900	67,200	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rainfall
1908-09	1,098,300	71,600	Late rain-insufficient
1909-10	1,097,000	67,900	Unfavourable owing to holding off of late rains
1910-11	1,104,000	97,000	Favourable
1911-12	970,000	43,000	Rainfall defective
Mysore State			
1897-98	4,363	331	(Not reported)
1898-99	4,029	492	
1899-1900	2,758	254	
1900-01	2,556	197	
1901-02	3,714	256	
1902-03	5,123	531	
1903-04	5,718	630	
1904-05	5,300	440	
1905-06	2,400	140	
1906-07	4,500	700	
1907-08	2,600	600	
1908-09	1,600	200	North-east monsoon failed
1909-10	3,200	400	Fairly good
1910-11	2,800	500	Favourable
1911-12	3,800	500	Crop suffered from want of rain in places
Total			
1897-98	24,537,775	7,208,384	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	25,370,078	6,837,674	Not favourable on the whole
1899-1900	18,687,782	5,357,142	Unfavourable on the whole
1900-01	23,864,550	7,093,529	Not unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	23,446,161	6,090,524	Unfavourable on the whole
1902-03	23,395,277	7,971,446	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	28,413,743	9,641,145	Exceptionally good
1904-05	28,470,200	7,582,040	Not very favourable on the whole
1905-06	26,357,400	8,570,140	Favourable on the whole
1906-07	29,212,500	8,491,700	Favourable at first, but dull weather prevailed later
1907-08	22,911,300	6,125,100	Crop injured by deficient rain, cold winds, and frost
1908-09	26,235,900	7,639,000	Not very favourable. Winter rains generally deficient
1909-10	28,106,500	9,633,600	Favourable on the whole
1910-11	30,564,800	10,061,500	Favourable
1911-12	30,517,809	9,828,500	Fairly favourable except in Bombay and Sind

(*a*) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude *jagir* areas

Note.—The figures for 1911-12 are subject to revision

COTTON

The provinces and States dealt with in this table practically contain the whole of the reported cotton in India

[The figures of outturn represent cleaned cotton, *i.e.*, cotton with the seeds extracted]

Province	acres	bales of 400 lb	Character of season
Bombay (including Native States) (a)			
1897-98	4,751,103	948,514	Not very favourable owing to damage from blight and locusts
1898-99	5,098,145	1,232,861	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	3,095,206	(*b*)81,647	Extremely unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01	4,240,140	759,096	Not favourable owing to deficiency of late rains
1901-02	4,394,796	567,386	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rain
1902-03	4,786,657	943,327	Favourable, though crop affected by excessive rain and cold
1903-04	5,702,000	1,059,000	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	5,955,000	796,000	Unfavourable owing to deficiency of moisture
1905-06	6,665,000	1,198,000	Favourable at first, but not so afterwards
1906-07	7,383,000	1,762,000	Favourable
1907-08	7,101,000	1,039,000	Not favourable owing to early cessation of monsoon
1908-09	6,241,000	1,282,000	Not quite favourable owing to ill-distributed rain, cold, and frost
1909-10	6,469,000	1,661,000	Favourable on the whole
1910-11	7,334,000	1,450,000	Crop affected by easterly winds, cold, and frost
1911-12	5,333,000	652,000	Very unfavourable
Central Provinces and Berar (c)			
1897-98	2,819,176	558,974	Favourable though crop injured by excessive rain
1898-99	3,144,828	782,391	Outturn good, though late rains failed
1899-1900	2,696,438	221,743	Very unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01	3,526,463	999,920	Favourable, but rainfall irregular
1901-02	3,670,543	880,081	Rainfall irregular and crop injured by rats
1902-03	3,902,066	970,866	Favourable, though crop damaged by heavy rain in November
1903-04	4,144,000	760,000	Not favourable owing to heavy rain
1904-05	4,553,000	1,239,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	4,849,000	818,000	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1906-07	4,678,000	881,000	Crop injured by heavy and continuous rain
1907-08	4,432,000	595,000	Unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1908-09	4,176,000	766,000	Favourable, though crop affected by heavy rain
1909-10	4,167,000	1,070,000	Favourable
1910-11	4,487,000	629,000	Not favourable owing to excessive rain
1911-12	4,632,000	913,000	Favourable on the whole
Madras (d)			
1897-98	1,509,100	118,876	Crop injured by blight or drought in places
1898-99	1,321,700	127,670	Not very favourable
1899-1900	1,382,700	101,440	Unfavourable on the whole
1900-01	1,373,300	118,320	Not favourable on the whole
1901-02	1,351,200	130,130	Fair on the whole
1902-03	1,580,900	167,109	Favourable
1903-04	1,665,000	175,000	
1904-05	1,755,000	132,000	Not favourable owing to want of sufficient rain
1905-06	1,597,000	145,000	
1906-07	1,703,000	157,000	Favourable
1907-08	1,855,000	198,000	
1908-09	1,576,000	162,000	Rainfall defective, but crop fair to good
1909-10	1,569,000	180,000	Generally fair though crop suffered for want of rain in places
1910-11	1,873,000	235,000	Rainfall timely and sufficient
1911-12	2,149,000	250,000	Rainfall timely

(*a*) Includes the State of Baroda also

(*b*) The estimate for the year is too low, as the mill consumption for the year ending the 30th June and the net exports for the year ending the 30th September were 605,000 bales. For both the preceding and the following years the trade figures are however lower than the estimates, so that for the 3 years 1898—1901 the production would seem to be understated only by 109,000 bales. In this calculation the excess of the exports from the districts of the North and East Deccan over their reported production, which averages 208,000 bales in the twelve years 1891—1903, has been taken to represent imports by road into the Presidency from the neighbouring Native States

(*c*) The figures of production for Berar for the years previous to 1903-04 and those for the Central Provinces for the years 1898-99 to 1901-02 represent the mill consumption for the year ending the 30th June and the exports for the year ending the 30th September, as the provincial estimates of the outturn were extremely defective

(*d*) The estimates for Madras up to 1906-07 relate only to *raiyatwari* tracts; but since that year estimates for certain *zamindari* and whole *inam* villages and Native States have also been included

Note.—The figures for 1911-12 are subject to revision

COTTON—*continued*

[The figures of outturn represent cleaned cotton, *i.e.*, cotton with the seeds extracted]

Province	acres	bales of 400 lb	Character of season
Hyderabad State (a)			
1897-98	1,653,669	163,449	Not favourable
1898-99	1,738,379	222,302	Not very favourable
1899-1900	1,292,329	91,975	Very unfavourable owing to drought
1900-01	1,698,836	288,570	Not very favourable owing to sudden cessation of winter rains
1901-02	1,689,139	300,301	Favourable
1902-03	2,359,130	280,267	Not favourable owing to cloudy weather and untimely rain
1903-04	2,661,000	275,000	Not favourable owing to heavy rain and strong winds
1904-05	2,731,000	330,000	Favourable
1905-06	2,537,000	303,000	Crop suffered through failure of late rains
1906-07	3,480,000	449,000	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	3,100,000	293,000	Unfavourable for early crop, but better for late crop
1908-09	2,902,000	307,000	Rain excessive for early and deficient for late crop
1909-10	3,401,000	461,000	Favourable on the whole
1910-11	3,562,000	293,000	Favourable at first but not so afterwards
1911-12	3,234,000	300,000	Not favourable
United Provinces (b)			
1897-98	919,671	225,478	Not unfavourable on the whole
1898-99	933,395	261,304	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	996,673	227,787	Unfavourable on the whole
1900-01	1,046,176	294,169	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	1,153,870	368,638	Favourable, though rains were late
1902-03	1,239,131	327,728	Crop suffered from deficient rain, high winds, and insects
1903-04	841,000	184,000	Not favourable owing to excessive rain and winds
1904-05	1,201,000	368,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	1,372,000	394,000	Crop suffered from deficient rainfall
1906-07	1,489,000	639,000	Very favourable
1907-08	1,461,000	268,000	Not favourable owing to early cessation of monsoon
1908-09	1,392,000	426,000	Favourable on the whole
1909-10	1,241,000	384,000	Not favourable owing to heavy rain and high winds
1910-11	1,347,000	348,000	Crop damaged by excessive rain
1911-12	921,000	251,000	Not favourable
Punjab (b)			
1897-98	788,600	166,707	Not favourable owing to insufficient rain
1898-99	988,400	138,926	Unfavourable owing to scanty and irregular rainfall
1899-1900	1,215,400	205,203	Unfavourable owing to the holding off of rain
1900-01	1,080,200	219,646	Crop suffered from heavy rainfall and insects
1901-02	1,026,800	213,466	Not very favourable on the whole
1902-03	1,193,600	229,005	Rainfall deficient
1903-04	1,205,100	261,241	Fairly satisfactory on the whole
1904-05	1,698,000	408,000	Favourable
1905-06	2,020,000	192,000	Disastrous owing to injury by green fly, drought, and boll-worm
1906-07	1,413,000	357,000	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	1,474,000	356,000	Not very favourable owing to abrupt cessation of monsoon
1908-09	1,562,000	324,000	Favourable at first, but crop affected by heavy rain afterwards
1909-10	1,436,000	396,000	Favourable, though crop damaged by heavy rain in places
1910-11	1,385,000	306,000	Crop suffered from heavy rains and intense cold
1911-12	1,584,000	241,000	Crop suffered from abnormal cold
N.-W. Frontier (c)			
1901-02	30,400	6,759	Not favourable on the whole
1902-03	27,400	7,420	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	35,900	8,424	
1904-05	49,000	10,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	59,000	13,000	
1906-07	61,000	13,000	
1907-08	48,000	9,000	Not favourable on the whole
1908-09	54,000	12,000	Generally good
1909-10	32,000	7,000	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rain
1910-11	33,000	8,000	Fairly satisfactory on the whole
1911-12	56,000	12,000	Crop affected by drought

(*a*) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude *jagir* areas
(*b*) Includes Native States from 1904-05
(*c*) Constituted in 1901 out of the Punjab
Note.—The figures for 1911-12 are subject to revision

COTTON—*continued*

[The figures of outturn represent cleaned cotton, *i.e.*, cotton with the seeds extracted]

Province	acres	bales of 400 lb	Character of season
Central India States			
1897-98	417,456	60,600	(Not reported)
1898-99	471,408	46,800	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	479,565	23,100	Very unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01	542,673	63,900	} Favourable on the whole
1901-02	529,094	72,200	
1902-03	591,006	115,878	
1903-04	772,000	125,000	
1904-05	846,000	136,000	Favourable
1905-06	979,000	130,000	Unfavourable except at sowing time
1906-07	1,132,000	222,000	Favourable
1907-08	993,000	55,000	Unfavourable
1908-09	978,000	144,000	Crop suffered through want of rain in many places
1909-10	1,068,000	221,000	Favourable
1910-11	1,349,000	237,000	Favourable on the whole
1911-12	1,391,000	227,000	Fairly favourable
Rajputana States			
1897-98	542,435	137,669	(Not reported)
1898-99	476,604	117,743	Unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	325,033	44,161	Very unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01	369,384	104,390	} (Not reported)
1901-02	281,934	87,858	
1902-03	456,503	164,142	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	395,000	113,000	Not favourable owing to high winds and locusts
1904-05	469,000	186,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	291,000	61,000	Unfavourable
1906-07	428,000	201,000	Favourable
1907-08	438,000	91,000	Not favourable
1908-09	389,000	80,000	Crop damaged by heavy rain in many places
1909-10	464,000	148,000	Fairly good
1910-11	465,000	143,000	Crop damaged by heavy rain and frost in places
1911-12	201,000	73,000	Crop suffered through want of rain at the beginning
Sind (including Native States)			
1897-98	108,227	40,176	Not favourable
1898-99	92,312	39,712	Not favourable owing to frost
1899-1900	92,069	20,507	Unfavourable owing to deficient water-supply
1900-01	84,560	43,031	} Not unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	129,409	72,553	
1902-03	195,486	110,808	} Favourable on the whole
1903-04	209,000	115,000	
1904-05	221,000	97,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	283,000	84,000	Favourable, but crop damaged by boll-worm
1906-07	250,000	155,000	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	259,000	135,000	Not favourable owing to deficient water-supply
1908-09	259,000	101,000	Inundation favourable, but crop suffered through frost
1909-10	214,000	104,000	Fairly favourable on the whole
1910-11	279,000	97,000	Crop damaged by frost in places
1911-12	330,000	120,000	Crop suffered from deficient water supply and strong wind

Note.—The figures for 1911-12 are subject to revision

COTTON—*continued*

[The figures of outturn represent cleaned cotton, *i.e.*, cotton with the seeds extracted]

Province	acres	bales of 400 lb	Character of season
Burma			
1898-99	167,821	—	
1899-1900	148,563	32,900	Not unfavourable, though crop damaged by heavy rain
1900-01	141,718	21,077	Heavy rain injured the crop
1901-02	130,610	13,125	Unfavourable owing to want of rain
1902-03	148,867	21,114	Fair on the whole
1903-04	165,000	27,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1904-05	189,000	39,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	183,000	35,000	
1906-07	187,000	36,000	Fairly favourable on the whole
1907-08	195,000	29,000	Unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall
1908-09	204,000	41,000	Unfavourable at first, but latterly favourable
1909-10	198,000	32,000	Crop damaged by excessive rain in places
1910-11	167,000	28,000	Not favourable
1911-12	183,000	34,000	Crop affected by drought in places
Bengal (a)			
1897-98	174,000	52,590	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	167,900	45,560	Unfavourable owing to uneven character of monsoon
1899-1900	160,600	39,705	Unfavourable owing to inadequate rain
1900-01	127,700	41,262	Unfavourable for early but fairly favourable for late crop
1901-02	118,500	32,094	Unfavourable owing to deficient rain
1902-03	100,300	29,366	
1903-04	96,000	28,000	Not very favourable on the whole
1904-05	78,000	20,000	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rain
1905-06	71,000	16,000	Crop suffered from excessive rain and floods
1906-07	75,000	16,000	
1907-08	70,000	14,000	Not favourable owing to floods and drought afterwards
1908-09	64,000	14,000	Favourable for early, but less so for late crop
1909-10	67,000	17,000	
1910-11	68,000	18,000	
1911-12	92,000	21,000	Favourable
Eastern Bengal and Assam (b)			
1903-04 (c)	31,000	12,000	Not very favourable on the whole
1904-05	50,000	17,000	Generally favourable
1905-06	61,000	17,000	Crop injured by excessive rain
1906-07	76,000	17,000	Not favourable on the whole
1907-08	79,000	24,000	Very favourable
1908-09	97,000	21,000	Favourable at first, but rain excessive afterwards
1909-10	99,000	18,000	Very unfavourable
1910-11	101,000	31,000	Favourable on the whole
1911-12	101,000	20,000	Crop damaged by heavy rain and rats

(*a*) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1903-04
(*b*) Includes the Hill Tippera State from 1906-07
(*c*) Assam only

Note.—The figures for 1911-12 are subject to revision

COTTON—*concluded*

[The figures of outturn represent cleaned cotton, *i.e.*, cotton with the seeds extracted]

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Mysore State			
1903-04	70,000	13,000	(Not reported)
1904-05	71,000	5,000	(Not reported)
1905-06	76,000	5,000	(Not reported)
1906-07	89,000	10,000	Generally favourable
1907-08	84,000	6,000	Generally favourable
1908-09	65,000	3,000	Crop suffered through want of rain
1909-10	81,000	6,000	Generally favourable
1910-11	101,000	10,000	Crop damaged by rains in places
1911-12	101,000	17,000	Favourable
Ajmer-Merwara			
1903-04	33,000	5,000	Unfavourable owing to early cessation of rains
1904-05	52,000	18,000	Favourable
1905-06	29,000	5,000	Unfavourable owing to high winds
1906-07	40,000	19,000	Favourable
1907-08	41,000	10,000	Not favourable on the whole
1908-09	40,000	9,000	Heavy rain affected crop
1909-10	39,000	13,000	Favourable
1910-11	45,000	20,000	Favourable
1911-12	25,000	11,000	Crop suffered through want of rain

Total

	Acres	Outturn as shown above (in bales of 400 lb)	Net exports and consumption (in bales of 400 lb) (*a*)	
1897-98	13,683,437	2,473,033	2,938,755	Not very favourable on the whole
1898-99	14,602,892	3,015,269	3,407,758	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	11,884,576	1,090,168	2,105,877	Very unfavourable
1900-01	14,231,150	2,953,381	3,132,501	Favourable except in western and southern India
1901-02	14,506,295	2,744,591	3,566,296	Favourable except in western India
1902-03	16,581,046	3,367,030	4,049,672	Favourable
1903-04	18,025,000	3,160,665	3,789,268	Not favourable on the whole
1904-05	19,918,000	3,791,000	3,943,602	Favourable for early, but not for late crop
1905-06	21,072,000	3,416,000	4,168,451	Not favourable. Rainfall deficient
1906-07	22,484,000	4,934,000	4,854,579	Favourable
1907-08	21,630,000	3,122,000	3,782,401	Unfavourable. Rainfall short and ill-distributed
1908-09	19,999,000	3,692,000	4,200,150	Relatively satisfactory on the whole
1909-10	20,545,000	4,718,000	4,928,000	Fairly satisfactory on the whole
1910-11	22,596,000	3,853,000	4,303,000	Crop affected by heavy rain, cold, and frost
1911-12	20,333,000	3,142,000	3,925,000	Fairly favourable except in western and northern India

(*a*) For the years up to 1910-11 the exports as well as the mill consumption are for the year ending the 30th September. For 1911-12 they are for the year ending the 30th June. No reliable information exists as to the annual consumption outside the mills, but in 1911 it was settled in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association to adopt the conventional estimate of 450,000 bales. This figure has been included in the figure for each year shown in this column

Note.—Figures for 1911-12 are subject to revision

LINSEED

The British provinces dealt with in this table ordinarily contain 96·6 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India

Province		acres	tons	Character of season
United Provinces				
1897-98 (*a*)	Pure	519,461	110,619	Favourable
	Mixed	425,000	90,976	
1898-99	Pure	438,728	87,854	Favourable on the whole
	Mixed	445,000	91,284	
1899-1900	Pure	357,880	73,267	Not unfavourable on the whole
	Mixed	409,000	89,464	
1900-01	Pure	448,206	75,780	Crop affected by cloudy weather and fungoid disease
	Mixed	466,000	79,000	
1901-02	Pure	373,092	75,876	Not very favourable owing to scanty winter rains
	Mixed	498,000	100,113	
1902-03	Pure	536,044	114,595	Favourable on the whole
	Mixed	621,000	122,000	
1903-04	Pure	782,302	144,736	Favourable
	Mixed	592,000	105,000	
1904-05	Pure	634,500	51,800	Unfavourable owing to frost and rust
	Mixed	647,000	49,000	
1905-06	Pure	210,900	32,800	Not favourable owing to insufficient moisture
	Mixed	567,000	88,000	
1906-07	Pure	315,000	56,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
	Mixed	633,000	113,000	
1907-08	Pure	57,500	6,500	Very unfavourable owing to prolonged drought
	Mixed	269,000	30,000	
1908-09	Pure	194,700	30,400	Not unfavourable on the whole
	Mixed	499,000	78,000	
1909-10	Pure	308,400	62,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
	Mixed	597,000	120,000	
1910-11	Pure	472,800	102,900	Very favourable
	Mixed	656,000	142,009	
1911-12	Pure	848,800	159,700	Favourable though crop affected by rust
	Mixed	747,000	140,000	
Central Provinces and Berar (*b*)				
1897-98		864,200	80,188	Generally not favourable
1898-99		1,009,340	66,638	Crop damaged by drought, frost, and cloudy weather
1899-1900		328,497	4,319	Very unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1900-01		649,881	26,034	Generally unfavourable
1901-02		795,334	42,392	Unfavourable owing to failure of winter rains and injury by rats
1902-03		614,890	49,641	Not favourable owing to drought, frost, and insects
1903-04		993,389	96,184	Not favourable owing to absence of winter rains
1904-05		959,700	80,500	Unfavourable owing to frost, cloudy weather, and storms
1905-06		912,100	77,300	Crop damaged by frost and hailstorms
1906-07		1,158,200	106,200	Crop suffered through cloudy weather, frost, rust, and hail
1907-08		547,600	23,500	Very unfavourable on the whole
1908-09		954,700	90,900	Fairly favourable in principal districts
1909-10		926,200	90,300	Generally favourable
1910-11		1,080,400	124,500	Favourable
1911-12		1,829,200	144,700	Crops suffered in places from rain, hails, rust and insects
Bengal (*c*)				
1897-98		662,800	125,400	Favourable
1898-99		677,900	144,700	
1899-1900		653,200	126,700	Rainfall ill-distributed
1900-01		806,700	133,400	Rainfall irregular and ill-distributed
1901-02		783,800	110,600	Unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall
1902-03		864,200	160,000	Rainfall ill-distributed
1903-04		922,800	168,800	Favourable on the whole
1904-05		829,400	114,100	Unfavourable owing to excessive rain, hail, and frost
1905-06		829,500	127,800	Crop suffered from untimely rain
1906-07		805,600	114,600	Not very favourable owing to excessive rain and hailstorms
1907-08		589,400	85,600	Unfavourable owing to failure of monsoon
1908-09		634,600	72,500	Unfavourable owing to want of timely rain
1909-10		673,400	124,200	Not very favourable
1910-11		196,900	30,700	Crop affected by hail, drought and insect pest
1911-12		206,800	38,200	Generally favourable
Bihar and Orissa				
1910-11		510,300	102,400	Fairly favourable
1911-12		567,800	120,100	Generally favourable

(*a*) "Pure" means seed sown by itself; "mixed" means seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates of the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate

(*b*) The estimates of yield for Berar for the years previous to 1903-04 are defective, being based on incorrect data

(*c*) Includes Bihar and Orissa up to 1909-10

Note.—The figures for 1911-12 are subject to revision

LINSEED—*continued*

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Hyderabad State (a)			
1897-98	438,030	15,141	Not favourable on the whole
1898-99	426,045	13,443	
1899-1900	171,970	1,506	Very unfavourable
1900-01	371,983	8,774	Unfavourable
1901-02	370,376	18,403	Not favourable on the whole
1902-03	378,559	22,343	Favourable
1903-04	529,214	25,290	Crop affected by severe cold and insects
1904-05	775,800	33,500	Favourable, though crop affected by failure of late rain
1905-06	604,500	24,700	Unfavourable
1906-07	664,300	28,600	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	484,800	13,600	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rainfall
1908-09	555,400	17,200	Rainfall excessive
1909-10	548,900	18,400	Crop suffered for want of timely rains
1910-11	631,300	30,400	Favourable on the whole
1911-12	603,500	26,800	Not favourable
Bombay (including Native States) (b)			
1897-98	223,396	23,646	Not favourable
1898-99	277,462	23,975	Unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	137,356	428	Disastrously bad owing to failure of rains
1900-01	141,221	3,036	Very unfavourable owing to scanty rain
1901-02	224,002	4,537	Very unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1902-03	198,544	12,989	Unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	381,374	31,822	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	548,000	18,500	Crop suffered from cold, frost, and deficient moisture
1905-06	154,800	2,600	Unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1906-07	167,100	6,800	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rain
1907-08	151,100	4,000	Unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1908-09	158,600	8,700	Not favourable owing to deficient moisture
1909-10	134,200	12,900	Crop suffered through absence of moisture
1910-11	194,700	28,300	Favourable though crop suffered from cold and frost
1911-12	129,500	9,500	Unfavourable through deficient moisture and cloudy weather
Assam			
1910-11	14,900	2,400	(Not reported)
1911-12	13,800	2,200	
Total			
1897-98 Pure	2,707,887	354,994	Favourable in northern India, but not in western and central India
1897-98 Mixed	425,000	90,976	
1898-99 Pure	2,829,475	336,610	
1898-99 Mixed	445,000	91,284	
1899-1900 Pure	1,648,903	206,220	Very unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900 Mixed	409,000	89,464	
1900-01 Pure	2,417,991	247,024	Unfavourable. Rainfall scanty
1900-01 Mixed	466,000	79,000	
1901-02 Pure	2,546,604	251,808	Unfavourable. Rainfall deficient
1901-02 Mixed	498,000	100,113	
1902-03 Pure	2,592,237	359,568	Not unfavourable on the whole
1902-03 Mixed	621,000	122,000	
1903-04 Pure	3,609,079	466,832	Favourable in northern and western India
1903-04 Mixed	592,000	105,000	
1904-05 Pure	3,747,400	298,400	Unfavourable owing to excessive rain, rust, and frost
1904-05 Mixed	647,000	49,000	
1905-06 Pure	2,711,800	265,200	Unfavourable. Rain ill-distributed and untimely
1905-06 Mixed	567,000	88,000	
1906-07 Pure	3,110,200	312,200	Not favourable on the whole
1906-07 Mixed	633,000	113,000	
1907-08 Pure	1,830,400	133,600	Very unfavourable owing to failure of the monsoon
1907-08 Mixed	269,000	30,000	
1908-09 Pure	2,498,000	219,700	Not favourable on the whole
1908-09 Mixed	499,000	78,000	
1909-10 Pure	2,591,100	307,800	Favourable on the whole
1909-10 Mixed	597,000	120,000	
1910-11 Pure	3,101,300	421,600	Favourable
1910-11 Mixed	656,000	142,000	
1911-12 Pure	4,199,400	501,200	Fairly favourable except in Bombay
1911-12 Mixed	747,000	140,000	

(*a*) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude *jagir* areas

(*b*) Includes the State of Baroda also

Note.—The figures for 1911-12 are subject to revision

RAPE AND MUSTARD

The British provinces dealt with in this table ordinarily contain 99·46 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Punjab			
1897-98	1,112,300	142,115	Favourable
1898-99	582,600	56,041	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rain and drought
1899-1900	397,500	26,761	Very unfavourable owing to early cessation of monsoon
1900-01	1,638,400	248,022	Most favourable
1901-02	665,800	64,361	Unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1902-03	936,100	91,857	Not favourable owing to failure of winter rains
1903-04	1,038,900	159,236	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	1,210,800	119,300	Not favourable owing to severe frosts
1905-06	1,614,200	183,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1906-07	1,402,400	172,300	Crop injured by excessive late rain
1907-08	842,800	110,000	Not favourable owing to drought
1908-09	1,158,900	183,900	Fairly favourable on the whole
1909-10	1,329,900	226,900	Most favourable
1910-11	1,089,000	155,100	Cold and rain damaged crop in places
1911-12	1,407,000	197,000	Crop damaged by drought and high winds in most places
Bengal (a)			
1897-98	2,239,700	438,600	Favourable
1898-99	2,167,200	448,200	
1899-1900	2,032,900	371,900	Rainfall ill-distributed
1900-01	2,043,200	337,800	
1901-02	1,922,400	372,900	Rainfall generally deficient
1902-03	1,914,100	341,700	Rainfall ill-distributed
1903-04	1,973,900	365,500	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	1,977,500	360,300	Unfavourable on the whole owing to hail, frost, and rain
1905-06	1,861,700	287,300	Unfavourable owing to untimely and ill-distributed rainfall
1906-07	2,026,500	337,000	Not very favourable
1907-08	1,889,100	275,600	Unfavourable on the whole
1908-09	1,854,900	231,900	Unfavourable on the whole
1909-10	2,278,300	440,100	Not very favourable
1910-11	1,370,700	238,600	Crop affected by heavy rain, drought and insects
1911-12	1,111,100	218,500	Generally favourable
Bihar and Orissa			
1910-11	765,700	151,900	Favourable
1911-12	760,100	150,800	Favourable in most places
Assam			
1897-98	167,268	31,878	Not very favourable owing to deficient winter rains
1898-99	134,856	21,891	Unfavourable owing to late subsidence of floods
1899-1900	119,110	21,789	Unfavourable at first, but favourable afterwards
1900-01	126,309	21,140	Unfavourable owing to absence of rain
1901-02	157,671	28,294	Favourable, though crop suffered from heavy rain
1902-03	174,719	27,905	Unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	172,039	29,098	Not quite favourable owing to want of late rain
1904-05	157,700	28,000	Not unfavourable
1905-06	164,400	30,200	Not favourable on the whole
1906-07	222,000	43,600	Generally favourable
1907-08	261,000	42,700	Not very favourable on the whole
1908-09	284,300	46,400	Crop suffered through drought
1909-10	320,100	60,500	Not quite favourable owing to defective late rain
1910-11	318,100	56,000	Crop damaged by rain, hail, and insects
1911-12	261,100	52,200	Fairly favourable

(*a*) Includes Bihar and Orissa up to 1909-10

Note.—The figures for 1911-12 are subject to revision

RAPE AND MUSTARD—*continued*

Province		acres	tons	Character of season
United Provinces				
1897-98 (*a*)	Pure	88,822	28,417	Favourable
	Mixed	1,459,000	436,451	
1898-99	Pure	92,679	22,884	Favourable, though crop injured by frost in places
	Mixed	1,509,000	410,983	
1899-1900	Pure	76,180	21,186	Not very favourable on the whole
	Mixed	1,381,000	425,471	
1900-01	Pure	94,130	24,060	Crop affected by excessive rain and fungoid diseases
	Mixed	1,449,000	372,000	
1901-02	Pure	120,436	36,841	
	Mixed	1,461,000	430,617	
1902-03	Pure	140,296	31,320	Favourable on the whole
	Mixed	2,335,000	516,000	
1903-04	Pure	131,926	29,648	
	Mixed	2,429,000	542,000	
1904-05	Pure	140,100	18,800	Unfavourable owing to frost and rust
	Mixed	2,509,000	336,000	
1905-06	Pure	154,700	30,000	Crop suffered through insufficient moisture
	Mixed	2,026,000	398,000	
1906-07	Pure	153,400	30,000	Crop affected by cloudy weather and fungoid diseases
	Mixed	2,210,000	424,000	
1907-08	Pure	96,800	11,300	Very unfavourable owing to drought
	Mixed	1,870,000	217,000	
1908-09	Pure	136,800	26,900	Not unfavourable on the whole
	Mixed	2,153,000	423,000	
1909-10	Pure	176,900	36,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
	Mixed	2,269,000	466,000	
1910-11	Pure	146,200	34,400	Favourable though crop injured by insects
	Mixed	2,371,000	561,000	
1911-12	Pure	176,600	37,200	Favourable though crop injured by insects
	Mixed	2,872,000	609,000	
Sind (including Native States)				
1897-98		154,248	27,277	Favourable on the whole
1898-99		70,766	8,601	Unfavourable owing to low inundation and frost
1899-1900		64,637	6,193	Very unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01		119,596	12,304	Not unfavourable on the whole
1901-02		113,140	12,049	
1902-03		78,606	7,813	Not favourable owing to low inundation
1903-04		85,525	16,550	Favourable
1904-05		60,100	2,500	Very unfavourable owing to low inundation, cold, and frost
1905-06		84,200	11,500	Favourable on the whole
1906-07		87,900	12,400	
1907-08		63,100	6,400	Unfavourable owing to deficient moisture and frost
1908-09		120,400	23,400	Favourable
1909-10		69,700	10,100	Unfavourable owing to deficient water-supply
1910-11		76,200	11,100	Favourable on the whole
1911-12		52,900	4,700	Unfavourable owing to deficient water-supply
N. W. Frontier (*b*)				
1901-02		73,700	8,723	Most unfavourable owing to failure of winter rains
1902-03		110,900	13,151	On the whole favourable
1903-04		130,231	17,127	Favourable
1904-05		55,700	8,300	Unfavourable at first, but favourable afterwards
1905-06		85,500	12,200	Favourable
1906-07		218,800	19,400	
1907-08		121,000	12,300	Favourable on the whole
1908-09		226,900	28,600	Generally favourable
1909-10		91,700	7,900	Not favourable
1910-11		85,100	9,500	Not favourable on the whole
1911-12		94,200	12,100	Favourable

(*a*) "Pure" means seed sown by itself; "mixed" means seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimate of the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate

(*b*) Constituted in 1901 out of the Punjab

Note.—Figures for 1911-12 are subject to revision.

RAPE AND MUSTARD—*concluded*

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Bombay (including Native States)			
1897-98	56,830	14,380	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	53,091	9,795	Not favourable owing to insufficient rain
1899-1900	2,536	111	Disastrous owing to failure of rain
1900-01	39,134	6,613	Fair on the whole
1901-02	17,438	1,721	Very unfavourable owing to drought
1902-03	54,625	7,891	Fair on the whole .
1903-04	36,007	5,786	Not favourable owing to deficient late rains
1904-05	25,100	3,000	Unfavourable owing to deficient water-supply
1905-06	43,800	9,300	Favourable
1906-07	61,460	14,300	
1907-08	46,900	12,500	Not unfavourable on the whole
1908-09	80,800	23,200	Favourable
1909-10	86,900	22,600	
1910-11	84,600	15,400	Crop affected by frost and deficient late rain
1911-12	7,900	1,300	Very unfavourable
Hyderabad State (a)			
1897-98	3,828	140	Unfavourable
1898-99	8,796	286	Not unfavourable
1899-1900	905	6	Very unfavourable
1900-01	16,597	286	Not unfavourable
1901-02	12,077	146	Unfavourable
1902-03	12,537	289	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	14,917	266	
1904-05	13,000	200	Crop affected by failure of late rains
1905-06	14,300	100	Not favourable
1906-07	10,700	100	
1907-08	9,500	200	
1908-09	12,500	200	
1909-10	8,100	100	Unfavourable owing to want of late rains
1910-11	9,300	200	Favourable on the whole
1911-12	6,500	100	Not favourable
Total			
1897-98 Pure	3,822,996	682,807	Favourable on the whole
1897-98 Mixed	1,459,000	436,451	
1898-99 Pure	3,109,988	567,698	Not favourable on the whole
1898-99 Mixed	1,509,000	410,983	
1899-1900 Pure	2,693,768	447,946	Unfavourable. Rainfall deficient
1899-1900 Mixed	1,381,000	425,471	
1900-01 Pure	4,077,366	650,225	Favourable in north-western India but not elsewhere
1900-01 Mixed	1,449,000	372,000	
1901-02 Pure	3,082,662	525,035	Not favourable on the whole. Rainfall deficient
1901-02 Mixed	1,461,000	430,617	
1902-03 Pure	3,421,883	521,926	Not favourable on the whole. Rainfall ill-distributed
1902-03 Mixed	2,335,000	516,000	
1903-04 Pure	3,583,445	623,206	Favourable
1903-04 Mixed	2,429,000	542,000	
1904-05 Pure	3,640,000	540,400	Not favourable owing to hail and frost
1904-05 Mixed	2,509,000	336,000	
1905-06 Pure	4,002,800	563,600	Not favourable on the whole
1905-06 Mixed	2,026,000	398,000	
1906-07 Pure	4,183,100	629,100	Fairly good on the whole
1906-07 Mixed	2,210,000	424,000	
1907-08 Pure	3,330,200	471,000	Unfavourable owing to drought
1907-08 Mixed	1,870,000	217,000	
1908-09 Pure	3,875,500	564,500	Generally favourable except in Bengal and Assam
1908-09 Mixed	2,153,000	423,000	
1909-10 Pure	4,361,600	804,200	Favourable on the whole
1909-10 Mixed	2,269,000	466,000	
1910-11 Pure	3,944,900	672,200	Not unfavourable on the whole
1910-11 Mixed	2,371,000	561,000	
1911-12 Pure	3,877,400	673,900	Fairly favourable except in Bombay and Sind
1911-12 Mixed	2,872,000	609,000	

(*a*) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude *jagir* areas

Note.—The figures for 1911-12 are subject to revision

SESAMUM (til or jinjili)

The British provinces dealt with in this table ordinarily contain some 79 per cent of the total area under sesamum in British India

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Central Provinces and Berar (a)			
1897-98	884,655	74,343	Exceptionally favourable
1898-99	769,751	49,095	Rainfall ill-distributed
1899-1900	1,142,346	63,568	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1900-01	1,132,282	91,692	Favourable
1901-02	828,890	41,978	Unfavourable. Early rains excessive. Late rains failed
1902-03	1,213,149	102,012	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	1,083,847	85,181	Not very favourable owing to heavy rainfall
1904-05	891,100	69,000	Unfavourable. Rainfall irregular
1905-06	792,900	66,900	Crop injured by heavy rain and mist and drought
1906-07	807,900	70,400	Crop damaged by heavy rain
1907-08	977,600	55,400	Unfavourable owing to early cessation of rains
1908-09	790,000	59,900	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1909-10	942,700	91,900	Favourable
1910-11	895,300	76,400	Favourable on the whole in most places
1911-12	916,900	74,900	Favourable though heavy rain affected crop latterly
Bombay (including Native States) (b)			
1897-98	681,905	103,136	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	754,327	115,566	
1899-1900	303,148	6,186	Extremely unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01	719,642	105,167	Favourable
1901-02	862,935	64,421	Unfavourable. Late rains failed
1902-03	904,523	177,137	Favourable
1903-04	1,125,055	218,219	Satisfactory
1904-05	793,900	52,700	Unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall
1905-06	908,100	105,100	Not favourable on the whole
1906-07	1,049,500	186,000	Fairly satisfactory
1907-08	992,700	61,400	Unfavourable owing to deficient rain and disease
1908-09	979,500	99,500	Not favourable on the whole
1909-10	1,037,400	132,400	Not very favourable
1910-11	994,800	109,400	Not favourable on the whole
1911-12	513,400	29,200	Not favourable
Madras (c)			
1897-98	826,000	69,000	Not favourable on the whole
1898-99	690,700	68,100	Not very favourable on the whole
1899-1900	665,900	45,100	Unfavourable
1900-01	850,000	68,200	Not favourable on the whole
1901-02	727,700	66,400	
1902-03	782,700	71,700	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	855,700	78,600	
1904-05	674,200	55,100	Rainfall insufficient
1905-06	723,300	55,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1906-07	556,900	45,800	Early rainfall insufficient
1907-08	647,000	53,100	Not unfavourable on the whole
1908-09	685,900	57,200	Rainfall seasonable
1909-10	718,900	59,700	Rainfall defective
1910-11	573,200	49,300	Rainfall insufficient
1911-12	628,300	52,600	Favourable

(*a*) The estimates of yield for Berar for years previous to 1903-04 are defective, being based on incorrect date

(*b*) Includes the State of Baroda also

(*c*) The estimates for Madras up to 1906-07 relate only to *raiyatwari* villages; but since that year estimates for certain *zamindari* and whole *inam* villages have also been included

Note.—The figures for 1911-12 are subject to revision

SESAMUM—*continued*

Province		acres	tons	Character of season
United Provinces				
1897-98 (*a*)	Pure	147,817	14,994	Favourable on the whole
	Mixed	584,000	60,000	
1898-99	Pure	155,178	15,159	Excessive late rain affected crop
	Mixed	713,000	70,000	
1899-1900	Pure	203,604	22,743	Favourable on the whole
	Mixed	517,000	60,000	
1900-01	Pure	238,154	28,431	Favourable on the whole
	Mixed	622,000	75,000	
1901-02	Pure	252,870	23,226	Crop suffered through deficient late rain
	Mixed	611,000	60,000	
1902-03	Pure	316,150	35,279	Favourable generally
	Mixed	717,000	80,000	
1903-04	Pure	374,559	34,345	Crop damaged by excessive rain and strong winds
	Mixed	747,000	70,000	
1904-05	Pure	304,100	13,900	Unfavourable owing to excessive rain at first and drought afterwards
	Mixed	600,000	35,000	
1905-06	Pure	278,200	17,500	Not favourable. Rainfall deficient
	Mixed	700,000	45,000	
1906-07	Pure	309,200	36,200	Favourable on the whole
	Mixed	775,000	90,000	
1907-08	Pure	329,800	10,000	Favourable at first, but not afterwards owing to drought
	Mixed	900,000	30,000	
1908-09	Pure	322,000	34,000	Favourable, though crop affected by heavy rain in parts
	Mixed	1,000,000	100,000	
1909-10	Pure	481,300	48,700	Favourable, though crop affected by rain and high winds
	Mixed	900,000	90,000	
1910-11	Pure	438,900	45,400	Favourable, though crop damaged by heavy rain in parts
	Mixed	900,000	90,000	
1911-12	Pure	375,000	29,000	Not favourable
	Mixed	800,000	70,000	
Hyderabad State (*b*)				
1897-98		404,020	13,200	Not favourable
1898-99		426,740	14,463	
1899-1900		237,512	2,383	Rains failed
1900-01		392,032	10,421	Not favourable on the whole
1901-02		377,023	21,660	Late rains unfavourable
1902-03		472,282	34,038	Favourable
1903-04		601,607	33,325	Crop suffered from heavy rains
1904-05		780,000	29,400	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rainfall
1905-06		465,600	18,400	
1906-07		493,700	27,300	Favourable
1907-08		510,600	20,600	Not favourable
1908-09		511,900	18,700	
1909-10		597,300	24,500	Favourable
1910-11		677,700	34,400	Crop damaged by late rains
1911-12		663,900	25,400	Not favourable

(*a*) "Pure" means seed sown by itself; "mixed" means seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates of the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate

(*b*) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude *jagir* areas

Note.—The figures for 1911-12 are subject to revision

SESAMUM—*continued*

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Bengal (*a*)			
1897-98	367,500	49,900	
1898-99	367,200	52,100	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	388,200	49,700	
1900-01	396,000	45,400	Not favourable. Rainfall capricious and irregular
1901-02	411,100	54,900	Crop suffered through drought
1902-03	384,800	45,000	Not favourable on the whole
1903-04	428,300	58,000	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	283,800	30,800	Crop damaged by hail, frost, and excessive rain
1905-06	283,200	33,400	Latterly favourable
1906-07	273,200	36,000	Rainfall ill-distributed
1907-08	195,800	14,100	Unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1908-09	186,400	21,100	Not favourable for early but favourable for late crop
1909-10	240,500	35,200	
1910-11	237,600	39,700	Favourable generally
1911-12	247,200	37,700	Crop suffered from excessive rain
Eastern Bengal (*b*)			
1904-05	209,900	28,200	Crop damaged by hail and excessive rain
1905-06	231,800	28,300	Not favourable. Rain ill-distributed
1906-07	223,100	36,200	At first favourable, but drought affected crop later
1907-08	223,600	32,200	Crop affected by drought
1908-09	267,000	37,900	Favourable for early but not so for late crop
1909-10	254,300	53,400	Favourable
1910-11	251,500	39,700	Crop affected by drought and insects
1911-12	231,300	38,200	Crop suffered from heavy rain and floods
Punjab and N.-W. Frontier (*c*)			
1897-98	195,400	22,984	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	252,600	25,350	Favourable, though rain ceased somewhat early
1899-1900	216,400	16,253	Favourable at first, but unfavourable later
1900-01	218,500	19,077	Unfavourable owing to heavy floods
1901-02	211,500	17,640	Unfavourable. Rainfall unevenly distributed
1902-03	244,000	20,819	Not unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	246,600	26,143	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	158,000	16,000	Unfavourable owing to insufficient moisture
1905-06	146,300	13,900	Unfavourable on the whole. Rainfall deficient
1906-07	95,500	8,800	Unfavourable. Rainfall irregular
1907-08	84,100	4,700	Very unfavourable. Rains ceased early
1908-09	164,700	23,700	Fairly favourable, though rainfall excessive
1909-10	175,600	18,500	Favourable on the whole
1910-11	148,700	14,900	Favourable on the whole
1911-12	92,200	9,900	Crop seriously affected by drought

(*a*) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1903-04

(*b*) Includes Assam from 1910-11

(*c*) The figures of both area and yield from 1904-05 relate to the Punjab only, the forecast of the sesamum crop of the North-West Frontier Province having been discontinued from that year

Note.—The figures for 1911-12 are subject to revision

SESAMUM—*concluded*

Province		acres	tons	Character of season
Sind (including Native States)				
1897-98		154,812	8,260	Not favourable
1898-99		114,139	8,285	Inundation low
1899-1900		158,957	7,323	Unfavourable on the whole
1900-01		105,881	4,468	
1901-02		99,693	5,985	Water-supply deficient
1902-03		118,044	7,602	Not quite favourable
1903-04		122,496	5,665	Crop suffered from blight and insects
1904-05		83,700	5,300	Inundation low
1905-06		84,400	6,300	Favourable on the whole
1906-07		55,900	4,300	Crop damaged by insects
1907-08		55,600	4,200	Inundation low
1908-09		80,500	12,300	Inundation favourable and rainfall good
1909-10		67,000	6,500	Fairly favourable
1910-11		88,300	12,600	Rainfall good and inundation favourable
1911-12		58,000	4,500	Not favourable
Total				
1897-98	Pure	3,662,109	355,817	Favourable on the whole
	Mixed	584,000	60,000	
1898-99	Pure	3,530,625	348,118	Generally favourable
	Mixed	713,000	70,000	
1899-1900	Pure	3,316,067	213,256	Very unfavourable owing to drought
	Mixed	517,000	60,000	
1900-01	Pure	4,052,491	372,856	Favourable
	Mixed	622,000	75,000	
1901-02	Pure	3,711,711	296,210	Unfavourable owing to deficient and ill-distributed rain
	Mixed	611,000	60,000	
1902-03	Pure	4,435,648	493,587	Generally favourable
	Mixed	717,000	80,000	
1903-04	Pure	4,838,164	539,478	Favourable
	Mixed	747,000	70,000	
1904-05	Pure	4,178,700	300,400	Unfavourable. Rainfall irregular followed by drought
	Mixed	600,000	35,000	
1905-06	Pure	3,913,800	344,800	Not favourable on the whole
	Mixed	700,000	45,000	
1906-07	Pure	3,864,900	451,000	Favourable on the whole
	Mixed	775,000	90,000	
1907-08	Pure	4,016,800	255,700	Unfavourable owing to protracted drought
	Mixed	900,000	30,000	
1908-09	Pure	3,987,900	364,300	Not unfavourable on the whole
	Mixed	1,000,000	100,000	
1909-10	Pure	4,515,000	470,800	Favourable on the whole
	Mixed	900,000	90,000	
1910-11	Pure	4,306,000	421,800	Fairly favourable
	Mixed	900,000	90,000	
1911-12	Pure	3,726,200	301,400	Not favourable on the whole
	Mixed	800,000	70,000	

Note.—The figures for 1911-12 are subject to revision

GROUNDNUT

[The figures of outturn represent nuts in shell]

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
Madras (a)			
1897-98	94,500		
1898-99	116,200		
1899-1900	102,000		
1900-01	229,997	(b)	
1901-02	337,600		
1902-03	421,300		
1903-04	384,400		
1904-05	366,400	151,700	Rainfall insufficient
1905-06	393,100	174,500	Favourable
1906-07	511,000	189,000	
1907-08	601,800	202,000	Rainfall seasonable
1908-09	718,700	246,500	
1909-10	740,100	221,900	Fairly good
1910-11	667,300	254,200	Rains deficient at sowing time
1911-12	850,400	306,000	Fairly good
Bombay (including Native States)			
1897-98	120,303	(c) 55,962	Rainfall insufficient
1898-99	101,614	70,561	Not unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	71,946	9,250	Disastrous owing to drought
1900-01	64,411	28,631	Unfavourable. Rainfall deficient
1901-02	96,622	63,298	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1902-03	69,855	61,854	Rainfall deficient. Water-supply short
1903-04	89,793	94,409	Favourable
1904-05	93,300	63,200	Not favourable on the whole. Rainfall deficient
1905-06	92,800	36,700	Unfavourable. Late rains deficient
1906-07	111,000	84,700	Favourable, though moisture deficient in places
1907-08	129,800	82,500	Crop suffered from deficient water-supply and disease
1908-09	133,700	129,500	Rainfall deficient, but crop good
1909-10	162,300	172,700	Fairly satisfactory
1910-11	185,800	222,300	Favourable, but crop affected by heavy rains in places
1911-12	207,100	187,700	Crop suffered from deficiency of late rains
Burma			
1907-08	137,000	67,700	(Not reported)
1908-09	258,600	119,700	Fairly good
1909-10	146,300	64,700	Rainfall unfavourable in places
1910-11	98,800	41,900	Fairly favourable
1911-12	128,200	48,500	Fair
Total			
1897-98	214,803	55,962	
1898-99	217,814	70,561	
1899-1900	173,946	9,250	
1900-01	294,408	(d) 28,631	
1901-02	434,222	63,298	
1902-03	491,155	61,854	
1903-04	474,193	94,419	
1904-05	459,700	214,900	Not favourable on the whole
1905-06	485,900	211,200	
1906-07	622,000	273,700	Favourable
1907-08	868,600	352,500	Not unfavourable on the whole
1908-09	1,111,000	495,700	Favourable on the whole
1909-10	1,048,700	459,300	
1910-11	951,900	503,200	Fairly favourable
1911-12	1,200,900	542,200	Favourable on the whole

(a) The estimates for Madras up to 1906-07 relate only to *raiyatwari* villages ; but since that year estimates for certain *zamindari* and whole *inam* villages have also been included

(b) No information

(c) Excluding Native States

(d) Bombay only

Note.—The figures for 1911-12 are subject to revision

JUTE

The provinces dealt with in this table practically contain the whole area under jute in India

Province	acres	bales of 400 lb	Character of season
Bengal (a)			
1897	2,151,600	6,839,000	Favourable on the whole
1898	1,624,400	5,334,000	Unfavourable on the whole
1899	1,961,800	5,412,000	
1900	2,093,400	6,526,000	Rainfall somewhat irregular
1901	2,263,800	7,438,000	Unfavourable at first, but favourable afterwards
1902	2,108,300	6,577,000	Abnormal. Rainfall irregular
1903	2,213,600	7,241,000	Favourable generally
1904	2,850,000	7,400,000	Crop damaged by excessive rain
1905	569,300	1,485,900	Moderately favourable
1906	780,400	1,911,700	Favourable, though crop damaged by floods
1907	931,200	2,057,900	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1908	548,700	1,026,300	Unfavourable. Rain ill-distributed
1909	555,400	1,295,800	Rainfall unfavourable
1910	573,800	1,427,100	Rainfall unfavourable
1911	625,100	1,648,400	Fair on the whole
Eastern Bengal and Assam (c)			
1902	34,400	48,000	Unfavourable. Rain excessive
1903	38,250	90,000	Favourable generally
1904	29,700	46,000	Very unfavourable owing to heavy rain and floods
1905	2,559,000	6,602,200	Moderately favourable
1906	2,702,500	7,215,700	Favourable, though crop affected by floods
1907	3,011,100	7,678,300	Favourable on the whole
1908	2,286,000	5,244,900	Unfavourable on the whole
1909	2,301,200	5,877,200	Crop damaged by heavy floods in places
1910	2,350,000	6,486,000	Not very favourable on the whole
1911	2,461,300	6,543,400	Favourable
Cooch Bihar State			
1903	23,200	50,000	
1904	20,000	36,000	
1905	(e)	52,800	(Not reported)
1906	(e)	79,000	
1907	32,000	81,600	
1908	22,000	39,600	Unfavourable throughout
1909	20,000	33,600	Crop suffered from excessive rain
1910	14,000	18,900	(Not reported)
1911	20,000	42,900	Fairly favourable
Total			
1897	2,151,600	See under Bengal	
1898	1,624,400		
1899	1,961,800		
1900	2,093,400		
1901	2,263,800		
1902	2,142,700		
1903	2,275,050		
1904	2,899,700		
1905	3,128,300	8,140,900	Moderately favourable
1906	3,482,900	9,206,400	Favourable, though crop affected by floods
1907	3,974,300	9,817,800	Moderately favourable
1908	2,856,700	6,310,800	Unfavourable
1909	2,876,600	7,206,600	Not favourable on the whole
1910	2,937,800	7,932,000	Not very favourable
1911	3,106,400	8,234,700	Fairly favourable on the whole

(a) Including Eastern Bengal up to 1904. The estimates of area previous to 1904 were based on very uncertain data

(b) Revised according to the statistics of trade and consumption, and including the production of Assam, Cooch Bihar, and Nepal

(c) The figures up to 1904 relate to Assam only, the figures for Eastern Bengal for those years being included under Bengal

(d) Included in the figures shown under Bengal for these years

(e) Not reported

(f) Excluding the figures for Nepal, Upper India, and Madras, which are stated below (bales) :—

	Nepal	Upper India (*viâ* E. I. Ry.)	Madras (*viâ* B. N. Ry.)
1905	64,300	26,269	4,257
1906	50,018	10,520	1,657
1907	77,600	5,500	7,800
1908	81,800	6,100	900
1909	69,884	11,264	154
1910	42,751	35,860	564

Note.—The figures for 1911 are subject to revision

INDIGO

The provinces dealt with in this table ordinarily contain some 98 per cent of the total area under indigo in British India

Province	acres	cwts	Character of season
Bengal			
1897-98	529,500	50,415	Rainfall insufficient and ill-distributed
1898-99	512,100	74,321	Favourable for the most part
1899-1900	449,200	44,996	Crop injured by excessive rain and floods
1900-01	360,600	47,707	Not unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	311,200	41,820	Rainfall deficient
1902-03	255,500	21,924	Very unfavourable, rainfall irregular and ill-distributed
1903-04	249,700	31,895	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	223,100	24,300	Very unfavourable. Rainfall irregular
1905-06	161,500	15,800	
1906-07	137,800	17,300	Crop injured by excessive rain and high floods
1907-08	146,800	17,700	Favourable for the most part
1908-09	135,300	17,000	Unfavourable at first, but fairly good afterwards
1909-10	107,400	11,400	Unfavourable
1910-11	117,000	13,900	Crop damaged by excessive rain and floods
1911-12	110,600	17,900	Fairly favourable on the whole
Madras			
1897-98	323,900	61,460	Not unfavourable on the whole
1898-99	210,600	30,320	Unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	249,000	33,340	
1900-01	251,900	46,100	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	239,400	38,480	Not favourable on the whole
1902-03	212,200	40,260	Generally favourable
1903-04	241,900	45,900	Favourable
1904-05	126,300	16,700	Unfavourable owing to scanty rainfall
1905-06	113,900	17,300	Not unfavourable on the whole
1906-07	180,700	32,300	Favourable
1907-08	141,900	20,000	Not favourable owing to want of seasonable rainfall
1908-09	81,800	12,400	Not favourable owing to want of timely rain
1909-10	96,400	14,400	Rainfall seasonable
1910-11	82,800	20,100	Favourable
1911-12	94,400	22,200	Fairly favourable
Punjab			
1897-98	108,800	17,392	Generally good
1898-99	47,200	8,263	Unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	97,300	15,577	Crop suffered from absence of rain
1900-01	115,700	22,695	Favourable
1901-02	71,600	13,533	Crop suffered from insufficient rain and locusts
1902-03	42,000	7,016	Unfavourable
1903-04	74,200	12,184	Favourable. Rainfall seasonable
1904-05	53,000	9,900	Not unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	67,500	10,800	
1906-07	62,300	11,000	Favourable, though crop damaged by insects
1907-08	57,900	9,000	Unfavourable throughout
1908-09	36,200	5,600	On the whole fair
1909-10	43,400	8,300	Favourable
1910-11	45,400	8,500	Favourable
1911-12	36,600	5,600	Unfavourable owing to deficient water-supply
United Provinces			
1897-98	376,899	37,545	Crop injured by heavy rain
1898-99	240,418	26,416	Not favourable. Crop injured by insects and heavy rain
1899-1900	231,400	17,977	Crop injured at first by excessive rain and then by drought
1900-01	262,175	31,529	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	168,990	18,986	Unsatisfactory until the end of the season
1902-03	135,811	10,007	Unfavourable at first but favourable afterwards
1903-04	140,834	12,823	Not unfavourable on the whole
1904-05	74,500	8,000	Crop injured by heavy and continuous rain
1905-06	40,700	4,300	Not favourable on the whole
1906-07	40,400	5,100	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	47,300	5,600	
1908-09	30,600	3,800	Latterly favourable
1909-10	41,900	5,200	Fairly favourable on the whole
1910-11	31,200	3,500	Crop damaged by excessive rain and floods
1911-12	29,500	3,000	Crop suffered severely from hot winds and drought
Total			
1897-98	1,339,099	166,812	Not unfavourable on the whole
1898-99	1,010,318	139,320	Not favourable on the whole
1899-1900	1,026,900	111,890	Unfavourable. Rain irregular and ill-distributed
1900-01	990,375	148,029	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	791,190	112,819	Unfavourable. Rainfall deficient
1902-03	645,511	79,207	Unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	706,634	102,802	Favourable
1904-05	476,900	58,900	Not favourable on the whole
1905-06	383,600	48,200	
1906-07	421,200	65,700	Not unfavourable on the whole
1907-08	393,900	52,300	Crop injured by lack of timely rain except in Bengal (Bihar)
1908-09	283,900	38,800	Not unfavourable on the whole
1909-10	289,100	39,300	Fairly favourable except in Bengal
1910-11	276,400	46,000	Favourable except in Bengal and the United Provinces
1911-12	271,100	48,700	Fairly favourable except in northern India

Note.—The figures for 1911-12 are subject to revision

SUGARCANE

The provinces dealt with in this table ordinarily contain some 98·4 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India

[The figures of outturn represent raw sugar (*gúr*)]

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
United Provinces			
1898-99	1,227,881	1,204,799	Favourable
1899-1900	1,259,070	838,885	Rainfall irregular and ill-distributed
1900-01	1,212,456	1,193,214	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	1,228,691	976,222	Not favourable on the whole
1902-03	1,151,777	904,132	Not favourable owing to insufficient rain and frost
1903-04	1,089,602	877,102	Not favourable owing to heavy and continuous rain
1904-05	1,212,600	1,183,400	Very favourable throughout
1905-06	1,228,900	884,000	Unfavourable owing to deficient rain and drought
1906-07	1,386,700	1,264,600	Very favourable on the whole
1907-08	1,481,700	916,700	Not favourable owing to continued drought
1908-09	1,120,100	844,200	Not favourable. Crop damaged by drought and insects
1909-10	1,037,600	955,200	Favourable, though crop suffered from heavy rain in places
1910-11	1,047,100	1,042,900	Rainy season highly beneficial to crop
1911-12	1,340,600	1,259,300	Crop somewhat affected by drought in the western half
Bengal (a)			
1898-99	861,100	871,435	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	884,400	817,185	Favourable at first, but not so afterwards
1900-01	801,800	811,420	Not very favourable on the whole
1901-02	661,200	676,410	Not unfavourable on the whole
1902-03	673,500	681,580	
1903-04	632,400	653,900	Unfavourable at first, but favourable afterwards
1904-05	633,000	634,700	Favourable at first, but drought later
1905-06	421,600	426,700	Not unfavourable on the whole
1906-07	424,500	420,300	
1907-08	436,200	407,800	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1908-09	375,200	255,900	Unfavourable on the whole owing to drought
1909-10	337,500	297,000	Favourable in the important tracts
1910-11	334,300	367,700	Generally favourable
1911-12	340,600	393,400	Favourable, though crop damaged by floods in places
Eastern Bengal and Assam			
1905-06	201,500	188,500	Crop suffered from excessive rain and floods
1906-07	182,200	174,400	Not unfavourable on the whole
1907-08	171,800	175,000	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1908-09	177,800	174,900	Not unfavourable on the whole
1909-10	170,300	198,800	Crop suffered from excessive rain
1910-11	181,300	195,800	Crop suffered from floods and red rot disease
1911-12	179,300	215,200	Generally favourable
Punjab			
1898-99	351,200	(*b*)	
1899-1900	343,600	203,935	Unfavourable
1900-01	334,500	272,114	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	351,500	239,105	Not favourable owing to drought and frosts
1902-03	309,400	204,012	Not favourable owing to failure of winter rains
1903-04	321,200	232,664	Not unfavourable, though crop injured by heavy rain and frost
1904-05	325,500	238,300	Not unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	172,700	89,000	Distinctly unfavourable owing to drought
1906-07	277,700	212,800	Favourable
1907-08	391,800	238,700	Crop suffered somewhat from short supply of water
1908-09	365,700	265,600	Fairly favourable on the whole
1909-10	403,800	328,700	Very favourable
1910-11	387,900	262,600	Crop injured by hard frost in places
1911-12	292,300	176,600	Unfavourable

(*a*) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1904-05 (*b*) No information

Note.—The figures for 1911-12 are subject to revision

SUGARCANE—*continued*

[The figures of outturn represent raw sugar (*gúr*)]

Province	acres'	tons	Character of season
Bombay (including Native States)			
1907-08	74,300	184,200	Crop affected by excessive rain at first and by drought later
1908-09	92,800	221,200	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1909-10	89,200	232,300	Not very favourable
1910-11	83,400	226,000	Water-supply deficient
1911-12	87,400	203,300	Crop suffered from deficiency of rains
Madras (a)			
1898-99	45,500		
1899-1900	54,400	(b)	
1900-01	55,400		
1901-02	51,100	109,400	Favourable, though rainfall deficient in places
1902-03	46,500	93,400	Water-supply deficient
1903-04	44,300	83,700	Rainfall heavy at sowing time
1904-05	47,800	90,000	On the whole fair
1905-06	60,700	114,500	Favourable
1906-07	52,100	100,400	Rainfall not seasonable
1907-08	49,000	92,000	Rainfall not seasonable in places
1908-09	43,700	81,000	Rainfall not timely
1909-10	43,800	82,000	
1910-11	47,900	87,100	Favourable
1911-12	60,000	110,700	Rainfall seasonable
N.-W. Frontier			
1901-02	23,900	21,339	Not unfavourable on the whole
1902-03	26,652	23,660	Favourable
1903-04	27,090	24,620	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	25,900	22,600	Favourable, though intense cold interfered with harvesting
1905-06	25,600	22,800	Favourable, though crop injured slightly by frost
1906-07	28,600	32,800	Favourable
1907-08	35,200	32,200	
1908-09	27,500	30,100	Generally good
1909-10	30,600	33,100	Favourable though crop suffered from insects and disease
1910-11	32,700	35,700	Generally favourable
1911-12	31,500	31,900	Crop suffered from deficient water-supply in places
Total			
1898-99	2,485,681	2,076,234	Not unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	2,541,470	1,860,005	Unfavourable
1900-01	2,404,156	2,276,748	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	2,316,391	2,022,476	Not favourable on the whole
1902-03	2,207,829	1,906,784	Not favourable. Water-supply deficient
1903-04	2,114,592	1,871,986	Not favourable. Rainfall heavy
1904-05	2,244,800	2,169,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	2,111,000	1,725,500	Not favourable owing to drought
1906-07	2,351,800	2,205,300	Generally favourable
1907-08	2,639,200	2,046,900	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1908-09	2,202,800	1,872,900	Not favourable on the whole
1909-10	2,112,800	2,127,100	Favourable on the whole
1910-11	2,114,600	2,217,800	Fairly favourable on the whole
1911-12	2,331,700	2,390,400	

(*a*) The estimates for Madras up to 1906-07 relate only to *raiyatwari* villages; but since that year estimates for certain *zamindari* and whole *inam* villages have also been included

(*b*) No information

Note.—The figures for 1911-12 are subject to revision

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Fifteenth Issue]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT
INDIA

AREA AND YIELD

OF CERTAIN

PRINCIPAL CROPS IN INDIA

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WHEAT	JUTE
COTTON	INDIGO

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1898-99 TO 1912-13

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AREA AND YIELD

OF CERTAIN

PRINCIPAL CROPS IN INDIA

GENERAL NOTES

In the course of each year periodical estimates of the area and yield of certain crops are compiled from local returns and issued by the Commercial Intelligence Department.

The general practice is to issue a preliminary forecast, a second estimate, and a third (and final) estimate, fuller and more precise than the first two. The figures in these tables are abstracted from those appended to the final estimates and they show the area sown and the estimated yield of the crops.

The estimates state the area actually sown, whether the crop comes to maturity or not, but fields which have been sown with other crops, owing to the failure of the first sowings, are not entered.

The areas covered by the several crops in a mixed field are estimated in various ways in the different provinces, and the estimates are based on formulæ prescribed by the provincial authorities.

The estimates are not generally made for the whole of India, and they are necessarily, in the most favourable circumstances, only approximations to the truth. The very complete agricultural records in most of the provinces in connection with the assessment of the land revenue render it possible in many cases to state with great exactness the area sown with each crop; but an equally important factor in determining the outturn, namely, the average yield per acre, has to be estimated, and exactness can be obtained only by the most careful consideration of the classes of soil, the methods of cultivation, and the climatic conditions which depend mainly on the quantity and timeliness of the rainfall in every part of the reporting areas. The quantitative estimates are thus often imperfect and they have generally been too low. The attention recently paid to the estimates of the cotton and wheat crops showed that some of the estimates relating to past years were extremely defective, but measures have been taken, which appear already to have effected a substantial improvement. The revision of the estimates which was attempted has not, however, been entirely successful, for the reason that there are large unregistered movements of cotton across provincial boundaries by road, while the information from some of the Native States is defective and the internal consumption other than that in mills defies accurate computation. A conventional estimate of consumption outside mills has, however, been made in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and included in the figures of net exports and consumption shown at the end of the table relating to cotton. In view of the carrying over of stocks from one year to another, it is interesting to calculate the averages on these figures. Estimates of area and production are now received from various areas which were formerly unreported; but the fact that the total estimated outturn has as a rule, fallen short of the total of net exports and consumption shows that there is still much room for improvement in the estimates of production. The years 1912-13 and 1906-07 furnish the only two instances in which the estimated outturn has exceeded the total of net exports and consumption.

Attention has also been paid to the improvement of the jute forecast, and the yield for past years, from 1898 to 1904, has been corrected by the statistics of exports and consumption, but the estimates of the area cultivated are based on data, which are still uncertain, although they have recently been improved. Next to those for cotton and jute, the estimates of acreage are most complete in respect of wheat. For the other crops, however, the estimates of area apply only to the specified regions where those crops are largely grown, and not to the whole of India. Thus the rice estimates relate only to Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, Lower Burma, Madras, and the United Provinces, and those for groundnut to Madras, Bombay, and Burma. Again, for the reporting territories the estimates are sometimes imperfect, for, with some exceptions, those tracts have been excluded, which have not been accurately surveyed or are held under privileged tenures, and hence do not possess the regular establishments maintained elsewhere for reporting the area placed under each crop. The most serious defect from this cause is in the figures for Madras, which is a large producer of rice, cottons, sesamum, and indigo, but which up to 1906-07 made forecasts only for the raiyatwari villages or about two-thirds of the area of the British districts. The Feudatory States within provincial boundaries are also generally omitted from the forecasts of all the provinces except Bombay and Sind. But for these omissions and a certain element of uncertainty in regard to crops which are grown conjointly or interspersed in the same field, the estimates of area relating to the Punjab, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Berar, and Madras may be regarded as fairly exact. The statistics for the British districts of Bombay are also very correct, but in this publication they are combined with the more conjectural figures of the provincial Feudatory States in which a large proportion of the cotton, oilseeds, and wheat is grown.

The statistics of area for Bengal and Bihar and Orissa which relate to nearly the whole of the cultivated portion of the province, omitting unimportant Feudatory States, are also conjectural since they consist of estimates which are founded on information of varying degrees of accuracy and which have been verified by cadastral survey in respect of only about 20 per cent for Bengal and 78 per cent for Bihar and Orissa.

The statistics for the States of Hyderabad and Mysore and the numerous States in the Central India and Rajputana Agencies rest on data similar to those of British India, and like them mostly refer to tracts in which there exists a reporting agency not equal in efficiency to that of the neighbouring British Provinces. Estimates are also included for some of the revenue-free lands held on privileged tenures.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

urma

Estimates are made for rice, cotton, and groundnut.

The figures for area are obtained from the assessment rolls prepared by revenue surveyors.

The original information about the yield is obtained from township officers, inspectors of land records, and from the more important of the Land Revenue subordinate officers. In this way the estimate of each district is based on the information furnished by some thirty or more persons.

The figures for both area and yield are tabulated by the Superintendent of Land Records and checked by the Deputy Commissioner. The Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records compares the estimated yield with a standard representing the normal yield which was fixed after an extensive series of experimental crop cuttings by settlement officers.

(Rice) Estimates are made for the sixteen chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma, namely, Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Insein, Hanthawaddy (Syriam), Pegu, Tharrawaddy, Prome, Maubin, Pyapôn, Bassein, Henzada, Myaungmya, Amherst, Tavoy, Toungoo, and Thatôn. The standard is 32 baskets (of 48lb each) = 1,536lb of unhusked rice to the acre.

(Cotton) Until 1902-03 the estimates for cotton related to the five principal cotton-growing districts, namely, Sagaing, Lower Chindwin, Meiktila, Myingyan, and Thayetmyo. Since that year all the cotton-producing districts have been reported on. From 1909-10, however, regular reports have been furnished by the eleven districts in which more than a thousand acres are under cotton, while a rough estimate of the production in other districts has been made and included. Except in districts where a settlement officer has conducted experiments in crop cutting, it is not possible to estimate accurately the average yield per acre.

(Groundnut) Estimates were made for the first time in 1908-09. Reports are furnished only by the six principal groundnut growing districts, and a rough estimate is made of the outturn in other districts.

Assam

Estimates are framed for rice, cotton, oilseeds, jute, and sugarcane. The information is received from district officers, who in their turn obtain figures from mandals in the case of the temporarily-settled areas and from zamindars in the case of the permanently-settled portion of Goalpara. These figures are said to be checked by sub-divisional and district officers, but, except where the district or the sub-divisional officer is himself able to do it, there is no valid check at all, and sometimes figures returned by district officers are more or less inaccurate and inconsistent.

(Rice) The estimates for rice relate to all districts (except the Naga Hills). The crop includes the *bhadoi, aús,* or autumn rice, and the *áman, bao,* or winter rice. The yield of a normal crop is taken to be 6 cwts per acre for autumn rice and 9 cwts per acre for winter rice.

(Cotton) Cotton is grown in the Garo, the Khasi and Jaintiá and the Lushai Hills, in Cachar, Sylhet, Goalpara, Nowgong, and Sibsagar. It is also believed to be grown in the Naga Hills, but it is not possible to make any estimate of the crop there. The crop is sown in March and April. The normal rate of outturn is taken to be 153lb of cleaned cotton per acre.

(Oilseeds) The oilseeds are linseed, rape and mustard, and sesamum. They are generally grown in all the plains districts of Assam. Sesamum is grown also in the Garo, Khasi and Jaintiá and the Lushai Hills. The average yield of rape and mustard has been taken to be 4½ cwt per acre and that of linseed and sesamum to be 4 cwt per acre.

(Jute) The estimates for jute relate to all the districts of the province except the Naga Hills, the Khasi and Jaintiá Hills, and the Lushai Hills. A general rate of 1,200lb (= 3 bales) per acre for a normal crop is taken to estimate the yield of the crop.

(Sugarcane) The estimates for sugarcane relate to all the plains districts. The average yield of raw sugar (*gúr*) is taken to be 17 cwts per acre.

Bengal

Estimates are made for rice, wheat, cotton, oilseeds, jute, indigo, and sugarcane. In the absence of any Revenue Agency the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by district officers, and are more or less conjectural. The district officers obtain information from the sub-divisional officers through the agency of the police. The system of making crop cuttings, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield has been in force in Bengal for the last eighteen years, but sufficiently trustworthy figures of yield have not yet been obtained from these cuttings to enable Government to accept them as standards.

The rice crop includes the *bhadoi, aús* or autumn rice (sown in May and mostly reaped by the middle of September), the *áman* or winter rice (sown in May and June, transplanted in August and September, and reaped in November and December), and the *boro* or summer rice (sown towards the close of the cold weather and reaped in April to June). The yield of a normal or 100 per cent crop is taken to be 12 maunds per acre for winter rice and 10 maunds per acre for autumn and 13½ maunds for summer rice (the maund in each case being equal to 82⅔ lb). These rates have been assumed to represent the average yield of cleaned rice. (Rice)

Wheat is grown in all the districts of the Rajshahi, Burdwan, and Presidency Divisions (excepting the districts of Bogra, Howrah, 24-Parganas and Khulna) and in the district of Faridpur. The average yield of the crop has been determined to be 10½ maunds per acre. (Wheat)

Two varieties of cotton are grown in the province—early and late. The early crop is grown in the State of Hill Tippera and in the districts of Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bankura and Midnapore. The late crop is grown only in the last two districts. The early crop is generally sown before the rains and the late crop partly before and partly after the rains. Separate rate of outturn for the early and the late crops have been adopted for each district. (Cotton)

The oilseeds are linseed, rape and mustard, and sesamum. The first three are grown in all districts (excepting Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, and Chittagong Hill Tracts, in the case of linseed), and are sown generally in October and reaped early in winter. The average yield is assumed to be 6 maunds (494 lb) per acre. (Oilseeds)

Sesamum is grown in all districts except Darjeeling; it is sown generally in July-September and reaped early in winter. An early variety is sown in the cold weather and reaped in June-July. The average yield is assumed to be 4½ maunds (350 lb) per acre.

Jute is grown in all the districts, excepting Birbhum, Bankura, and Chittagong Hill Tracts. A general rate of 1,271 lb, or 3·1 bales, is assumed to represent the average production per acre for every jute-growing district in the province. (Jute)

The only district in which indigo is still cultivated is Nadia. The average yield is assumed to be 12 lb per acre. (Indigo)

The report on sugarcane relates to all the districts of the province; it is sown during the winter season and harvested after a year. The average yield of raw sugar (*gúr*) is estimated at 35½ maunds (2,921 lb) per acre. (Sugarcane)

Bihar and Orissa

Estimates are made for rice, wheat, cotton, oilseed, jute, indigo, and sugarcane. In the absence of any Revenue Agency the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by district officers, and are more or less conjectural. The district officers obtain information from the sub-divisional officers through the agency of the police. The system of making crop cuttings, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield has been in force in the districts of this province for the last eighteen years, but sufficiently trustworthy figures of yield have not yet been obtained from these cuttings to enable Government to accept them as standards.

The rice crop includes the *bhadoi, aús* or autumn rice (sown in May and mostly reaped by the middle of September), the *áman* or winter rice (sown in May and June, transplanted in August and September, and reaped in November and December), and the *boro* or summer rice (sown towards the close of the cold weather and reaped in April to June). The yield of a normal or 100 per cent crop is taken to be 15 maunds per acre for winter rice, and 10 maunds per acre for autumn and summer rice (the maund in each case being equal to 82⅔ lb). These rates have been assumed to represent the average yield of cleaned rice. (Rice)

Wheat is grown in all the districts, excepting Balasore and Puri. The crop is chiefly cultivated in Bihar, where it covers about 96 per cent of the total area under the crop in Bihar and Orissa. The average yield has been fixed provisionally at 12 maunds or 984 lb per acre for the Bihar districts, 10½ maunds or 861 lb per acre for the Orissa districts, and 451 lb per acre for the districts of the Chota Nagpur Division. (Wheat)

Two varieties of cotton are grown in the province—early and late. The early crop, which is sown before the monsoon rains commence and harvested in winter, is grown in the districts of Saran, Monghyr, Bhágalpur, the Sonthal Parganas, and in the Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions, and also to a limited extent in Shahabad, Champaran, and Darbhanga. The late crop, which is usually sown at the close of the rainy season and harvested in May and June, is grown in the districts of Manbhum, Singhbhum, and in the Patna, Tirhut, Bhágalpur, and Orissa Divisions, excepting the districts of Gaya, Purnea, the Sonthal Parganas, and Sambalpur. Separate rates of standard outturn for the early and the late crops have been adopted for each district; the rates vary from 70 to 280 lb per acre. (Cotton)

The oilseeds are linseed, rape and mustard, and sesamum. The first three are grown in all districts (excepting Angul, in the case of linseed), and are sown generally in October and reaped early in winter. The average yield is assumed to be 6 maunds (494 lb) per acre. (Oilseed)

Sesamum is grown in all districts; it is sown generally in October and reaped early in winter. An early variety is sown in the cold weather and reaped in May-August. The average yield is assumed to be 4½ maunds (350 lb) per acre.

The estimate of the jute crop covers seven districts in which jute is grown, namely, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Bhágalpur, Purnea, the Sonthal Parganas, Cuttack, and Balasore. A general rate of 1,200 lb, or three bales, is assumed to represent the average production per acre for every jute-growing district in the province. (Jute)

The report on indigo relates to eight districts in which the crop is still grown, namely, four districts of the Tirhut Division and Shahabad, Monghyr, Bhagálpur and Purnea. The average yield is assumed to be 20 lb per acre. (Indigo)

(Sugarcane) The report on sugarcane relates to all the districts of the province; it is sown during the winter season and harvested after a year. The average yield of raw sugar (*gúr*) is estimated at 22 cwts per acre.

United Provinces

Estimates are made for wheat, cotton, linseed, rapeseed, sesamum, indigo, sugarcane and winter rice.

The area is taken from the crop statements based on field-to-field inspections, which are furnished by patwaris and checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based on the results ascertained from crop-cutting experiments conducted in selected districts. The standards, which are separate for irrigated and unirrigated crops, are revised every five years on a consideration of the results of crop experiments, and are applied to the condition of the crops reported by district officers and selected land-holders whose number exceeds five hundred.

(Wheat) The estimates of the wheat crop relate to all the districts of the province except Almora and Garhwal. The rates of standard outturn are different in the various districts, the average for the province being irrigated 1,250lb and unirrigated 850lb.

(Cotton) The estimates of the cotton crop relate to all the districts of the province where cotton is grown to any considerable extent. The rates of standard outturn are different in the various districts, the average for the province being irrigated 220lb and unirrigated 130lb.

The Native State of Rampur, which is the only cotton-growing State in the province, is included in the estimates for that crop from 1905-06. The estimates of both area and yield are based on the figures furnished by the six tahsils of the State.

(Oilseeds) The estimates for all oilseeds show separately the mixed crop, that is, crop grown in the same field with other crops, which is gathered in small quantities over a wide area mostly for home consumption. The estimates of the mixed crop are, however, highly conjectural.

The average yield of the unmixed crop is estimated at 500lb per acre for linseed, 600lb for rapeseed, and 280lb for sesamum.

(Indigo) In estimating the yield of indigo (dye), it is assumed that one-tenth of the total area is annually set aside for seed, and that one-fourth of a factory maund (about 75lb) of dye represents the full average yield in an average year.

(Sugarcane) The estimates for sugarcane relate to all the districts of the province except Jhansi, Jalaun, Bánda, Almora, Garhwal and Bahraich. The crop is planted in February and March and reaped in December and January, and is wholly an irrigated crop. Separate rates of normal outturn have been adopted for the different districts varying between 1,500lb and 3,200lb.

(Winter rice) Estimates of winter rice were made for the first time in 1912-13. The rates of standard outturn are different in various districts, the average for the province being in the case of rice irrigated 1,100lb and unirrigated 850lb.

Punjab

Estimates are prepared for wheat, cotton, rapeseed, sesamum, indigo, and sugarcane.

The figures of area are based on actual measurements by the revenue staff. Estimates of yield are recorded by Collectors after personal enquiry from tahsildars and leading agriculturists. The total number of agriculturists consulted by the Collectors and tahsildars must amount to several thousands.

(Wheat) The estimates of the wheat crop relate to all the districts of the province, and include the following Native States from 1907-08:—Patiala, Kapurthala, Nabha, Jind, Bahawalpur, Faridkot, Maler Kotla, Mandi, and Suket. Separate rates of normal outturn have been adopted for the different districts varying between 500lb and 1,180lb for irrigated and between 380lb and 720lb for unirrigated wheat.

(Cotton) The estimates of the cotton crop relate to all the districts except Simla, and include the following Native States from 1904-05:—Patiala, Kapurthala, Bahawalpur, Nabha, and Jind. The rates of normal outturn vary between 48lb and 192lb for irrigated and between 41lb and 132lb for unirrigated cotton.

(Oilseeds) The estimates for rapeseed relate to all but four districts, the exceptions being Simla, Jalandhar, Kangra, and Gurdaspur.

The estimates for sesamum relate to twenty-two districts: Hissar, Gurgaon, Karnál, Ambala, Ferozpur, Kángra, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Multan, Jhang, Montgomery, Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Gujrát, Gujránwála, Ráwalpindi, Attock, Mianwali, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Muzaffargarh.

(Indigo) Until 1904-05 the estimates for indigo related to seven districts: Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnál, Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Muzaffargarh; in two of these (Hissar and Rohtak) the crop was grown only for seed, and in the remaining five partly for seed and partly for dye. From that year the estimates relate to four districts only: Rohtak, Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Muzaffargarh.

(Sugarcane) The estimates for sugarcane include all but eleven districts, the districts omitted being Hissar, Simla, Ferozpur, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Attock, Mianwali, Montgomery, Jhang, Multan, and Dera Ghazi Khan. The crop is sown in March and April.

N.-W. Fronti

Estimates are prepared for wheat, cotton, rapeseed, and sugarcane. Until 1903-04 an estimate was made for the sesamum crop also, but as the area never exceeded 10,000 acres it has been discontinued.

The figures of area are based on actual measurements made by the patwaris in their field-to-field inspection in each harvest. They are further checked by higher revenue officers.

The estimates of the standard yield are based principally on data derived from a large number of tests made during the progress of settlement operations in which crops were cut and weighed. They were framed for each assessment circle which is the unit of area, and separately for lands irrigated by canals, by wells, for alluvial (*sailab*) lands, and for lands entirely dependent on rain. The standards are applied to the estimates received from the district officers who frame their estimates in consultation with local agriculturists. The exact number of agriculturists consulted by the district officers is not available, but it must amount to several hundreds.

(Wheat)

The estimates for wheat relate to all the districts of the province, and include the Tochi Agency from 1904-05, and the Kurram Agency from 1906-07. For irrigated wheat the rate of normal outturn is taken to be 741lb for four districts and 823lb for three districts; the rates for unirrigated wheat vary between 329lb and 535lb.

(Cotton)

The estimates of the cotton crop include all the districts of the province.

(Oilseeds)

The estimates for rapeseed up to 1905-06 relate to all districts except Kohat. From 1906-07 Kohat has been included.

(Sugarcane)

The sugarcane crop is sown in March and April. The estimate relates to three selected districts, namely, Hazara, Peshawar, and Bannu.

Bombay and Sind

Estimates are framed for wheat, cotton, linseed, rapeseed, sesamum, groundnut, and sugarcane.

The estimates include British districts as well as Native States.

In the British districts of the Presidency the area under different crops is ascertained in the first instance by village officers and recorded in village returns which are checked by circle inspectors and other revenue officers, and compiled by the former for their circle, and then for the taluka. The taluka figures are totalled up for each district in the Director's office. For Sind this work is done by local officers, and the Director receives district-by-district figures. The information received is for villages for which regular statistics are available, the proportion of reporting area being 91·4 per cent in the Presidency proper and 99·6 per cent in Sind. From 1909-10, however, estimates for the non-reporting areas have been made so far as possible and included in the table. In the case of Native States the acreage is estimated on the best local data available. The approximate numerical strength of the reporting agency is 175 in the Presidency proper, 57 in Sind, and 33 in the Native States.

No standard of yield has yet been adopted. Local estimates are converted to quantitative figures on the basis of a formula showing the average yield of crops which has been adopted provisionally. This formula is now being revised quinquennially, the revision being based on the ascertainment of actual yield in different parts of the Presidency by careful local enquiry by officers of the Provincial Agricultural Department who are tabulating the results and comparing them for the purpose. The unit of area in the formula is the district and dry and irrigated crops are separately dealt with.

Each year's estimate is prepared by the mamlatdars (or mahalkaris where the taluk is sub-divided) from notes which they make and from reports from village accountants and circle inspectors. The estimate is sent direct to the Director of Agriculture, who, in the light of the general prospects of the season, makes the quantitative calculations. A copy of the estimate is at the same time sent to the Collector through the sub-divisional officer, who sends his remarks, if any, to the Collector, forwarding a copy of the same to the Director. The Collector on receipt of these remarks forwards to the Director his opinion as regards the general condition of the whole district.

For Sind there are no formulæ, and all the necessary information is obtained from the District Collectors in the form of estimates on the basis of twelve annas for a normal crop, together with quantitative equivalents gathered from general experience.

For the Native States estimates are obtained, and the formulæ for adjoining British districts is applied.

(Wheat)

The estimates for wheat include the British districts and Native States in Gujarát, Deccan, Karnátak, and Sind.

(Cotton)

The figures for cotton relate to the whole area under that crop in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), and include both the early crop of the Deccan sown in July to August and harvested in December, and the late crop of Gujarát, Karnátak, and Sind sown in September to October and reaped in February to March.

(Oilseeds)

The estimates for linseed include the British districts and the Native States in Gujarát, Deccan, and Karnátak.

Those for rapeseed include the British districts and the Native States in Gujarát and Sind.

The estimates for sesamum include the British districts and the Native States in Gujarát, Deccan, Karnátak, Konkan (excluding Kanara), and Sind.

(Groundnut)

The estimates for groundnut include the British districts and Native States in the Deccan and the Belgaum district in Karnátak.

(Sugarcane) The estimates for sugarcane include the British districts and Native States in Gujarát (except Panch Mahals and Broach), Deccan, Karnátak, and Konkan (except Kolaba and Ratnagiri).

Central Provinces

Estimates are framed for wheat, cotton, linseed, and sesamum.

As regards acreage, the figures for cotton and sesamum are estimates based on reports furnished by the local officials of the Land Records staff. The figures for wheat and linseed represent the actual areas sown with those crops as disclosed by the field-to-field inspection by patwaris. The reporting agency consists of 217 revenue inspectors with, on an average, 24 patwaris working under each inspector. Each tahsil has usually 4 revenue inspectors.

Standards of outturn were framed for each crop from the results of crop-cutting experiments on selected fields under the supervision of responsible and selected officials during the years 1884-85 to 1887-88. For wheat the standard was framed separately for first and second class lands, and the proportion in which the area of each class was cropped was taken into account; irrigation also was taken into account, but in a less degree, as it is of importance only in the case of the rice crop for which no estimates are made. These standards have been revised from time to time on the basis of the results of crop-cutting experiments since made, the last revision having been made in 1912. The yield expressed by the people in terms of annas in the rupee is converted into percentages, 13·3 annas, or a normal crop, being taken to be equal to 100. A full crop or 16 annas is denoted by 120, and a bumper crop or 20 annas by 150. All deductions based on the standards are made by the Director of Land Records and Settlements from the year's figures furnished by district officers, who are supposed to bear in mind the standards when estimating the yield of the season.

Until 1897-98 the figures did not take into account the zamindari areas in Raipur, Bilaspur, and Drug, for which no statistics were available, the survey being in progress. Since that year the surveyed portions of these zamindari areas have been included.

(Wheat) The estimates of the wheat crop relate to all the districts of the province, and include the Native States of Khairagarh and Nandgaon from 1907-08. The standard rates of outturn vary between 450lb and 660lb per acre.

The area sown with wheat as a mixed crop with gram is reduced for the purpose of excluding gram by 15 per cent in the districts of the Nagpur and Chattisgarh Divisions, and by from 25 to 40 per cent in the rest of the province.

(Cotton) The cotton crop is grown in all the districts of the province. The rate of standard outturn is taken to be 95lb per acre in one district, 90 in three, 80 in one, 70 in three, 60 in one, 55 in four, and 45 in five.

The area on which cotton is grown mixed with other crops is reduced by deductions varying in the different districts from 7 to 16 per cent.

(Oilseeds) The estimates for oilseeds (linseed and sesamum) also relate to all the districts of the province. The standards vary between 180lb and 300lb in the case of linseed and between 150lb and 300lb in the case of sesamum.

In the case of linseed sown with gram the area is reduced by 20 per cent for the purpose of excluding gram.

Berar

Estimates are framed for wheat, cotton, linseed, and sesamum.

The system by which areas are returned is similar to that in the Central Provinces.

No standard yield was fixed until 1903-04 and there was no specific system for estimating the yield of the harvests for the purposes of the forecasts. The estimates from 1903-04 have been calculated on the lines followed in the Central Provinces. The standards of normal outturn adopted in 1903-04 were revised in 1908 and again in 1912. The standards are 580lb per acre for wheat, 87lb for cotton, 330lb for linseed, and 300lb for sesamum.

Madras

Estimates are framed for rice, cotton, sesamum, groundnut, indigo, sugarcane, and castor seed. [Figures for castor seed are not included in these tables.]

The estimates of the rate of yield are those reported by tahsildars or deputy tahsildars, which are scrutinized and tabulated by the Director of Agriculture.

(Rice) For rice the standard rates are based on the results of crop-cutting experiments either conducted by district officers or made in Government Agricultural Farms.

(Cotton) For cotton the standard rates have been determined on a full consideration of all available data. The rates for unirrigated cotton are 90lb per acre for *Tinnevellies*, 75lb for *Cocanadas*, 55lb for *Salems*, and 50lb for *Northerns*, *Westerns*, and others; the rates for irrigated cotton are 150lb per acre for the variety grown in the Bellary district and 400lb in the case of South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad, and Tinnevelly districts. The sowings of cotton continue from July to October in the Central and Deccan districts, and in the southern districts until the end of December. The harvesting of the crop begins in February and continues until July or August.

(Sesamum) For sesamum the standard of yield has been fixed with reference to the latest crop-cutting experiments at 336lb per acre for the Vizagapatam, Godavari, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly districts, 224lb for Malabar and the Deccan districts and 280lb for the remaining districts.

The groundnut crop is chiefly grown in Anantapur, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Cuddapah and Salem, more than one-third of the area being cultivated in South Arcot. The rate of outturn has been fixed at 10 cwts of nuts in shell per acre. (Groundnut)

The estimates for indigo comprise the districts in which it is mainly grown: Guntur, Nellore, Karnul, Cuddapah, Chingleput, South Arcot, and Salem. The standard of yield has been taken, on the best information on record, at 35lb of dye to the acre. (Indigo)

The sugarcane crop is grown chiefly in South Arcot, Godavari, Bellary, and Coimbatore. The standard of yield has been fixed at 45 cwts of manufactured jaggery (*gúr*) to the acre. (Sugarcane)

Estimates are made for cotton only. As regards area the information is taken from the field book (*khasra girdawari*), prepared by the patwaris in November each year and checked by the higher revenue officers. The estimates of yield are based on the average of the results obtained by crop-cutting experiments conducted each year. The Ajmer-Merwara district is divided into 12 girdawars' circles and in each circle the girdawar carries out crop experiments every harvest. The Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner does the same in the Ajmer tahsil, and the tahsildars of Beawar and Todgarh in the two tahsils in Merwara. At each harvest a piece of land under a particular crop is selected and its yield weighed. The results of all the experiments are sent to the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, in whose office a combined return is prepared and included in the annual report. *Ajmer-Merwara*

The figures include khalsa as well as jagir areas.

Estimates are framed for wheat and cotton. They are generally defective in consequence of the absence of figures for unsurveyed areas and privileged tenures in many cases. *Rajputana and Central India*

Estimates are framed for wheat, cotton, and oilseeds. Until 1902-03 the figures excluded *jagir* and such other revenue-free lands or privileged tenures; since then statistics for these areas have been obtained as far as possible and included in the statement. *Hyderabad*

Estimates are framed for wheat and cotton.

As regards area the information is based on the entry made by the Shanbog (village accountant) in his crop inspection book, which is checked by the *Shekdar* (taluk officer) and the *Amildar* (collector). The outturn is also noted by the Shanbog in his book in terms of annas (16 annas being taken for a normal or 100 per cent crop) and this is converted into tons in the case of wheat and bales in the case of cotton by reference to the standard normal outturn per acre fixed for each taluk. The figures are finally scrutinised and consolidated in the Revenue Commissioner's Office. *Mysore*

No information is at present available for inam villages in certain districts, but instructions have been issued to obtain this information so far as possible.

Tables of Area and Yield

COTTON

The Provinces and States dealt with in this table practically contain

[The figures of outturn represent cleaned cotton, *i.e.*, cotton with the seeds extracted]

	Bombay (including Native States) (*a*)		Central Provinces and Berar (*c*)		Hyderabad State (*d*)		Madras (*e*)	
	acres	bales of 400 lbs	acres	bales of 400 lbs	acres	bales of 400 lbs	acres	bales of 400 lbs
1898-99	5,098,145	1,232,861	3,144,828	782,391	1,738,379	222,302	1,321,700	127,670
1899-1900	3,095,206	(*b*)81,647	2,696,438	221,743	1,292,329	91,975	1,382,700	101,440
1900-01	4,240,140	759,096	3,526,463	999,920	1,698,836	288,570	1,373,300	118,320
1901-02	4,394,796	567,386	3,670,543	880,081	1,689,139	300,301	1,351,200	130,130
1902-03	4,786,657	943,327	3,902,066	970,866	2,359,130	280,267	1,580,900	167,109
1903-04	5,702,000	1,059,000	4,144,000	760,000	2,661,000	275,000	1,665,000	175,000
1904-05	5,955,000	796,000	4,553,000	1,229,000	2,731,000	330,000	1,755,000	132,000
1905-06	6,665,000	1,198,000	4,849,000	818,000	2,537,000	303,000	1,597,000	145,000
1906-07	7,383,000	1,762,000	4,678,000	881,000	3,480,000	449,000	1,703,000	157,000
1907-08	7,101,000	1,039,000	4,432,000	595,000	3,100,000	293,000	1,855,000	198,000
1908-09	6,241,000	1,282,000	4,176,000	766,000	2,902,000	307,000	1,576,000	162,000
1909-10	6,468,000	1,661,000	4,167,000	1,070,000	3,401,000	401,000	1,569,000	180,000
1910-11	7,334,000	1,450,000	4,487,000	629,000	3,562,000	293,000	1,873,000	235,000
1911-12	5,786,000	695,000	4,648,000	913,000	3,224,000	300,000	2,878,000	335,000
1912-13	6,694,000	1,498,000	4,523,000	910,000	2,888,000	300,000	2,426,000	317,000

	Burma		Rajputana States		Mysore State		North-West Frontier (*g*)		Bihar and Orissa	
	acres	bales of 400 lbs	acres	bales of 400 lbs	acres	bales of 400 lbs	acres	bales of 400 lbs	acres	bales of 400 lbs
1898-99	167,821	(*h*)	478,604	117,743						
1899-1900	148,563	32,900	325,033	44,161			—	—		
1900-01	141,718	21,077	369,384	104,390	(*h*)	(*h*)				
1901-02	130,610	13,125	281,934	87,858			30,400	6,759		
1902-03	148,867	21,114	456,503	164,142			27,400	7,420		
1903-04	165,000	27,000	395,000	113,000	70,000	13,000	35,900	8,424		
1904-05	189,000	39,000	469,000	186,000	71,000	5,000	49,000	10,000	(*i*)	(*i*)
1905-06	183,000	35,000	291,000	61,000	76,000	5,000	59,000	13,000		
1906-07	187,000	36,000	428,000	201,000	89,000	10,000	61,000	13,000		
1907-08	195,000	29,000	438,000	91,000	84,000	6,000	48,000	9,000		
1908-09	204,000	41,000	389,000	80,000	65,000	3,000	54,000	12,000		
1909-10	198,000	32,000	464,000	148,000	81,000	6,000	32,000	7,000		
1910-11	167,000	28,000	465,000	143,000	101,000	10,000	33,000	8,000		
1911-12	186,000	32,000	263,000	73,000	101,000	17,000	56,000	12,000	88,000	19,000
1912-13	227,000	45,000	393,000	125,000	154,000	19,000	55,000	13,000	89,000	19,000

(*a*) Includes the State of Baroda

(*b*) The estimate for the year is too low, as the mill consumption for the year ending the 30th June and the net exports for the year ending the 30th September were 605,000 bales. For both the preceding and the following years the trade figures are however lower than the estimates, so that for the 3 years 1898—1901 the production would seem to be understated only by 109,000 bales. In this calculation the excess of the exports from the districts of the North and East Deccan over their reported production, which averages 208,000 bales in the twelve years 1891—1903, has been taken to represent imports by road into the Presidency from the neighbouring Native States

(*c*) The figures of production for Berar for the years previous to 1903-04 and those for the Central Provinces for the years 1898-99 to 1901-02 represent the mill consumption for the year ending the 30th June and the exports for the year ending the 30th September, as the provincial estimates of the outturn were extremely defective

(*d*) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude *jagir* areas

(*e*) The estimates for Madras up to 1906-07 relate only to *raiyatwari* tracts; but since that year estimates for certain *zamindari* and whole *inam* villages and Native States have also been included

(*f*) Includes Native States from 1904-05.

Note.—The figures for 1912-13 are subject to revision.

the whole of the reported area under cotton in India

Punjab (*f*)		United Provinces (*f*)		Central India States		Sind (including Native States)		
acres	bales of 400 lbs	acres	bales of 400 lbs	acres	bales of 400 lbs	acres	bales of 400 lbs	
988,400	138,926	933,395	261,304	471,408	46,800	39,712	39,712	1898-99
1,215,400	205,203	996,673	227,787	479,565	23,100	92,069	20,507	1899-1900
1,080,200	219,646	1,046,176	294,169	542,673	63,900	84,560	43,031	1900-01
1,026,800	213,466	1,153,870	368,638	529,094	72,200	129,409	72,553	1901-02
1,193,600	229,005	1,239,131	327,728	591,006	115,878	195,486	110,808	1902-03
1,205,100	261,241	841,000	184,000	772,000	125,000	209,000	115,000	1903-04
1,698,000	408,000	1,201,000	368,000	846,000	136,000	221,000	97,000	1904-05
2,020,000	152,000	1,372,000	394,000	979,000	130,000	283,000	84,000	1905-06
1,413,000	357,000	1,489,000	639,000	1,132,000	222,000	250,000	155,000	1906-07
1,474,000	356,000	1,461,000	268,000	993,000	55,000	259,000	135,000	1907-08
1,562,000	324,000	1,392,000	426,000	978,000	144,000	259,000	101,000	1908-09
1,436,000	396,000	1,241,000	384,000	1,068,000	221,000	214,000	104,000	1909-10
1,385,000	306,000	1,347,000	348,000	1,349,000	237,000	279,000	97,000	1910-11
1,582,000	241,000	921,000	251,000	1,400,000	228,000	346,000	124,000	1911-12
1,575,000	346,000	1,148,000	425,000	1,314,000	206,000	288,000	121,000	1912-1913

Bengal (*j*)		Assam		Ajmer-Merwara		To al		Net exports and consumption (bales of 400 lbs) (*k*)	
acres	bales of 400 lbs	acres	bales of 400 lbs	acres	bales of 400 lbs	acres	Outturn (bales of 400 lbs)		
167,900	45,560					14,602,892	3,015,269	3,407,758	1898-99
160,600	39,705					11,884,576	1,090,168	2,105,877	1899-1900
127,700	41,262	(*h*)	(*h*)	(*h*)	(*h*)	14,231,150	2,953,381	3,132,501	1900-01
118,500	32,094					14,506,295	2,744,591	3,566,296	1901-02
100,300	29,366					16,581,046	3,367,030	4,049,672	1902-03
127,000	40,000			33,000	5,000	18,025,000	3,160,665	3,789,268	1903-04
128,000	37,000			52,000	18,000	19,918,000	3,791,000	3,943,602	1904-05
132,000	33,000			29,000	5,000	21,072,000	3,416,000	4,168,451	1905-06
151,000	33,000	(*i*)	(*i*)	40,000	19,000	22,484,000	4,934,000	4,851,579	1906-07
149,000	38,000			41,000	10,000	21,630,000	3,122,000	3,782,401	1907-08
161,000	35,000			40,000	9,000	19,999,000	3,692,000	4,200,150	1908-09
166,000	35,000			39,000	13,000	20,545,000	4,718,000	4,928,000	1909-10
169,000	49,000			45,000	20,000	22,596,000	3,853,000	4,303,000	1910-11
63,000	25,000	36,000	11,000	27,000	12,000	21,615,000	3,288,000	4,004,000	1911-12
51,000	21,000	35,000	10,000	51,000	20,000	21,911,000	4,395,000	4,326,000	1912-13

(*g*) Constituted in 1901 out of the Punjab
(*h*) No information
(*i*) Included under Bengal
(*j*) Includes Bihar and Orissa up to 1910-11, Assam from 1903-04 to 1910-11, and the Hill Tipperah State from 1906-07
(*k*) For the years up to 1911-12 the exports as well as the mill consumption are for the year ending the 30th September For 1912-13 they are for the year ending the 30th June. No reliable information exists as to the annual consumption outside the mills, but in 1911 it was settled in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association to adopt the conventional estimate of 450,000 bales. This figure has been included in the figure for each year shown in this column

Note.—Figures for 1912-13 are subject to revision

WHEAT

The Provinces and States dealt with in this table practically contain

	Punjab (*a*)		United Provinces		Central Provinces and Berar (*b*)	
	acres	tons	acres	tons	acres	tons
1898-99	7,729,200	1,977,777	6,348,688	2,277,414	2,941,661	509,740
1899-1900	6,366,500	1,823,182	6,202,826	2,410,052	1,650,980	20,217
1900-01	8,766,400	2,940,602	6,790,440	2,384,605	2,299,290	470,809
1901-02	7,227,100	1,846,332	6,461,729	2,401,940	2,900,223	605,425
1902-03	6,995,200	2,314,714	6,909,549	2,972,497	2,501,863	701,214
1903-04	7,765,700	3,075,161	7,788,753	3,230,018	3,373,824	821,440
1904-05	7,712,100	2,855,300	7,706,500	1,897,000	3,497,100	831,900
1905-06	8,572,100	3,510,300	6,478,900	2,428,700	3,443,800	834,400
1906-07	9,100,100	3,266,900	7,044,000	2,164,500	3,714,400	904,100
1907-08	8,271,800	2,488,500	4,405,700	1,674,700	2,801,600	507,000
1908-09	9,002,100	3,062,200	5,694,700	2,124,000	2,859,600	720,900
1909-10	9,142,000	3,434,000	6,491,000	2,975,000	3,176,000	992,000
1910-11	9,981,000	3,709,000	7,342,000	2,919,000	3,585,000	973,000
1911-12	11,018,000	3,809,000	7,578,000	3,032,000	3,739,000	904,000
1912-13	9,309,000	2,989,000	7,397,000	2,944,000	3,739,000	1,067,000

	North-West Frontier (*c*)		Hyderabad State (*f*)		Rajputana States	
	acres	tons	acres	tons	acres	tons
1898-99	...	...	1,113,431	33,098	1,196,014	276,388
1899-1900	...	...	339,136	1,538	360,733	79,289
1900-01	...	...	636,247	12,279	713,290	170,682
1901-02	796,500	159,279	603,182	38,853	541,834	103,869
1902-03	822,900	234,594	614,092	53,724	818,399	190,841
1903-04	994,062	302,094	1,134,769	100,535	1,125,277	297,162
1904-05	882,200	267,600	1,126,600	89,700	1,023,800	189,000
1905-06	1,024,600	279,700	934,500	41,800	665,600	136,600
1906-07	1,146,400	305,200	1,039,500	109,000	842,400	181,600
1907-08	977,700	213,200	932,900	67,200	603,800	132,600
1908-09	1,019,500	213,300	1,098,300	71,600	887,800	198,400
1909-10	1,008,000	235,000	1,097,000	67,900	1,085,000	266,000
1910-11	1,033,000	266,000	1,104,000	97,000	1,187,000	265,000
1911-12	1,203,000	280,000	970,000	43,000	963,000	204,000
1912-13	880,000	195,000	851,000	48,000	1,014,000	211,000

(*a*) Includes Native States from 1907-08
(*b*) „ the Native States of Khairagarh, and Nandgaon from 1907-08
(*c*) „ „ „ State of Baroda
(*d*) Included under Bengal

the whole of the reported area under wheat in India

Central India States		Bombay (including Native States) (*e*)		Bengal (*g*)		Bihar and Orissa		
acres	tons	acres	tons	acres	tons	acres	tons	
1,613,851	287,749	2,470,998	737,385	1,582,500	656,400			1898-99
692,950	100,276	1,157,077	99,408	1,550,300	572,700			1899-1900
1,244,330	220,116	1,433,810	298,479	1,498,700	472,600			1900-01
1,459,116	255,027	1,510,459	179,034	1,408,300	391,500			1901-02
1,182,298	408,843	1,797,245	532,601	1,417,000	485,900			1902-03
1,956,069	523,855	2,174,076	560,279	1,508,600	527,800	(*d*)	(*d*)	1903-04
2,227,400	473,200	2,260,900	356,600	1,505,600	495,200			1904-05
1,852,100	420,600	1,347,200	275,100	1,108,100	446,600			1905-06
2,447,500	614,600	1,662,900	338,200	1,538,500	420,600			1906-07
1,694,100	271,300	1,677,700	336,200	1,095,900	320,500			1907-08
2,046,400	397,400	1,745,700	383,200	1,332,000	334,000			1908-09
2,313,000	514,000	1,820,000	451,000	1,500,300	566,300			1909-10
2,460,000	582,000	1,855,000	506,000	143,000	38,000	1,312,000	570,000	1910 11
2,563,000	686,000	1,284,000	265,000	143,000	47,000	1,285,000	557,000	1911-12
2,538,000	984,000	1,539,000	451,000	146,000	51,000	1,281,000	532,000	1912-13

Sind including (Native States)		Mysore State		Total		
acres	tons	acres	tons	acres	tons	
369,706	81,231	4,029	492	25,370,078	6,837,674	1898-99
364,522	68,226	2,758	254	18,687,782	5,357,142	1899-1900
479,487	123,160	2,556	197	23,864,550	7,093,529	1900-01
534,004	109,009	3,714	256	23,446,161	6,090,524	1901-02
331,608	75,987	5,123	531	23,395,277	7,971,446	1902-03
586,895	202,171	5,718	630	28,413,743	9,641,145	1903-04
522,700	126,100	5,300	440	28,470,200	7,582,040	1904-05
628,100	196,200	2,400	140	26,357,400	8,570,140	1905-03
672,300	186,300	4,500	700	29,212,500	8,491,700	1906-07
447,500	113,300	2,600	600	22,911,200	6,125,100	1907-08
548,200	133,800	1,600	200	26,235,900	7,639,000	1908-09
471,000	132,000	3,200	400	28,106,500	9,633,600	1909-10
560,000	136,000	2,800	500	30,564,800	10,061,500	1910-11
391,000	97,000	4,000	500	31,141,000	9,924,500	1911-12
471,000	127,000	4,000	700	29,569,000	9,599,700	1912-13

(*e*) Constituted in 1901 out of the Punjab
(*f*) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude *jagir* areas
(*g*) Includes Bihar and Orissa up to 1909-10
Note.—The figures for 1912-13 are subject to revision

RICE

The Provinces dealt with in this table ordinarily contain some

[The figures of outturn represent cleaned rice]

	Bengal (*a*)		Bihar and Orissa		Assam		Madras (*b*)	
	acres	cwts	acres	cwts	acres	cwts	acres	cwts
1898-99	39,605,400	405,842,900					7,166,000	54,946,700
1899-1900	39,490,500	357,956,360					6,429,000	39,437,100
1900-01	36,013,900	311,508,600					6,591,600	49,023,100
1901-02	35,094,800	272,201,900			(*d*)	(*d*)	6,858,200	51,490,200
1902-03	37,553,700	358,977,300					7,734,800	57,485,500
1903-04	34,931,500	316,669,700					7,768,300	58,200,000
1904-05	38,355,200	347,229,100	(*c*)	(*c*)			8,322,700	40,497,000
1905-06	41,110,800	323,365,100					8,604,400	45,833,200
1906-07	40,239,500	315,331,600					6,944,100	50,438,200
1907-08	40,210,200	336,561,800					7,215,100	49,501,500
1908-09	38,157,700	282,621,700			(*c*)	(*c*)	7,361,500	43,699,200
1909-10	42,977,000	435,605,000					7,675,000	57,356,000
1910-11	42,793,000	436,974,000					7,787,000	63,471,000
1911-12	20,437,000	172,707,000	17,363,000	178,125,000	4,045,000	31,922,000	10,288,000	116,650,000
1912-13	20,691,000	167,512,000	17,021,000	125,926,000	4,053,000	36,983,000	9,994,000	78,394,000

LINSEED

The British Provinces dealt with in this table ordinarily contain 96·6 per cent of the total area under

	United Provinces (*a*)		Central Provinces and Berar (*b*)		Hyderabad State (*c*)		Bihar and Orissa	
	acres	tons	acres	tons	acres	tons	acres	tons
1898-99	438,728 *445,000*	87,854 *91,284*	1,009,340	66,638	426,045	13,443		
1899-1900	357,880 *409,000*	73,267 *89,464*	328,497	4,319	171,970	1,506		
1900-01	448,206 *466,000*	75,780 *79,000*	619,881	26,034	371,983	8,774		
1901-02	373,092 *498,000*	75,876 *100,113*	795,334	42,392	370,376	18,403		
1902-03	536,044 *621,000*	114,595 *122,000*	614,890	49,641	378,559	22,343		
1903-04	782,302 *592,000*	144,736 *105,000*	993,389	96,184	529,214	25,290		
1904-05	634,500 *647,000*	51,800 *49,000*	959,700	80,500	775,800	33,500	(*d*)	(*d*)
1905-06	210,900 *567,000*	32,800 *88,000*	912,100	77,300	604,500	24,700		
1906-07	315,000 *633,000*	56,000 *113,000*	1,158,200	106,200	664,300	28,600		
1907-08	57,500 *269,000*	6,500 *30,000*	547,600	23,500	484,800	13,600		
1908-09	194,700 *499,000*	30,400 *78,000*	954,700	90,900	555,400	17,200		
1909-10	308,400 *597,000*	62,000 *120,000*	926,200	90,300	548,900	18,400		
1910-11	472,800 *656,000*	102,900 *142,000*	1,080,400	124,500	631,300	30,400	510,300	102,400
1911-12	848,800 *747,000*	153,700 *140,000*	1,858,800	189,000	603,500	26,800	567,800	120,100
1912-13	493,500 *667,000*	95,500 *128,000*	1,508,600	141,800	512,400	17,300	517,900	99,300

Rice—(*a*) Includes Bihar and Orissa up to 1910-11 and Assam from 1905-06 to 1910-11

(*b*) The estimates for Madras up to 1906-07 relate only to raiyatwari villages; but since that year estimates for certain *zamindari* and whole *inam* villages have also been included

(*c*) Included under Bengal

(*d*) No information

Note.—The figures for 1912-13 are subject to revision

86 per cent of the total rice area of British India

Lower Burma		United Provinces		Total		
acres	cwts	acres	cwts	acres	cwts	
5,910,650	44,851,000			52,632,050	505,640,600	1898-99
6,050,135	54,160,000			51,969,635	451,553,460	1899-1900
6,326,993	52,975,000			48,932,493	413,506,700	1900-01
6,558,190	60,602,000			48,511,190	384,294,100	1901-02
6,553,890	53,022,000			51,642,390	469,484,800	1902-03
6,761,665	64,411,000			49,461,465	439,280,700	1903-04
6,909,000	60,735,000	(*d*)	(*d*)	51,586,900	418,461,100	1904-05
6,713,400	57,940,000			54,428,600	433,138,300	1905-06
6,973,700	61,924,000			54,157,600	427,743,800	1906-07
7,252,000	63,148,000			54,677,300	379,211,300	1907-08
7,569,100	64,659,000			53,088,300	390,979,900	1908-09
7,467,000	64,175,000			58,119,000	557,136,000	1909-10
7,449,000	57,493,000			58,029,000	557,938,000	1910-11
7,373,000	66,490,000	5,220,000	35,579,000	64,726,000	601,473,000	1911-12
7,835,000	71,258,000	6,811,000	39,950,000	66,405,000	520,023,000	1912-13

linseed in British India

Bengal (*e*)		Assam		Bombay (including Native States) (*f*)		Total		
acres	tons	acres	tons	acres	tons	acres	tons	
677,900	144,700			277,462	23,975	2,829,475 *445,000*	336,610 *91,284*	1898-99
653,200	126,700			137,356	428	1,648,903 *409,000*	206,220 *89,464*	1899-1900
806,700	133,400			141,221	3,036	2,417,991 *466,000*	247,024 *79,000*	1900-01
783,800	110,600			224,002	4,537	2,546,604 *498,000*	251,808 *100,113*	1901-02
864,200	160,000			198,544	12,989	2,592,237 *621,000*	359,563 *122,000*	1902-03
922,800	168,800			381,374	31,822	3,609,079 *592,000*	466,832 *105,000*	1903-04
829,400	114,100	(*g*)	(*g*)	548,000	18,500	3,747,400 *647,000*	298,400 *49,000*	1904-05
829,500	127,800			154,800	2,600	2,711,800 *567,000*	265,200 *88,000*	1905-06
805,600	114,600			167,100	6,800	3,110,200 *633,000*	312,200 *113,000*	1906-07
589,400	85,900			151,100	4,000	1,830,400 *269,000*	133,500 *30,000*	1907-08
634,600	72,500			158,600	8,700	2,498,000 *499,000*	219,700 *78,000*	1908-09
673,400	124,200			134,200	12,900	2,591,100 *597,000*	307,800 *120,000*	1909-10
196,900	30,700	14,900	2,400	194,700	28,300	3,101,300 *656,000*	421,600 *142,000*	1910-11
206,800	39,200	13,800	2,200	205,300	15,000	4,304,800 *747,000*	502,000 *140,000*	1911-12
199,800	37,400	12,400	2,300	141,600	14,100	3,386,200 *667,000*	407,700 *128,000*	1912-13

Linseed—(*a*) The figures in Italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates of the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate

(*b*) The estimates of yield for Berar for the years previous to 1903-04 are defective, being based on incorrect data

(*c*) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude *jagir* areas

(*d*) Included under Bengal

(*e*) Includes Bihar and Orissa up to 1909-10.

(*f*) Includes the state of Baroda also

(*g*) No information

Note.—The figures for 1912-13 are subject to revision

RAPE AND MUSTARD

The British Provinces dealt with in this table ordinarily contain 99·46 per cent of the total area under

	United Provinces (*a*)		Punjab		Bengal (*b*)		Bihar and Orissa		Assam	
	acres	tons	acres	tons	acres	tons	acres	tons	acres	tons
1898-99	92,679 *1,509,000*	22,884 *410,983*	582,600	56,041	2,167,200	448,200			134,856	21,891
1899-1900	76,180 *1,381,000*	21,186 *425,471*	397,500	26,761	2,032,900	371,900			119,110	21,789
1900-01	91,130 *1,449,000*	24,060 *372,000*	1,638,400	248,022	2,043,200	337,80)			126,309	21,140
1901-02	120,436 *1,461,000*	36,841 *430,617*	665,800	64,361	1,922,400	372,900			157,671	28,294
1902-03	140,296 *2,335,000*	31,320 *516 000*	936,100	91,857	1,914,100	341,700			174,719	27,905
1903-04	131,926 *2,429,000*	29,643 *542,000*	1,038,900	159,236	1,973,900	365,500	(*c*)	(*c*)	172,039	29,098
1904-05	140,100 *2,509,000*	18,800 *336.000*	1,210,800	119,300	1,977,500	360,300			157,700	28,000
1905-06	154,700 *2,026,000*	30,000 *393,000*	1,614,200	183,000	1,861,700	287,300			164,400	30,200
1906-07	153,400 *2,210,000*	30,000 *424,000*	1,402,400	172,300	2,026,500	337,000			222,000	43,600
1907-08	93,800 *1,870,000*	11,300 *217,000*	842,800	110,000	1,889,100	275,600			261,000	42,700
1908-09	136,800 *2,153,000*	26.900 *423,000*	1,158 900	183,900	1,854,900	231,900			284,300	46,400
1909-10	176,900 *2,269,000*	36,000 *466,000*	1,329,900	226,900	2,278,300	440,100			320,100	60,500
1910-11	146,200 *2,371,000*	34,400 *561,000*	1,089,000	155,100	1,370,700	238,600	765,700	151,900	318,100	56,000
1911-12	176,200 *2,872,000*	37,200 *609,000*	1,414,100	196,6.0	1,317,500	243,900	730,100	154,700	258,100	47,600
1912-13	145,900 *2,373,000*	31,000 *551,000*	870,200	147,200	1,325,400	265,800	693,700	132,100	296,600	58,700

SESAMUM (til or jinjili)

The British Provinces dealt with in this table ordinarily contain some 79 per cent of the total area under

	United Provinces (*a*)		Central Provinces and Berar (*b*)		Bombay (including Native States) (*c*)		Hyderabad State (*d*)		Madras (*e*)		Bengal (*f*)	
	acres	tons	acres	tons	acres	tons	acres	tons	acres	tons	acres	tons
1898-99	155,178 *713,000*	15,159 *70,000*	769,751	49,095	754,327	115,566	426,740	14,463	690,700	100	367,200	52,100
1899-1900	203,604 *517,000*	22,743 *60.000*	1,142,346	63,568	303,148	6,186	237,512	2,383	665,900	45,100	388,200	49,700
1900-01	238,154 *622,000*	28,431 *75,000*	1,132,282	91,692	719,642	105,167	392,032	10,421	850,000	68,200	396,000	45,400
1901-02	252,870 *611.000*	23,226 *60,000*	828,890	41,978	802,935	64,421	377,023	21,660	727,700	66,400	411,100	54,900
1902-03	316,150 *717,000*	35,279 *80,000*	1,213,149	102,012	904,523	177,137	472,282	34,038	782,700	71,700	384,800	45,000
1903-04	374,559 *747,000*	34,345 *70,000*	1,083,847	85,181	1,125,055	218,219	601,607	33,325	855,700	78,600	428,300	58,000
1904-05	304.100 *600,000*	13,900 *35,000*	891,100	69,000	793,900	52,700	780,000	29,400	674,200	55,100	493,700	59,900
1905-06	278,200 *700,000*	17,500 *45,000*	792,900	66,900	908,100	105,100	465,600	18,400	723,300	55,000	515,000	61,700
1906-07	309,200 *775,000*	36,200 *90,000*	807,900	70,400	1,049,500	186,000	493,700	27,300	556,900	45,800	496,300	72,200
1907-08	329,860 *900,000*	10,000 *30,000*	977,600	55,400	992,700	61,400	510,600	20,600	647,000	53,100	419,400	46,300
1908-09	322,000 *1,000,000*	34,000 *100,000*	790,000	59,900	979,500	99,500	511,900	18,700	685,900	57,200	453,400	59,000
1909-10	481,300 *900,000*	48,700 *90,000*	942,700	91,900	1,037,400	132,400	597,300	24,500	718,900	59,700	494,800	88,600
1910-11	438,900 *900,000*	45,400 *90,000*	895,300	76,400	994,800	109,400	677,700	34,400	573,200	49,300	489,100	79,400
1911-12	375,000 *800,000*	29,000 *100,000*	886,700	72,300	548,900	31,700	663,900	25,400	887,200	78,200	271,800	41,500
1912-13	316,700 *900,000*	4,000 *310,000*	833,300	61,800	761,800	94,000	649,100	32,500	742,400	62,100	251,200	39,300

Rape and Mustard—(*a*) The figures in Italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates of the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate

(*b*) Includes Bihar and Orissa up to 1909-10

(*c*) Included under Bengal

(*d*) Constituted in 1901 out of the Punjab

(*e*) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude *jagir* areas.

Note.—The figures for 1912-13 are subject to revision.

rape and mustard in British India

Sind (including Native States)		North-West Frontier (*d*)		Bombay (including Native States)		Hyderabad State (*e*)		Total		
acres	tons	acres	tons	acres	tons	acres	tons	acres	tons	
70,766	8,601	.....	.....	53,091	9,795	8,796	286	3,109,988 *1,509,000*	567,698 *410,983*	1898-99
64,637	6,193	.....	.....	2,536	111	905	6	2,693,768 *1,381,000*	447,946 *425,471*	1899-1900
119,596	12,304	.....	.....	39,134	6,613	16,597	286	4,077,366 *1,449,000*	650,225 *372,000*	1900-01
113,140	12,049	73,700	8,723	17,438	1,721	12,077	146	3,082,652 *1,461,000*	525,035 *430,617*	1901-02
78,606	7,813	110,900	13,151	54,625	7,891	12,537	289	3,421,883 *2,335,000*	521,926 *516,000*	1902-03
85,525	16,550	130,231	17,127	36,007	5,786	14,917	266	3,583,445 *2,429,000*	623,206 *542,000*	1903-04
60,100	2,500	55,700	8,800	25,100	3,000	13,000	200	3,640,000 *2,509,000*	540,400 *336,000*	1904-05
64,200	11,500	85,500	12,200	43,800	9,300	14,300	100	4,002,800 *2,026,000*	563,600 *398,000*	1905-06
87,900	12,400	218,800	19,400	61,400	14,300	10,700	100	4,183,100 *2,210,000*	629,100 *424,000*	1906-07
63,100	6,400	121,000	12,300	46,900	12,500	9,500	200	3,330,200 *1,870,000*	471,000 *217,000*	1907-08
120,400	23,400	226,900	28,600	80,800	23,200	12,500	200	3,875,500 *2,153,000*	564,500 *423,000*	1908-09
69,700	10,100	91,700	7,900	86,900	22,600	8,100	100	4,361,600 *2,269,000*	804,200 *466,000*	1909-10
76,200	11,100	85,100	9,500	84,600	15,400	9,300	200	3,944,900 *2,371,000*	672,200 *561,000*	1910-11
54,000	4,700	94,200	12,100	17,600	2,600	6,500	100	4,118,330 *2,872,000*	699,500 *609,000*	1911-12
45,700	4,700	75,700	7,200	73,200	19,500	11,100	200	3,540,500 *2,373,000*	669,400 *551,000*	1912-13

sesamum in British India

Bihar and Orissa		Assam		Punjab and N.-W. Frontier (*g*)		Sind (including Native States)		Total		
acres	tons	acres	ton	acres	tons	acres	tons	acres	tons	
				252,600	25,350	114,129	8,285	3,530,625 *713,000*	348,118 *70,000*	1898-99
				216,400	16,253	158,957	7,323	3,316,067 *517,000*	213,256 *60,000*	1899-1900
				218,500	19,077	105,881	4,468	4,052,491 *622,000*	372,856 *75,000*	1900-01
				211,500	17,640	99,693	5,985	3,711,711 *611,000*	296,210 *60,000*	1901-02
				244,000	20,819	118,044	7,602	4,435,648 *717,000*	493,587 *80,000*	1902-03
(*h*)	(*h*)	(*i*)	(*i*)	246,600	26,143	122,496	5,665	4,838,164 *747,000*	539,478 *70,000*	1903-04
				158,000	16,000	83,700	5,300	4,178,700 *600,000*	300,400 *35,000*	1904-05
				146,300	13,900	84,400	6,300	3,913,800 *700,000*	344 800 *45,000*	1905-06
				95,500	8,800	55,900	4,300	3,864,900 *775,000*	451,000 *90,000*	1906-07
				84,100	4,700	55,600	4,200	4,016,800 *900,000*	255,700 *30,000*	1907-08
				164,700	23,700	80,500	12,300	3,987,900 *1,000,000*	364,300 *100,000*	1908-09
				175,600	18,500	67,000	6,500	4,515,000 *900,000*	470,800 *90,000*	1909-10
		(*h*)	(*h*)	148,700	14,900	88,300	12,600	4,306,000 *900,000*	421,800 *90,000*	1910-11
14,600	33,500	9,700	1,300	92,100	9,900	58,200	4,800	4,008,100 *800,000*	327,600 *70,000*	1911-12
20,600	24,700	10,600	1,800	150,100	15,000	67,400	6,500	4,006,200 *900,000*	371,700 *100,000*	1912-13

Sesamum—(*a*) The figures in Italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates of the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural: hence they have been kept separate

(*b*) The estimates of yield for Berar for years previous to 1903-04 are defective, being based on incorrect data

(*c*) Includes the State of Baroda

(*d*) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude *jagir* areas

(*e*) The estimates for Madras up to 1906-07 relate only to *raiyatwari* villages; but since that year estimates for certain *zamindari* and whole *inam* villages have also been included

(*f*) Includes Bihar and Orissa up to 1910-11 and Assam for 1910-11

(*g*) The figures for both area and yield from 1904-05 relate to the Punjab only; the forecast of the Sesamum crop of the North-West Frontier Province having been discontinued from that year

(*h*) Included under Bengal

(*i*) No information

Note—The figures for 1912-13 are subject to revision

SUGARCANE

The Provinces dealt with in this table ordinarily contain some 98·3 per cent

[The figures of outturn represent raw sugar (*gúr*)]

	United Provinces		Punjab		Bihar and Orissa		Bengal (*a*)	
	acres	tons	acres	tons	acres	tons	acres	tons
1898-99	1,227,881	1,204,799	351,200	(*b*)			861,100	871,435
1899-1900	1,259,070	838,885	343,600	203,935			884,400	817,185
1900-01	1,212,456	1,193,214	334,500	272,114			801,800	811,420
1901-02	1,228,691	976,222	351,500	239,105			661,200	676,410
1902-03	1,151,777	904,132	309,400	204,012			673,500	681,580
1903-04	1,089,602	877,102	321,200	232,664			632,400	653,900
1904-05	1,212,600	1,183,400	325,500	238,300	(*c*)	(*c*)	633,000	634,700
905-06	1,228,900	884,000	172,700	89,000			623,100	615,200
1906-07	1,386,700	1,264,600	277,700	212,800			606,700	594,700
1907-08	1,481,700	916,700	391,800	238,700			607,200	583,100
1908-09	1,120,100	844,200	365,700	265,600			553,000	430,800
1909-10	1,037,600	955,200	403,800	328,700			507,800	495,800
1910-11	1,047,100	1,042,900	387,900	262,600			515,600	563,500
1911-12	1,340,600	1,259,300	284,800	161,200	263,000	303,800	223,300	256,300
1912-13	1,424,300	1,300,700	360,400	255,700	266,200	292,800	221,800	263,200

INDIGO

The Provinces dealt with in this table ordinarily contain some 98 per cent of the total area under indigo

	Bihar and Orissa (*a*)		Bengal		Madras	
	acres	cwts	acres	cwts	acres	cwts
1898-99	512,100	74,321			210,600	30,320
1899-1900	449,200	44,996			249,000	33,340
1900-01	360,600	47,707			251,900	46,100
1901-02	311,200	41,820			239,400	38,480
1902-03	255,500	21,924			212,200	40,260
1903-04	249,700	31,895			241,900	45,900
1904-05	223,100	24,300			126,300	16,700
1905-06	161,500	15,800	(*b*)	(*b*)	113,900	17,300
1906-07	137,800	17,300			180,700	32,300
1907-08	146,800	17,700			141,900	20,000
1908-09	135,300	17,000			81,800	12,400
1909-10	107,400	11,400			96,400	14,400
1910-11	117,000	13,900			82,800	20,100
1911-12	109,600	17,800	1,000	100	90,300	21,200
1912-13	90,100	14,700	1,000	100	60,100	13,300

Sugarcane—(*a*) Includes Bihar and Orissa up to 1910-11 and Assam from 1905-06 to 1910-11
(*b*) No information
(*c*) Included under Bengal
(*d*) The estimates for Madras up to 1906-07 relate only to *raiyatwari* villages; but since that year estimates for certain *zamindari* and whole *inam* villages have also been included
(*e*) Included under Punjab

Note.—The figures for 1912-13 are subject to revision

of the total area under sugarcane in British India

Assam		Madras (*d*)		Bombay (including Native States)		N.-W. Frontier		Total		
acres	tons	acres	tons	acres	tons	acres	tons	acres	tons	
		45,500						2,485,681	2,076,234	1898-99
		54,400	(*b*)			(*e*)	(*e*)	2,541,470	1,860,005	1899-1900
		55,400						2,404,156	2,276,748	1900-01
(*b*)	(*b*)	51,100	109,400			23,900	21,339	2,316,391	2,022,476	1901-02
		46,500	93,400	(*b*)	(*b*)	26,652	23,660	2,207,829	1,906,784	1902-03
		44,300	83,700			27,090	24,620	2,114,592	1,871,986	1903-04
		47,800	90,000			25,900	22,600	2,244,800	2,169,000	1904-05
		60,700	114,500			25,600	22,800	2,111,000	1,725,500	1905-06
		52,100	100,400			28,600	32,800	2,351,800	2,205,300	1906-07
		49,000	92,000	74,300	184,200	35,200	32,200	2,639,200	2,046,900	1907-08
(*c*)	(*c*)	43,700	81,000	92,800	221,200	27,500	30,100	2,202,800	1,872,900	1908-09
		43,800	82,000	89,200	232,300	30,600	33,100	2,112,800	2,127,100	1909-10
		47,900	87,100	83,400	226,000	32,700	35,700	2,114,600	2,217,800	1910-11
34,700	28,000	107,700	196,000	94,700	214,600	31,500	31,900	2,380,300	2,451,100	1911-12
38,200	33,100	101,000	204,500	72,500	168,500	29,800	33,500	2,514,200	2,552,000	1912-13

in British India

Punjab		United Provinces		Total		
acres	cwts	acres	cwts	acres	cwts	
47,200	8,263	240,418	26,416	1,010,318	139,320	1898-99
97,300	15,577	231,400	17,977	1,026,900	111,890	1899-1900
115,700	22,693	262,175	31,529	990,375	148,029	1900-01
71,600	13,533	168,990	18,986	791,190	112,819	1901-02
42,000	7,016	135,811	10,007	645,511	79,207	1902-03
74,200	12,184	140,834	12,823	706,634	102,802	1903-04
53,000	9,900	74,500	8,000	476,900	58,900	1904-05
67,500	10,800	40,700	4,300	383,600	48,200	1905-06
62,300	11,000	40,400	5,100	421,200	65,700	1906-07
57,900	9,000	47,300	5,600	393,900	52,300	1907-08
36,200	5,600	30,600	3,800	283,900	38,800	1908-09
43,400	8,300	41,900	5,200	289,100	39,300	1909-10
45,400	8,500	31,200	3,500	276,400	46,000	1910-11
36,600	5,600	29,400	3,000	266,900	47,700	1911-12
36,400	6,000	26,900	3,500	214,500	37,600	1912-13

Indigo—(*a*) Includes Bengal up to 1910-11 (*b*) Included under Bihar and Orissa

Note.—The figures for 1912-13 are subject to revision

GROUNDNUT

[The figures of outturn represent nuts in shell]

	Madras (a)		Pombay (including Native States)		Burma (c)		Total	
	acres	tons	acres	tons	acres	tons	acres	tons
1898-99	116,200	(b)	101,614	70,561			217,814	(d) 70,561
1899-1900	102,000		71,946	9,250			173,946	9,250
1900-01	229,997		64,411	28,631			294,408	28,631
1901-02	337,600		96,622	63,298			434,222	63,298
1902-03	421,300		69,855	61,854	(b)	(b)	491,155	61,854
1903-04	384,400		89,793	94,409			474,193	94,419
1904-05	366,400	151,700	93,300	63,200			459,700	214,900
1905-06	393,100	174,500	92,800	36,700			485,900	211,200
1906-07	511,000	189,000	111,000	84,700			622,000	273,700
1907-08	601,800	202,000	129,800	82,500	137,000	67,700	868,600	352,500
1908-09	718,700	246,500	133,700	129,500	258,600	119,700	1,111,000	495,700
1909-10	740,100	221,900	162,300	172,700	146,300	64,700	1,048,700	459,300
1910-11	667,300	254,200	185,800	222,300	98,800	41,900	951,900	503,200
1911-12	806,000	306,000	269,300	248,300	138,800	51,400	1,214,100	605,700
1912-13	934,500	341,100	216,800	215,300	196,000	75,000	1,347,300	631,400

(a) The estimates for Madras up to 1906-07 relate only to *raiyatwari* villages; but since that year estimates for certain *zamindari* and whole *inam* villages have also been included

(b) No information

(c) The figures up to 1911-12 relate to the principal groundnut growing districts. Those for 1912-13 include rough estimates for other districts also

(d) Bombay only

Note.—The figures for 1912-13 are subject to revision

JUTE

The Provinces dealt with in this table practically contain the whole area under jute in India

	Bengal (a)		Bihar and Orissa		Assam		Cooch Bihar State		Total	
	acres	bales of 400 lbs	acres	bales of 400 lbs	acres	bales of 400 lbs	acres	bales of 400 lbs	acres	bales of 400 lbs
1898	1,624,400	5,334,000							1,624,400	See under Bengal
1899	1,961,800	5,412,000							1,961,800	
1900	2,093,400	6,526,000			(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	2,093,400	
1901	2,263,800	(b) 7,438,000							2,263,800	
1902	2,108,300	6,577,000			34,400	48,000			2,142,700	
1903	2,213,600	7,241,000	(c)	(c)	38,250	(c) 90,000	23,200	(c) 50,000	2,275,050	
1904	2,850,000	7,400,000			29,700	46,000	20,000	36,006	2,899,700	
1905	3,090,700	8,029,000			37,600	59,100	(d)	52,800	3,128,300	(e) 8,140,900
1906	3,434,000	9,020,500			48,900	106,900	(d)	79,000	3,482,900	9,208,400
1907	3,846,500	9,512,100			95,800	224,100	32,000	81,600	3,974,300	9,817,800
1908	2,766,300	6,132,700			68,400	138,500	22,000	39,000	2,856,700	6,310,800
1909	2,773,100	6,992,500			83,500	180,500	20,000	33,600	2,876,600	7,206,600
1910	2,841,600	7,735,300			82,200	177,800	14,000	18,900	2,937,800	7,932,000
1911	2,737,600	7,247,600	258,100	705,500	99,700	239,600	20,000	42,000	3,106,400	8,234,700
1912	2,927,100	8,413,700	298,300	792,900	95,600	226,800	32,800	88,400	3,353,800	9,521,800

(a) Including Bihar and Orissa up to 1910. The estimates of area previous to 1904 were based on very uncertain data
(b) Revised according to the statistics of trade and consumption, and including the production of Assam, Cooch Bihar and Nepal
(c) Included in the figures shown under Bengal for these years
(d) Not reported
(e) Excluding the figures for Nepal, Upper India, and Madras, which are stated below (bales):—

	Nepal	Upper India (*viâ* E. I. Ry.)	Madras (*viâ* B. N. Ry.)
1905	64,300	26,269	4,257
1906	50,018	10,520	1,057
1907	77,600	5,500	7,800
1908	81,800	6,100	900
1909	69,884	11,264	154
1910	42,751	35,860	564

Note.—The figures for 1912 are subject to revision

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